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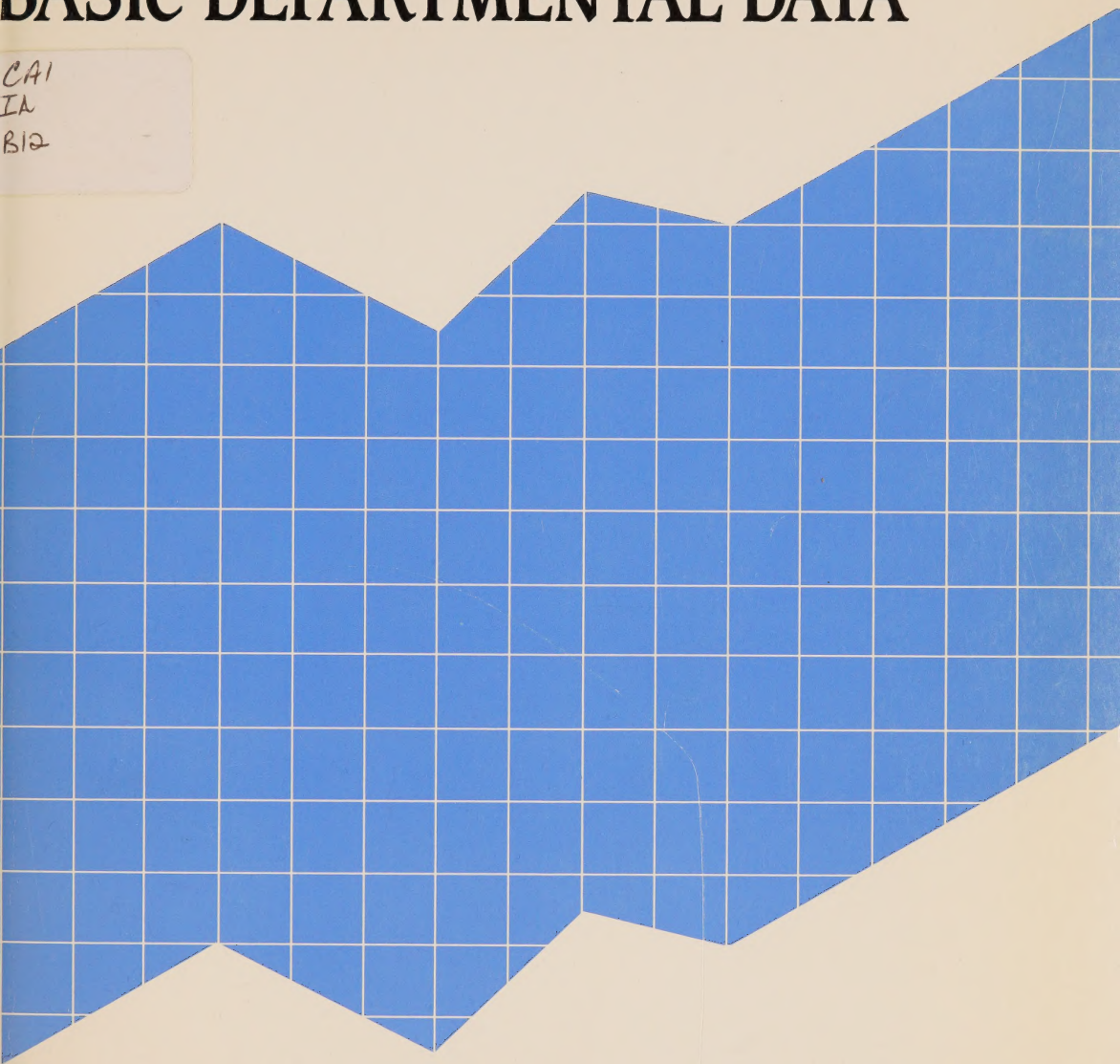
Affaires indiennes  
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Publication

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# BASIC DEPARTMENTAL DATA

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Evaluation Directorate  
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada  
December 1988

BASIC DEPARTMENTAL DATA







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## INTRODUCTION

This report provides historical and current statistics on the evolution of social and economic conditions on reserves over the past 20 years. Both departmental and published data were used. Technical definitions of the terms used have been included.

Subjects covered include: population, education, health and housing conditions, social assistance, political participation and self-government, and labour force activity.

On each subject, the report presents the information in a graphic form, cross-referenced to tables which follow the graphs. The sources used are indicated on these tables.

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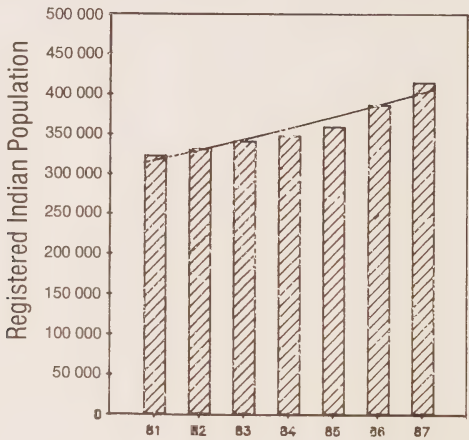
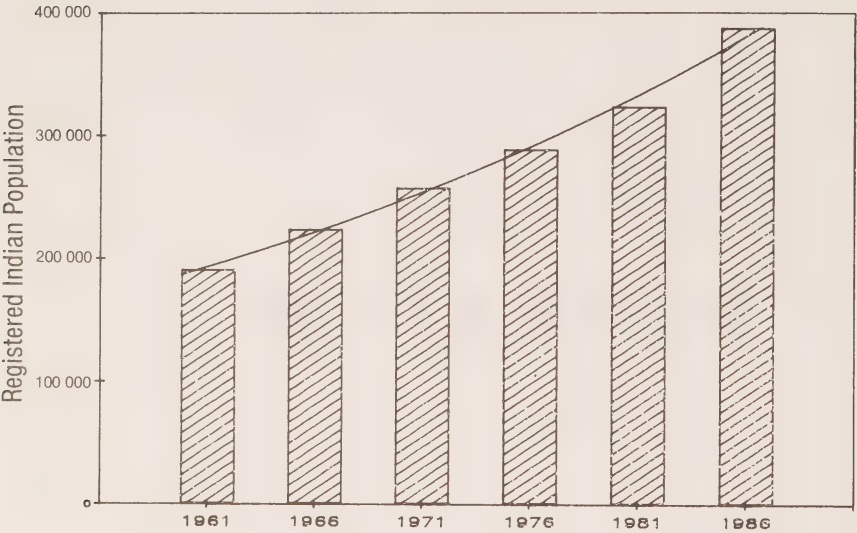
# POPULATION

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# REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION GROWTH

The registered Indian population increased from 191,709 in 1961 to 415,898 in 1987.

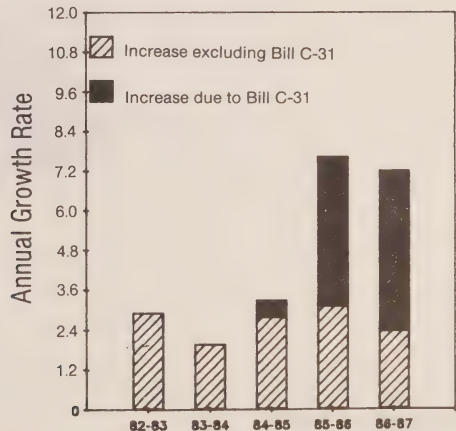
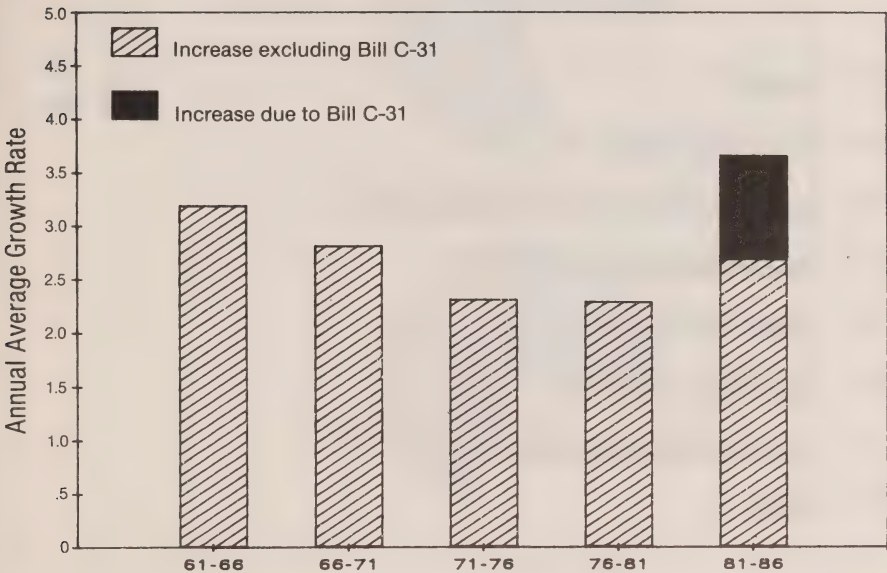


Cross Reference: Tables I and I-A.

**ANNUAL AVERAGE GROWTH RATE OF REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION DUE TO BILL C-31**

The registered Indian population growth rate decreased until 1981.

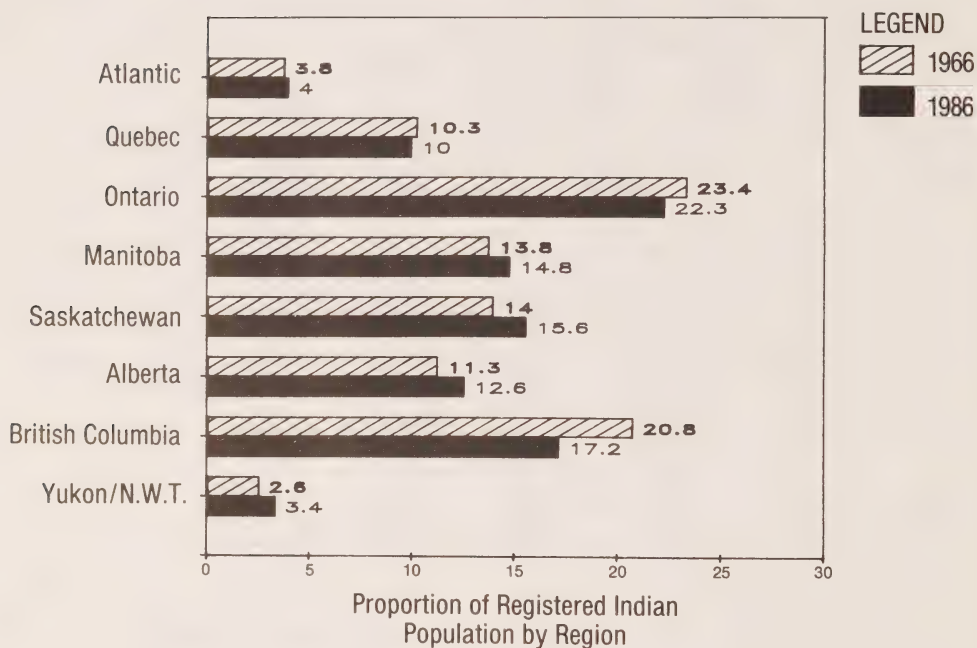
The annual growth rate has since more than doubled as a result of the implementation of Bill C-31 in 1985.



Cross Reference: Tables I and I-A.

## REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION

Indians are represented in all regions and the regional distribution has not changed in 20 years.

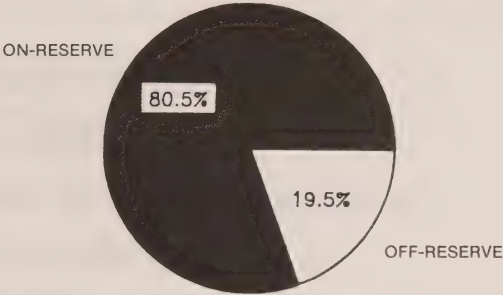


Cross Reference: Table II.

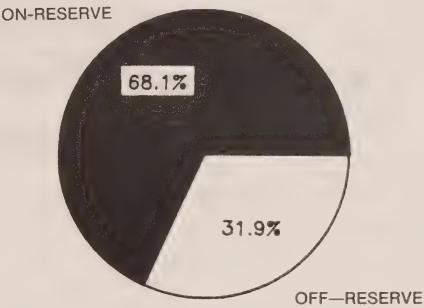


**DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION  
ON- AND OFF-RESERVE**

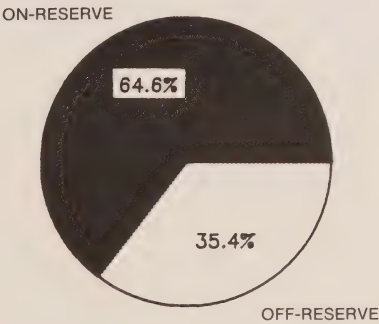
The majority of Indians live on reserves.



1966 Distribution of Registered Indian Population



1986 Distribution of Registered Indian Population

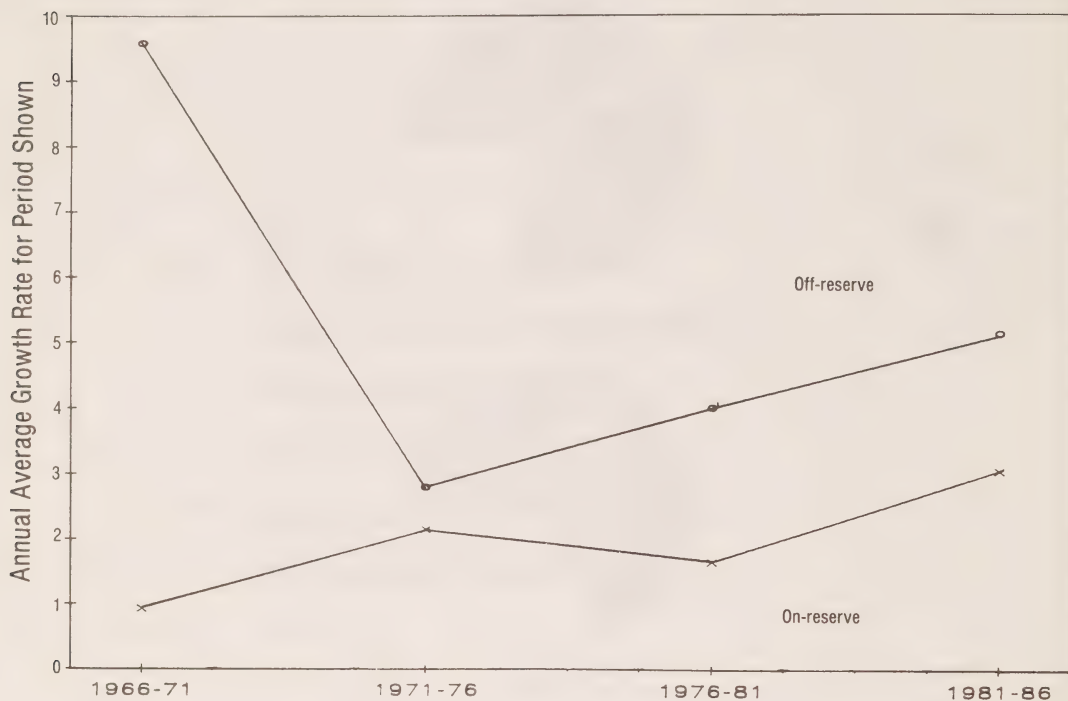


1987 Distribution of Registered Indian Population

Cross Reference: Table I.

## ANNUAL AVERAGE GROWTH RATE OF REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION

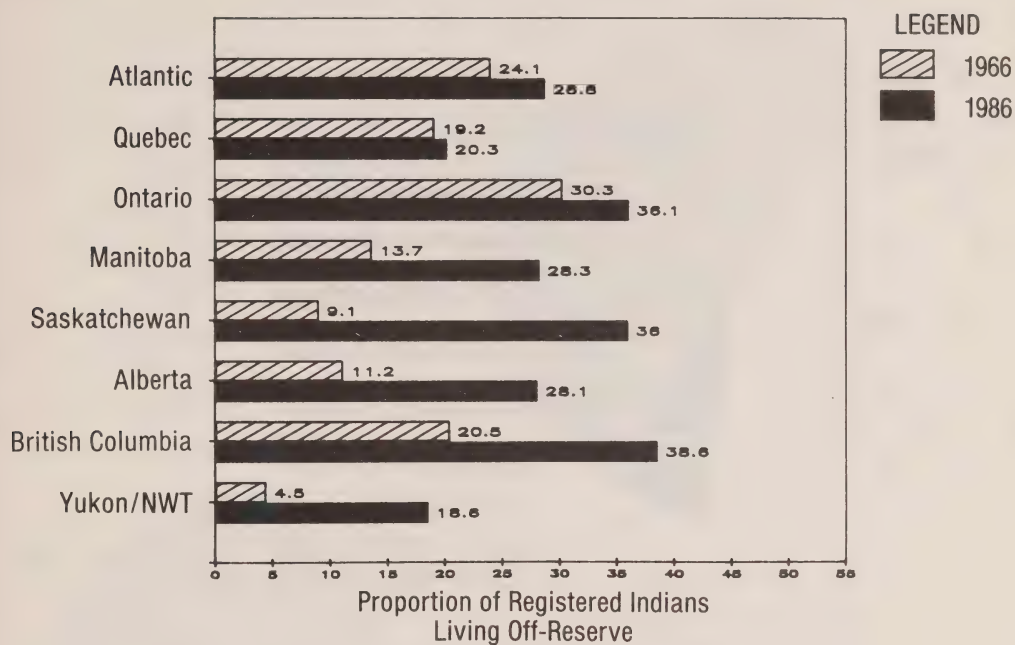
The growth rate of off-reserve population is higher than the growth rate on-reserve.



Cross Reference: Table I.

## PROPORTION OF REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION LIVING OFF-RESERVE BY REGION

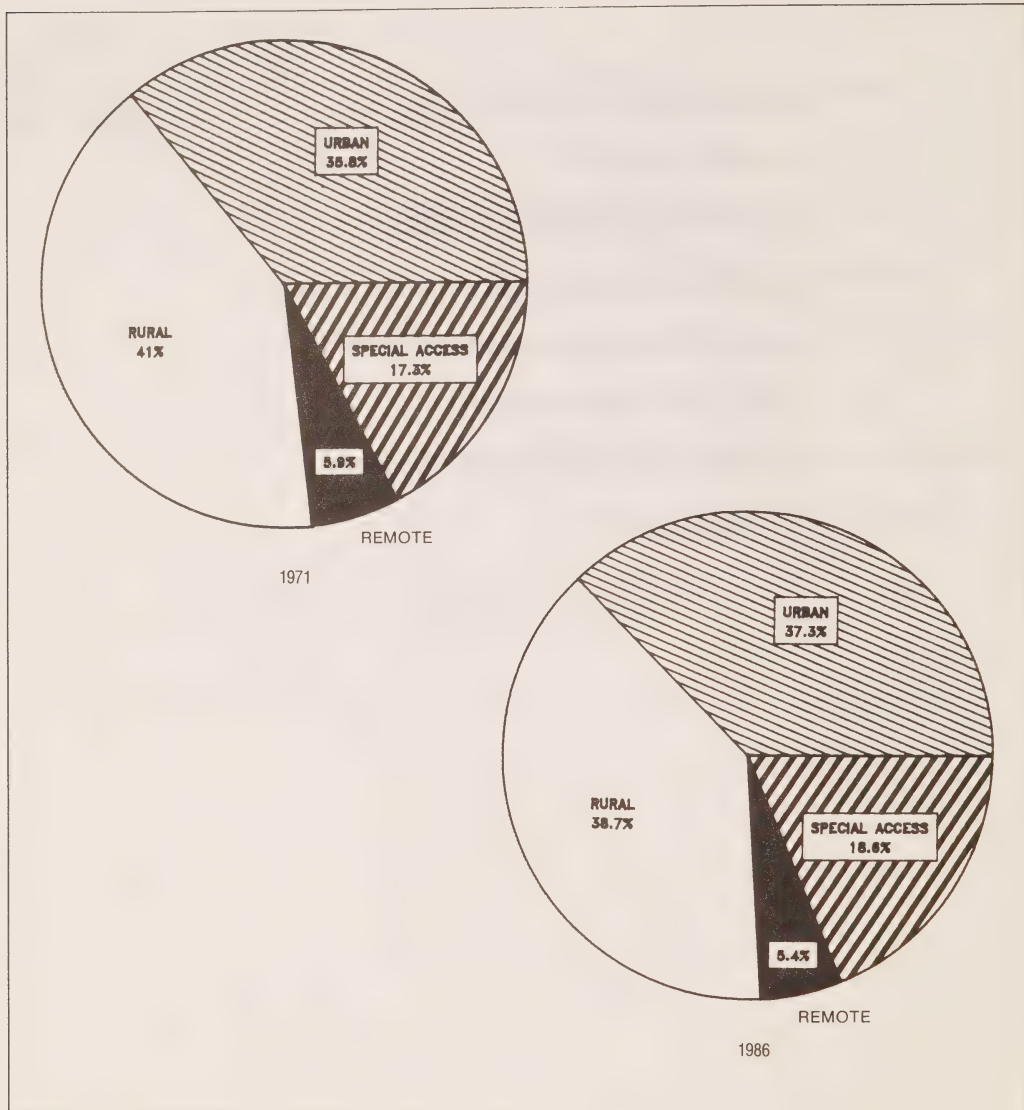
The proportion of off-reserve Indians has increased in all regions.



Cross Reference: Table II-B.

## DIAND GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

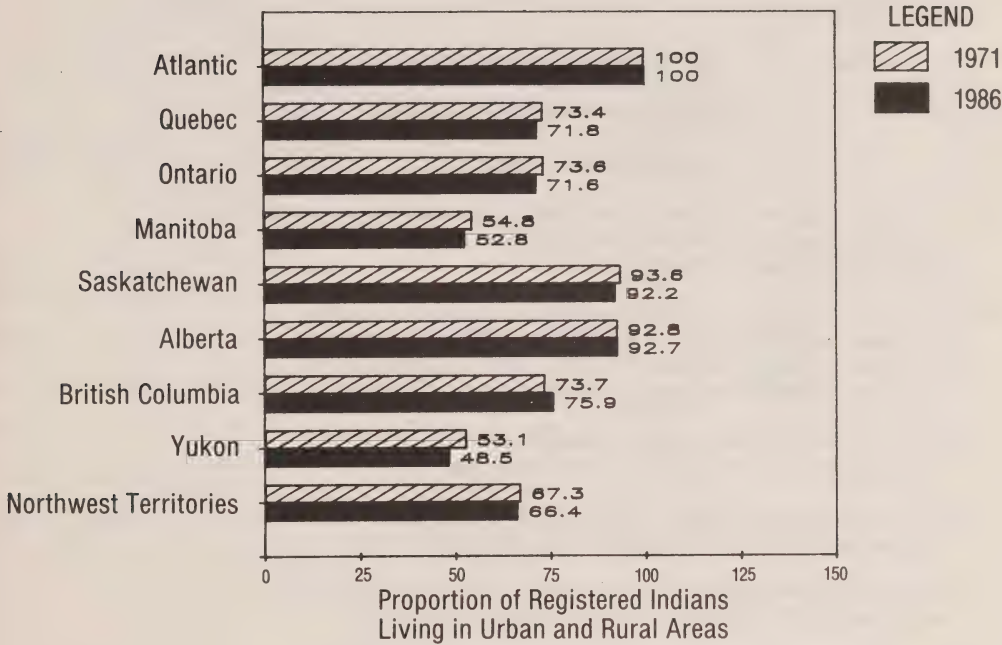
The proportion of on-reserve Indians living in urban, rural, remote and special access areas has remained relatively constant over the past 15 years.



Cross Reference: Table III.

**PROPORTION OF REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION  
LIVING ON-RESERVE IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS**

The proportion of on-reserve Indians living in urban and rural areas has remained constant in all regions.



Cross Reference: Tables III-A and III-D.



---

## Technical Notes for Population

1. The term "on-reserve" refers to Indian population on-reserve and on Crown lands.
2. The formula used to calculate Annual Average Growth Rates (AAGR) is as follows:

$$\text{AAGR} = (X_1 / X_0)^{1/n} - 1$$

where:  $X_1$  = data for the most recent year in period

$X_0$  = data for the earliest year in period

$n$  = length of period (years)

3. The Indian Register consists of information, such as names, births, deaths and marriages, compiled on all of the individuals who are registered as Indians under the *Indian Act*.
4. The definitions used for DIAND geographical zones are those presented in the April 1986 edition of "Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone", Band Support and Capital Management Branch, Indian Services:

*Urban* is a zone where a band is located within 50 km from the nearest service centre with year-round road access;

*Rural* is a zone where a band is located between 50 km and 350 km from the nearest service centre with year-round road access;

*Remote* is a zone where a band is located over 350 km from the nearest service centre with year-round road access; and

*Special Access* is a zone where a band has no year-round road access to the nearest service centre and, as a result, experiences a higher cost of transportation.

**TABLE I**

Registered Indian population and annual average growth rates on- and off-reserve

Canada, 1961-1987

YEAR	ON-RESERVE <sup>1</sup>			OFF-RESERVE			TOTAL		
	NO.	%	ANNUAL AVERAGE GROWTH RATE <sup>2</sup>	NO.	%	ANNUAL AVERAGE GROWTH RATE	NO.	%	ANNUAL AVERAGE GROWTH RATE
1961	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		191,709	100	
1966	180,418	80.5	N/A	43,746 <sup>3</sup>	19.5	N/A	224,164	100	3.17
1971	188,513	73.2	0.93	69,106 <sup>4</sup>	26.8	9.57	257,619	100	2.82
1976	209,637	72.6	2.15	79,301	27.4	2.79	288,938	100	2.32
1981	227,492	70.3	1.65	96,290	29.7	4.00	323,782	100	2.30
1986	264,187	68.1	3.04	123,642	31.9	5.13	387,829	100	3.67
1987	268,474	64.6	1.62	147,424	35.4	19.23	415,898	100	7.24

Source: Indian Register, DIAND, 1961-1987. See Technical Note 3.

Notes: <sup>1</sup>See Technical Note 1.

<sup>2</sup>See Technical Note 2.

<sup>3</sup>Includes 274 whose type of residence was not stated.

<sup>4</sup>Includes six whose type of residence was not stated.

**TABLE I-A**

Registered Indian population and annual growth rates excluding and including those registered under Bill C-31

Canada, 1981-1987

YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION ON- AND OFF-RESERVE			ANNUAL GROWTH RATE		
	EXCLUDING BILL C-31	NUMBER REINSTATED UNDER C-31	TOTAL POPULATION	PERIOD	EXCLUDING BILL C-31	INCLUDING BILL C-31
1981	323,782	0	323,782	1981-82	2.59	0
1982	332,178	0	332,178		2.95	0
1983	341,968	0	341,968	1983-84	2.00	0
1984	348,809	0	348,809		2.82	3.28
1985	358,636	1,605	360,241	1985-86	3.16	7.66
1986	369,972	17,857	387,829		2.40	7.24
1987	378,842	37,056	415,898	1986-87		

Sources: *Population*: Indian Register, DIAND, 1981-1986.

*Number reinstated*: Lands, Revenues and Trusts, Membership and Entitlement Directorate, Statistics Unit, DIAND, June 1988.

**TABLE II**

Distribution and proportion of registered Indian  
population by region

Canada, 1966-1986

REGION	1966		1976		1986	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
ATLANTIC	8,494	3.8	10,891	3.8	15,636	4.0
QUEBEC	23,186	10.3	29,580	10.2	38,962	10.0
ONTARIO	52,408	23.4	64,690	22.4	86,544	22.3
MANITOBA	31,000	13.8	42,311	14.6	57,488	14.8
SASKATCHEWAN	31,362	14.0	43,404	15.0	60,545	15.6
ALBERTA	25,432	11.3	34,130	11.8	48,706	12.6
B.C.	46,543	20.8	53,342	18.5	66,604	17.2
YUKON }	5,739 <sup>1</sup>	2.6	3,181	1.1	4,249	1.1
}						
N.W.T. }			7,409	2.6	9,095	2.3
CANADA	224,164	100.0	288,938	100.0	387,829	100.0

Source: Indian Register, DIAND, 1966-1986.

Note: <sup>1</sup>Numbers for Yukon and N.W.T. were combined.

**TABLE II-A**

Distribution and proportion of registered Indian  
population living on-reserve by region

Canada, 1966-1986

REGION	1966		1976		1986	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
ATLANTIC	6,444	75.9	8,066	74.1	11,132	71.2
QUEBEC	18,720	80.7	24,198	81.8	31,043	79.7
ONTARIO	36,508	69.7	44,227	68.4	55,289	63.9
MANITOBA	26,752	86.3	31,723	75.0	41,211	71.7
SASKATCHEWAN	26,920	85.8	30,746	70.8	38,744	64.0
ALBERTA	22,573	88.7	26,841	78.6	35,030	71.9
B.C.	37,019	79.5	34,073	63.9	40,876	61.4
YUKON }	5,482	95.5 <sup>1</sup>	2,620	82.4	2,463	58.0
}						
N.W.T. }			7,143	96.4	8,399	92.3
CANADA	180,418	80.5	209,637	72.6	264,187	68.1

Source: Indian Register, DIAND, 1966-1986.

Note: <sup>1</sup>Numbers for Yukon and N.W.T. were combined.



**TABLE II-B**

Distribution and proportion of registered Indian  
population living off-reserve by region

Canada, 1966-1986

REGION	1966 <sup>1</sup>		1976		1986	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
ATLANTIC	2,050	24.1	2,825	25.9	4,504	28.8
QUEBEC	4,466	19.2	5,382	18.2	7,919	20.3
ONTARIO	15,900	30.3	20,463	31.6	31,255	36.1
MANITOBA	4,248	13.7	10,588	25.0	16,277	28.3
SASKATCHEWAN	4,442	9.1	12,658	29.2	21,801	36.0
ALBERTA	2,859	11.2	7,289	21.4	13,676	28.1
B.C.	9,524	20.5	19,269	36.1	25,728	38.6
YUKON )	257	4.5 <sup>2</sup>	561	17.6	1,786	42.0
)						
N.W.T. )			266	3.6	696	7.7
CANADA	43,746	19.5	79,301	27.4	123,642	31.9

Source: Indian Register, DIAND, 1966-1986.

Notes: <sup>1</sup>Numbers for 1966 include 274 - type of residence not stated distributed as follows: Atlantic 5, Quebec 24, Ontario 51, Manitoba 12, Saskatchewan 33, Alberta 69, B.C. 56, Yukon & N.W.T. 24.

<sup>2</sup>Numbers for Yukon and N.W.T. were combined.

**TABLE III**

Distribution and proportion of registered Indian population living on-reserve by DIAND geographical zones<sup>1</sup>

Canada, 1971-1986

---

	1971	1976	1981	1986
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
URBAN				
NUMBER	67,414	76,485	86,816	98,474
PER CENT	35.79	36.49	38.16	37.28
RURAL				
NUMBER	77,314	83,392	86,574	102,289
PER CENT	41.05	39.78	38.06	38.72
REMOTE				
NUMBER	11,108	10,947	13,167	14,224
PER CENT	5.84	5.22	5.79	5.38
SPECIAL ACCESS				
NUMBER	32,677	38,813	40,935	49,200
PER CENT	17.32	18.51	17.99	18.62
CANADA				
NUMBER	188,513	209,637	227,492	264,187
PER CENT	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

---

Source: Indian Register, DIAND, 1971-1986.

Note: <sup>1</sup>See Technical Note 4.

**TABLE III-A**

Distribution and proportion of registered Indian population on-reserve by region and by DIAND geographical zone

Canada, 1971

REGION	URBAN AND RURAL		REMOTE		SPECIAL ACCESS		TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
ATLANTIC	7,021	100.0	0	0	0	0	7,021	100
QUEBEC	15,105	73.4	1,296	6.3	4,177	20.3	20,578	100
ONTARIO	27,937	73.6	911	2.4	9,110	24.0	37,958	100
MANITOBA	15,828	54.8	3,986	13.8	9,070	31.4	28,884	100
SASKATCHEWAN	26,440	93.6	678	2.4	1,130	4.0	28,248	100
ALBERTA	23,142	92.8	0	0	1,796	7.2	24,938	100
B.C.	23,860	73.7	2,784	8.6	5,730	17.7	32,374	100
YUKON	1,247	53.1	897	38.2	204	8.7	2,348	100
N.W.T.	4,148	67.3	556	9.0	1,460	23.7	6,164	100
CANADA	144,728	91.8	11,108	2.2	32,677	6.1	188,513	100

Source: Indian Register, DIAND, 1971.

Note: <sup>1</sup>Includes 6 - type of residence not stated, distributed as follows: Ontario 1, Manitoba 1, Saskatchewan 2, Alberta 2.

**TABLE III-B**

Distribution and proportion of registered Indian population on-reserve by region and by DIAND geographical zone

Canada, 1976

REGION	URBAN AND RURAL		REMOTE		SPECIAL ACCESS		TOTAL	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
ATLANTIC	8,066	100.0	0	0	0	0	8,066	100
QUEBEC	17,056	70.5	1,570	6.5	5,572	23.0	24,198	100
ONTARIO	32,378	73.2	991	2.2	10,858	24.6	44,227	100
MANITOBA	16,899	53.3	4,358	13.7	10,466	33.0	31,723	100
SASKATCHEWAN	28,904	94.0	495	1.6	1,347	4.4	30,746	100
ALBERTA	24,717	92.1	0	0	2,124	7.9	26,841	100
B.C.	25,652	75.3	1,897	5.6	6,524	19.2	34,073	100
YUKON	1,442	55.0	982	37.5	196	7.5	2,620	100
N.W.T.	4,763	66.7	654	9.2	1,726	24.2	7,143	100
CANADA	159,877	76.3	10,947	5.2	38,813	18.5	209,637	100

Source: Indian Register, DIAND, 1976.

**TABLE III-C**

Distribution and proportion of registered Indian population on-reserve by region and by DIAND geographical zone

Canada, 1981

REGION	URBAN AND RURAL		REMOTE		SPECIAL ACCESS		TOTAL	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
ATLANTIC	9,043	100.0	0	0	0	0	9,043	100
QUEBEC	18,643	70.4	3,315	12.5	4,520	17.1	26,478	100
ONTARIO	34,764	72.2	1,270	2.6	12,139	25.2	48,173	100
MANITOBA	18,588	52.7	4,902	13.9	11,809	33.5	35,299	100
SASKATCHEWAN	30,285	93.6	485	1.5	1,603	4.9	32,373	100
ALBERTA	27,523	92.2	0	0	2,339	7.8	29,862	100
B.C.	28,139	77.7	1,545	4.3	6,547	18.1	36,231	100
YUKON	1,386	54.7	984	38.8	165	6.5	2,535	100
N.W.T.	5,019	66.9	666	8.9	1,813	24.2	7,498	100
CANADA	173,390	76.2	13,167	5.8	40,935	18.0	227,492	100

Source: Indian Register, DIAND, 1981.



**TABLE III-D**

Distribution and proportion of registered Indian population on-reserve by region and by DIAND geographical zone

Canada, 1986

REGION	URBAN AND RURAL		REMOTE		SPECIAL ACCESS		TOTAL	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
ATLANTIC	11,132	100.0	0	0	0	0	11,132	100
QUEBEC	22,276	71.8	1,885	6.1	6,882	22.2	31,043	100
ONTARIO	39,604	71.6	1,421	2.6	14,264	25.9	55,289	100
MANITOBA	21,753	52.8	5,669	13.8	13,789	33.5	41,211	100
SASKATCHEWAN	35,724	92.2	1,020	2.6	2,000	5.2	38,744	100
ALBERTA	32,467	92.7	0	0	2,563	7.3	35,030	100
B.C.	31,039	75.9	2,393	5.9	7,444	18.2	40,876	100
YUKON	1,195	48.5	1,089	44.2	179	7.3	2,463	100
N.W.T.	5,573	66.4	747	8.9	2,079	24.8	8,399	100
CANADA	200,763	80.0	14,224	5.4	49,200	18.6	264,187	100

Source: Indian Register, DIAND, 1986.

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# HEALTH CONDITIONS

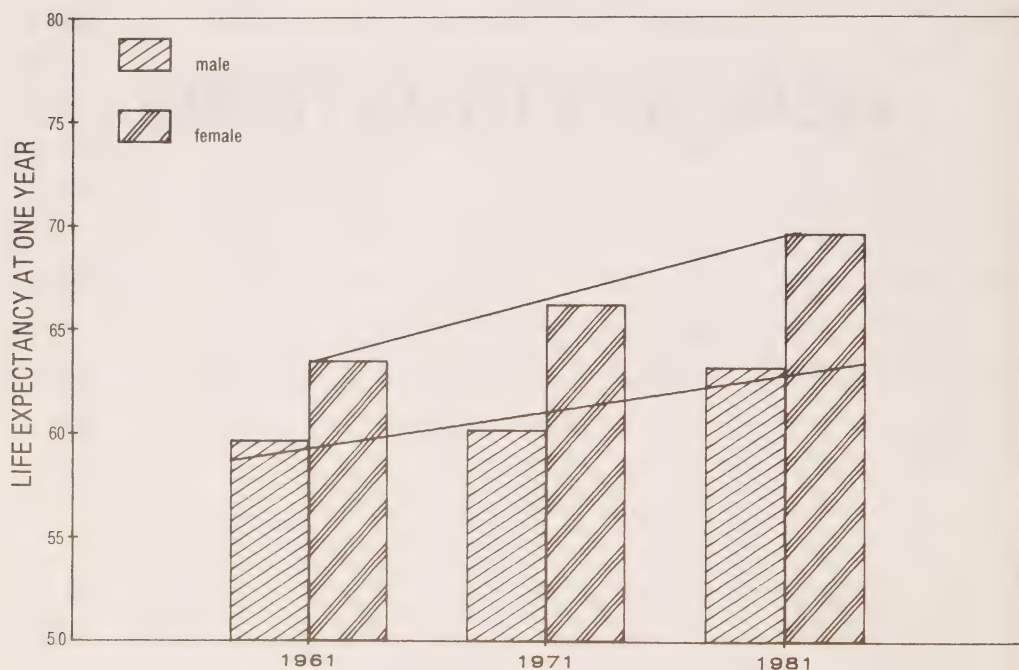
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## LIFE EXPECTANCY AT ONE YEAR FOR REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION

In 1961, a one-year-old girl was expected to live 63.5 years if the risk of dying over the course of her lifetime got neither better nor worse than it was in 1961.

In 1981, a one-year-old girl was expected to live 69.6 years.

Life expectancy at one year for men has also increased, but by less than for women, from 59.7 years in 1961 to 63.2 years in 1981.



Cross Reference: Table I.

**MORTALITY RATES FOR REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION**

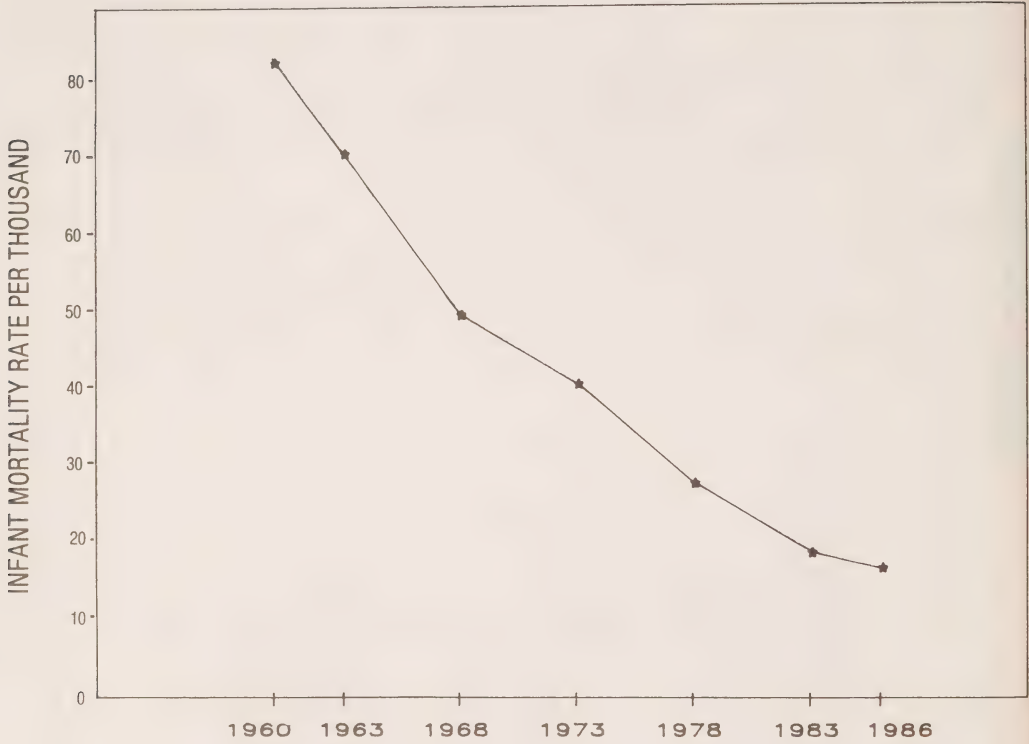
The mortality rate per thousand declined from 10.5 in 1955 to 5.3 in 1986.



Cross Reference: Table II.

# INFANT MORTALITY RATES FOR REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION

The infant mortality rate per thousand declined from 82.0 in 1960 to 16.5 in 1986.

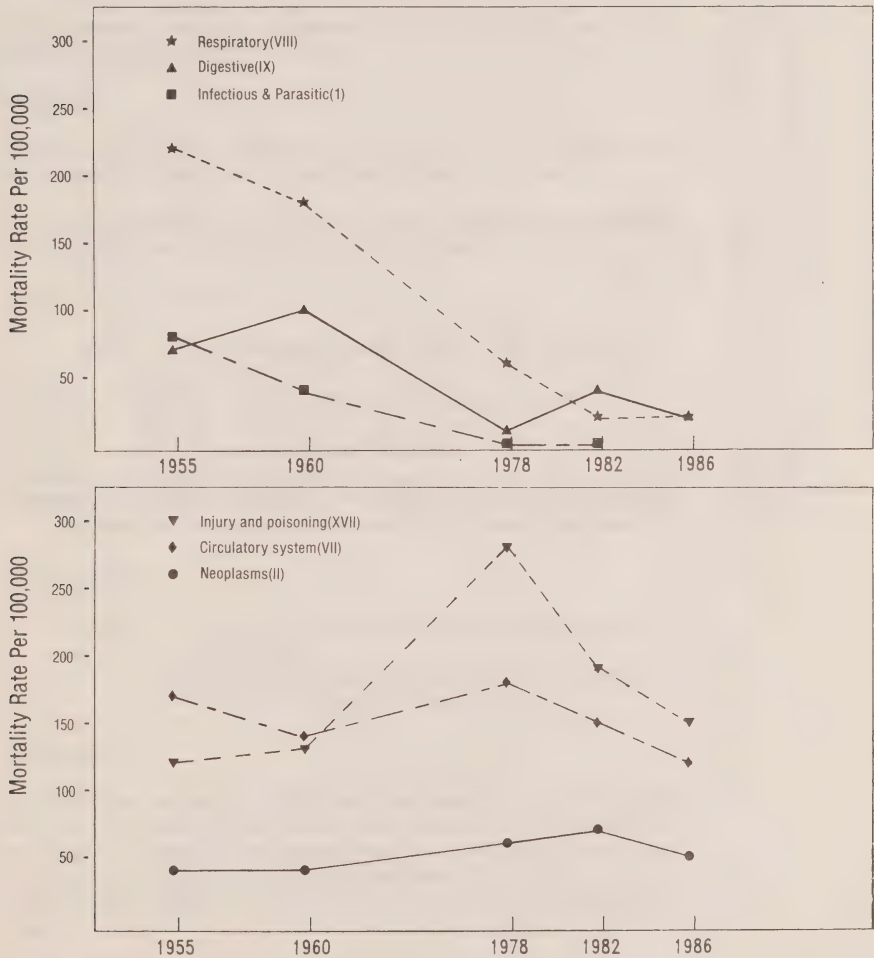


Cross Reference: Table III.



**MORTALITY RATES FOR REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION BY CAUSE OF DEATH**

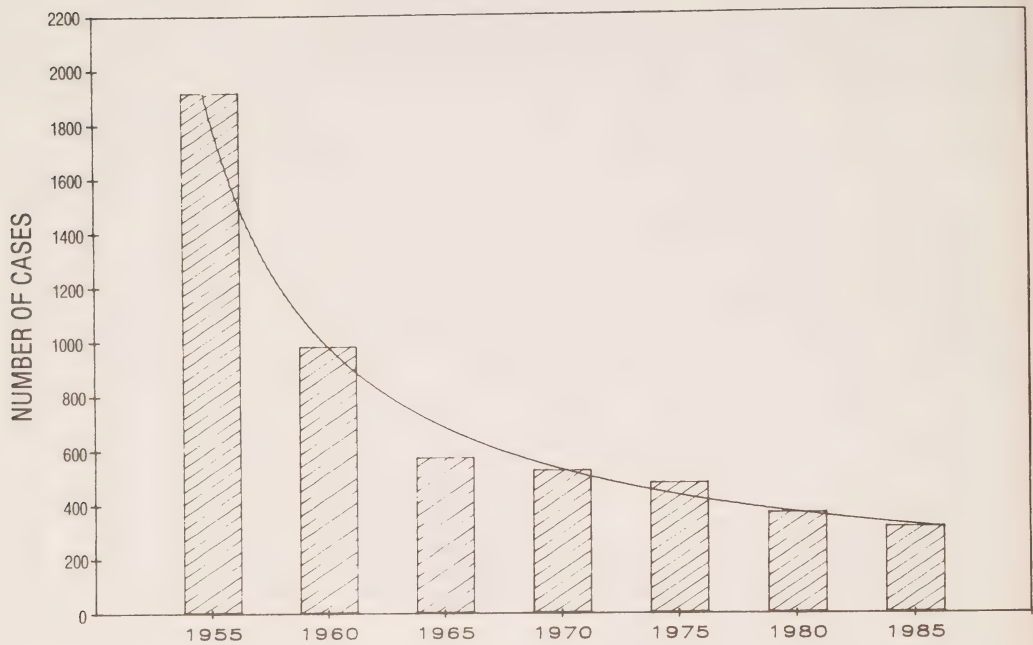
Over the past 23 years, mortality rates associated with infectious and parasitic, digestive, and respiratory diseases have declined. During the same time period, however, injury and poisoning, circulatory system diseases and neoplasms have become the three main causes of death within Indian communities.



Cross Reference: Table IV.

# NUMBER OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES PER YEAR

The number of tuberculosis cases per year has declined.



Cross Reference: Table V.

---

## Technical Notes for Health Conditions

### 1. Definition of Life Expectancy

"Life expectancy is an estimation of the average number of years of life remaining to each member of a group of persons. It is calculated on the basis of observed age-specific mortality rates at any particular moment in time, assuming that the risks of dying remain constant from the moment of estimation until the death of all members of the group..."

Source: Wilkins, Russell, "Health Status in Canada, 1926-1976" (Institute for Research on Public Policy, May 1980), p.6.

### 2. Estimates

Since the numbers for 1986 did not include British Columbia data, the figures for that province were estimated as follows:

- 1) Annual Average Growth Rates (AAGR) were calculated from available years using the following formula:

$$\text{AAGR} = (X_1 / X_0)^{1/n} - 1$$

where:  $X_1$  = data for the most recent year in period

$X_0$  = data for the earliest year in period

$n$  = length of period (years)

- 2) AAGR were then applied to the most recent data for British Columbia and added to 1986 data for Canada as follows:

$$X (1 + \text{AAGR})^Y$$

where:  $X$  = the most recent data available for British Columbia

$Y$  = number of years between the most recent British Columbia data and 1986

### 3. Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis statistics in 1960 were calculated on the basis of the number of admissions to tuberculosis institutions. To maintain consistency, data for new cases (number of first-time reported cases of tuberculosis) and reactivated cases (number of tuberculosis patients out of remission) were combined in later years.

---

**TABLE I**

Life expectancy<sup>1</sup> at one year for registered Indian  
population by sex

Canada, 1961-1981

Year	Male	Female
<b>1961</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>63.5</b>
<b>1971</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>66.2</b>
<b>1976</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>67.6</b>
<b>1981</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>69.6</b>

Sources: 1961-1971: R.H. Knox, *Indian Conditions: A Survey*, (Ottawa: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1980), p.15.

1976-1981: N.H. Lithwick, Marvin Schiff and Eric Vernon, *An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions in Canada* (Ottawa: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1986), p.38.

Note: <sup>1</sup>See Technical Note 1.

**TABLE II**

Number of deaths and mortality rates for registered  
Indian population (rate per 1,000)

Canada, 1955-1986

YEAR	NUMBER OF DEATHS	MORTALITY RATE <sup>1</sup>
1955	1,578	10.5 <sup>2</sup>
1960	1,623	8.8
1967	1,932	8.4
1976	1,875	7.3
1982	1,709	6.0
1983	1,642	5.7
1986 <sup>3</sup>	1,671	5.3

Sources: 1955-1967: Department of National Health and Welfare, Annual Report:  
1962 and 1967.

1976-1983: Health and Welfare Canada, *Indian and Inuit of Canada, Health  
Status Indicators 1974-1983* (Ottawa: Demographics and  
Statistics Division, December, 1986).

1986: National Health and Welfare, Medical Services Branch,  
Demographics and Statistics Division.

Notes: <sup>1</sup>Mortality rates have been calculated using Health and Welfare Canada  
data. The population numbers do not correspond exactly to Indian Register  
population numbers.

<sup>2</sup>Since the mortality rate for 1955 was not available from Health and Welfare  
Canada data, this figure was estimated using the number of Registered  
Indians in 1955 derived from "Indian conditions: A survey" (p.10).

<sup>3</sup>See Technical Note 2.

**TABLE III**

Number of infant deaths and infant mortality rates for registered Indian population (rate per 1,000 live births)

Canada, 1960-1986

YEAR	NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS <sup>1</sup>	NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS	INFANT MORTALITY RATE
1960	617	7,522	82.0
1963	568	8,071	70.4
1968	N/A	N/A	48.6
1973	273	6,717	40.6
1978	192	7,239	26.5
1983	146	8,029	18.2
1986 <sup>2</sup>	132	8,320	15.8

Sources: 1960-1973: Department of National Health and Welfare, Medical Services Branch, Annual Report: 1964, 1969 and 1973.

1978-1983: *Health and Welfare Canada, Indian and Inuit of Canada, Health Status indicators 1974-1983*, (Ottawa: Demographics and Statistics Division, December 1986).

1986: National Health and Welfare, Medical Services Branch, Demographics and Statistics Division.

Notes: <sup>1</sup>Infants are children of one year of age and under.

<sup>2</sup>See Technical Note 2.



**TABLE IV**

Number of deaths and mortality rates by cause among registered Indian population (rate per 100,000)

Canada, 1955-1986

Classification of Diseases <sup>2</sup>	1955		1960		1978		1982		1986 <sup>1</sup>	
	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE
I	112	74.7	71	38.5	37	14.3	25	8.9	35	N/A
II	72	48.0	87	47.2	159	61.3	174	62.0	163	51.8
III & IV	14	9.3	16	8.7	39	15.0	44	15.7	38	N/A
V	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	32	12.3	25	8.9	15	N/A
VI	8	5.3	10	5.4	28	10.8	12	4.3	14	N/A
VII	250	166.7	271	146.9	459	176.8	450	160.4	393	124.9
VIII	347	231.3	324	175.7	150	57.8	127	45.3	125	39.7
IX	104	69.3	184	99.8	80	30.8	97	34.2	79	25.1
X	24	16.0	31	16.8	34	13.1	28	10.0	16	N/A
XI	9	6.0	6	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	N/A
XII & XIII	13	8.7	11	6.0	10	3.9	7	2.5	2	N/A
XIV	37	24.7	38	20.6	43	16.6	25	8.9	26	N/A
XV	149	99.3	153	83.0	59	22.7	45	16.0	29	N/A
XVI	150	100.0	57	30.9	77	29.3	65	23.2	65	N/A
XVII	183	122.0	259	140.4	718	276.6	551	196.4	508	161.1
OTHERS	106	70.7	105	56.9	29	11.2	35	12.5	126	N/A

Sources: 1955-1960: Health and Welfare Canada, Medical Services Branch, Annual Report 1962.

1978-1982: *Health and Welfare Canada, Indian and Inuit of Canada, Health Status Indicators 1974-1983*, (Ottawa: Demographics and Statistics Division, December 1986)

1986: National Health and Welfare, Medical Services Branch, Demographics and Statistics Division.

Notes: <sup>1</sup>For classes II-VII-VIII-IX-XVII, see Technical Note 2.

<sup>2</sup>See following page for definitions.

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## DEFINITIONS

- I Infectious and Parasitic
- II Neoplasms
- III Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases, and Immunity Disorders
- IV Diseases of the Blood and Blood-Forming Organs
- V Mental Disorders
- VI Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs
- VII Diseases of the Circulatory System
- VIII Diseases of the Respiratory System
- IX Diseases of the Digestive System
- X Diseases of the Genito-urinary System
- XI Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Puerperium
- XII Diseases of the Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue
- XIII Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue
- XIV Congenital Anomalies
- XV Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period
- XVI Symptoms, Signs and III-defined Conditions
- XVII Injury and Poisoning

**TABLE V**

Number of cases of tuberculosis<sup>1</sup> for registered Indian population

Canada, 1955-1985

YEAR	NUMBER
1955	1,922
1960	987
1965	579
1970	531
1975	484
1980	373
1985	320

Sources: 1955-1970: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Tuberculosis Statistics, (Ottawa: Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1955, 1960, 1965 and 1970), Catalogue no. 83-206.

1975-1985: Statistics Canada, Tuberculosis Statistics, (Ottawa: 1975, 1980 and 1985), Catalogue no. 82-212.

Note: <sup>1</sup>See Technical Note 3.



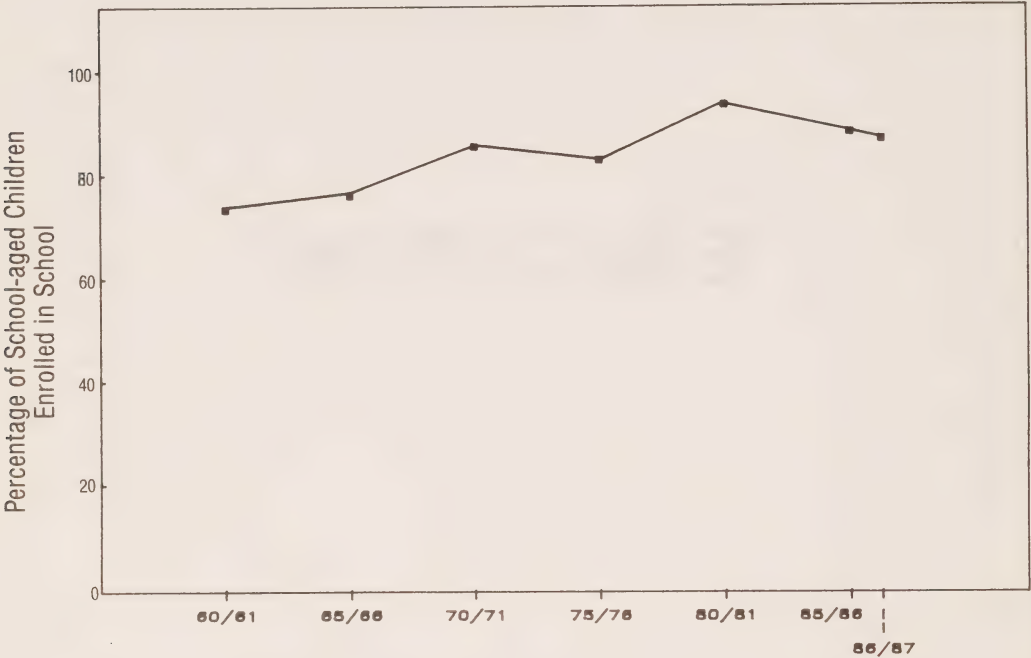
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# EDUCATION

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**ENROLMENT RATE IN KINDERGARTEN,  
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS**

The percentage of four to 18-year-old Indian children enrolled in kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools has increased from 72.4 per cent in 1960/61 to 87.4 per cent in 1986/87.

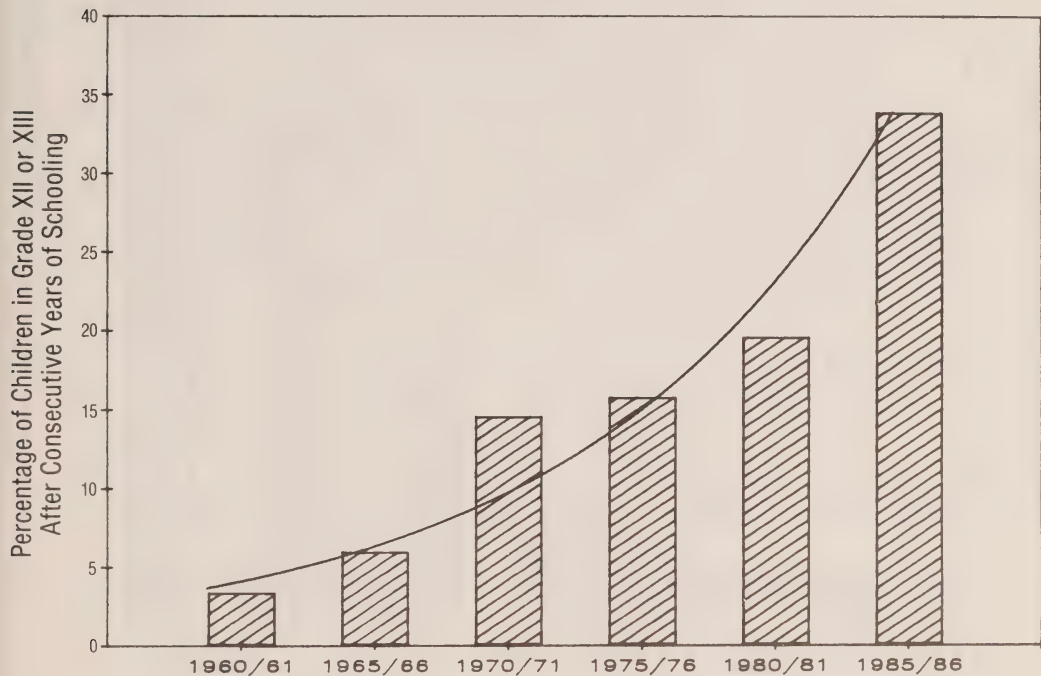


Cross Reference: Table I.



**PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS REACHING GRADES XII AND XIII**

Indian children are increasingly successful in their schooling as the percentage of Indian children who are in grade XII or XIII after consecutive years of schooling has increased from 3.4 per cent in 1960/61 to 33.9 per cent in 1985/86.



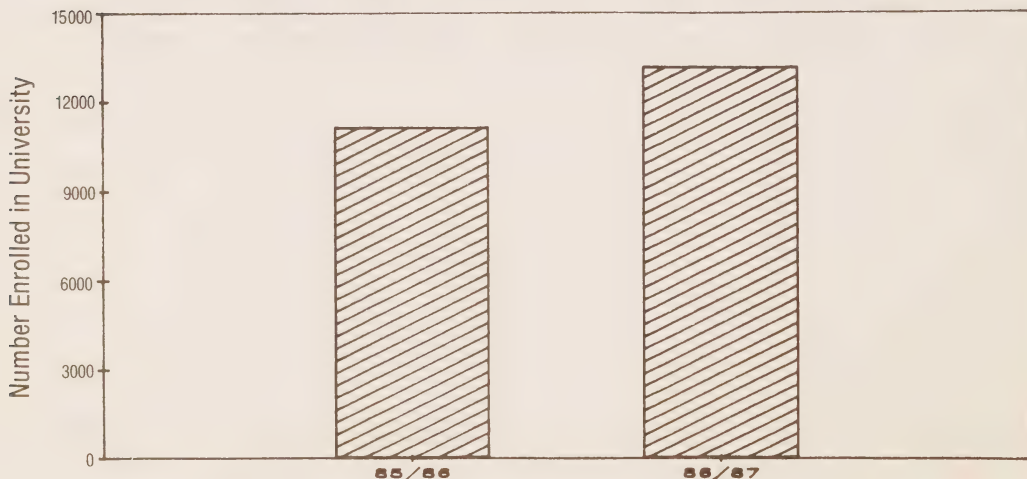
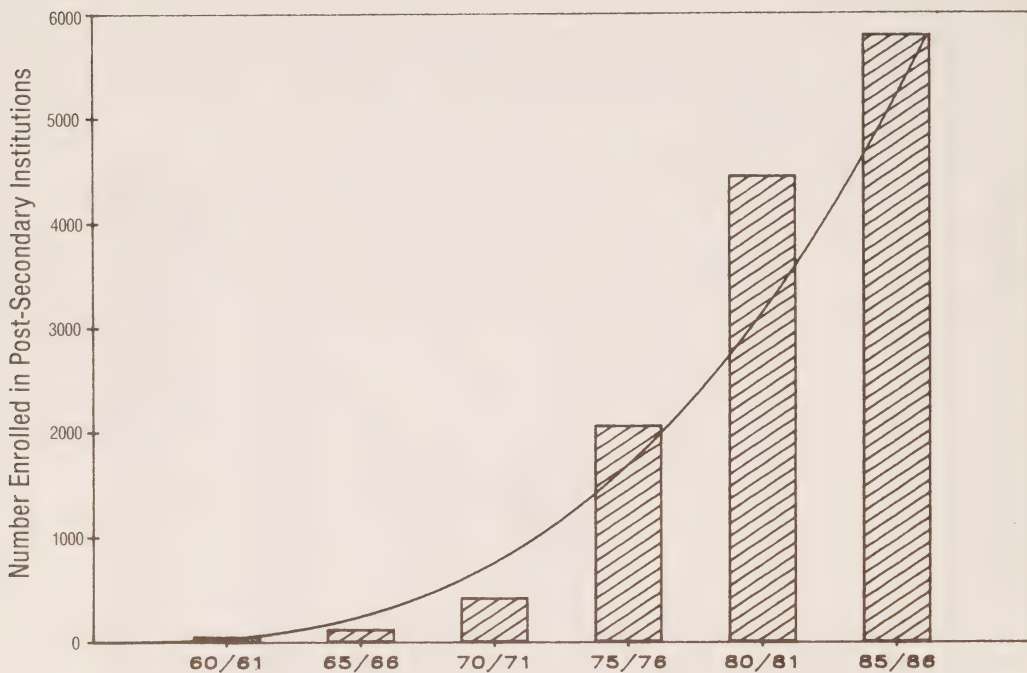
Cross Reference: Table II.

## UNIVERSITY AND POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT

The number of Indians enrolled in university has increased from 60 in 1960/61 to 5,800 in 1985/86.

The total number of Indians enrolled in postsecondary institutions in 1986/87 was 13,196.

Cross Reference: Table III.

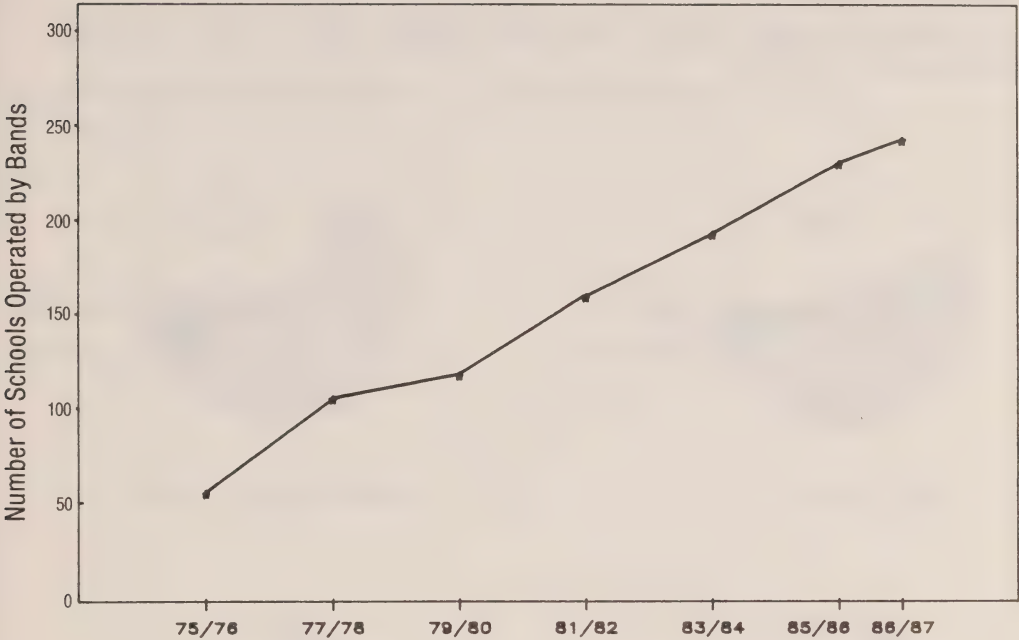


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# NUMBER OF BAND-OPERATED SCHOOLS

The number of schools operated by bands increased from 53 in 1975/76 to 243 in 1986/87.

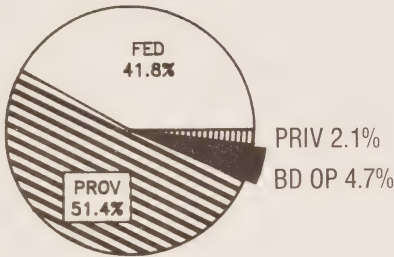


Cross Reference: Table IV.

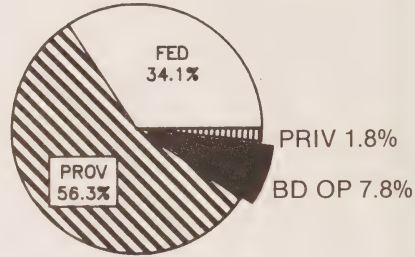
**ENROLMENT IN ELEMENTARY/SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY TYPE**

Band-operated schools comprise an increasingly larger portion of the total enrolment population among registered Indians.

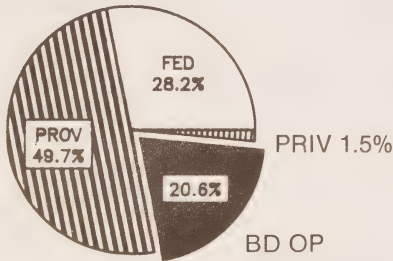
Their share increased from 4.7 per cent in 1976/77 to 26 per cent in 1985/86.



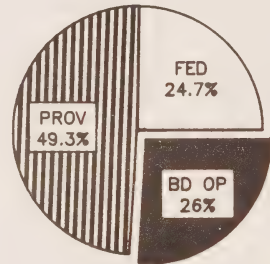
1976/77 TOTAL = 71,717



1979/80 TOTAL = 81,237



1982/83 TOTAL = 77,412



1985/86 TOTAL = 80,623

DATA FOR PRIVATE SCHOOLS FOR 1985/86 WERE NOT AVAILABLE.

Cross Reference: Table V.

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## Technical Notes for Education

1. The term "on-reserve" refers to Indian population on-reserve and on Crown land.
2. Enrolment numbers include registered Indians, non-registered Indians, and Inuit in grades K-4 to 13.
3. Band-operated schools are defined as schools operated directly by a band.

**TABLE I**

Number and percentage of kindergarten, elementary and secondary school-aged on-reserve<sup>1</sup> Indians enrolled in school

Canada, 1960/61-1986/87

YEAR	ENROLMENT <sup>2</sup>	POPULATION 4-18 YEARS	ENROLMENT RATE
1960/61 <sup>2</sup>	41,671	57,550	72.4%
1965/66 <sup>3</sup>	54,670	73,632	74.2%
1970/71	68,449	81,531	84.0%
1975/76	71,817	88,660	81.0%
1980/81	82,791	88,581	93.5%
1985/86	80,623	92,080	87.6%
1986/87	82,271	94,169	87.4%

Sources:

**Enrolment** 1960-1975: Nominal Roll, Statistics Division, DIAND, October 1975.

1980-1986: Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND, September 1981,  
June 1986.

1986-1987: Year End Status Report on Performance Indicators, National,  
DIAND, 1988.

**Population** 1960-1986: Indian Register, DIAND.

Notes:

<sup>1</sup>See Technical Note 1.

<sup>2</sup>See Technical Note 2.

<sup>3</sup>A breakdown of on-reserve/off-reserve Indian population was not available for 1960/61 or 1965/66. Based on 1975 Indian Register data, off-reserve was estimated to be 26 per cent of total population. Data was also not available for the 4-18 population for 1960/61, and was estimated to be 42 per cent of total Indian population.



**TABLE II**

Percentage of registered Indian students remaining in grade XII or XIII for consecutive years of schooling

Canada, 1960/61-1985/86

YEAR	PERCENTAGE	YEAR	PERCENTAGE
1960/61	3.4	1973/74	17.4
1961/62	4.3	1974/75	13.6
1962/63	4.3	1975/76	15.8
1963/64	4.1	1976/77	14.3
1964/65	5.8	1977/78	17.0
1965/66	6.0	1978/79	17.2
1966/67	5.1	1979/80	18.9
1967/68	7.5	1980/81	19.6
1968/69	10.6	1981/82	20.7
1969/70	12.6	1982/83	28.6
1970/71	14.6	1983/84	30.5
1971/72	15.6	1984/85	30.6
1972/73	16.2	1985/86 <sup>1</sup>	33.9

Sources: 1960/61-1977/78: Statistics Division, Program Services Branch, DIAND, September 1979.

1978/79-1985/86: Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND, September 1985.

Note: <sup>1</sup>The percentage for 1985/86 was obtained by dividing the number of students in Grade XII and XIII in 1985/86 by the number of students in Grade I in 1974/75.

**TABLE III**

Number of registered Indians enrolled in university and postsecondary institutions

Canada, 1960/61-1986/87

YEAR	UNIVERSITY ENROLMENT	POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT <sup>1</sup>
1960/61	60	N.A.
1965/66	131	N.A.
1970/71	432	N.A.
1975/76	2,071	N.A.
1980/81	4,455	N.A.
1985/86	5,800	11,170
1986/87	N.A.	13,196

Sources:

**University Enrolment**

1960: Facts and Figures, Departmental Statistics, DIAND, 1971.

1965-1975: Full-Time University Enrolment of Registered Indians, Research Branch, DIAND, 1979.

1980-1985: Education Branch, DIAND, 1980, 1986.

**Postsecondary**

1985-1987: Year End Status Report on Performance Indicators, DIAND, 1988.

Note: <sup>1</sup>Includes Bill C-31. Total number enrolled in postsecondary institutions also includes the number enrolled at university.

**TABLE IV**

Number of band-operated<sup>1</sup> schools  
Canada, 1975/76-1986/87

YEAR	NUMBER OF BAND-OPERATED SCHOOLS
1975/76	53
1976/77	64
1977/78	104
1978/79	107
1979/80	115
1980/81	133
1981/82	159
1982/83	181
1983/84	191
1984/85	203
1985/86	229
1986/87	243

Sources:

1975-1978: Nominal Roll, Statistics Section (Management Services),  
DIAND, November 1977, September 1978, and April 1979.

1979-1985: Nominal Roll, Education Directorate, DIAND, September  
1981-85 and June 1986.

1986-1987: Year End Status Report on Performance Indicators, DIAND.  
1988.

Note: <sup>1</sup>See Technical Note 3.

**TABLE V**

Number of registered Indians enrolled in kindergarten,  
elementary, and secondary schools by type

Canada, 1975/76-1985/86

YEAR	FEDERAL	PROVINCIAL	BAND- OPERATED	PRIVATE	TOTAL
1975/76	29,581	38,079	2,842	1,315	71,817
1976/77	30,012	36,884	3,340	1,481	71,717
1977/78	29,412	41,358	5,639	1,679	78,088
1978/79	28,605	45,438	5,796	1,520	81,359
1979/80	27,742	45,742	6,311	1,442	81,237
1980/81	26,578	46,852	7,879	1,492	82,801
1981/82	22,525	43,652	13,133	1,156	80,466
1982/83	21,825	38,511	15,912	1,164	77,412
1983/84	21,893	39,474	16,715	N/A	78,082
1984/85	21,669	40,080	18,372	N/A	80,121
1985/86	19,943	39,712	20,968	N/A	80,623

Sources:

1975-1978: Nominal Roll, Statistics Section (Management Services), DIAND,  
November 1977, September 1978 and April 1979.

1979-1985: Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND, September 1981-1985  
and June 1986.

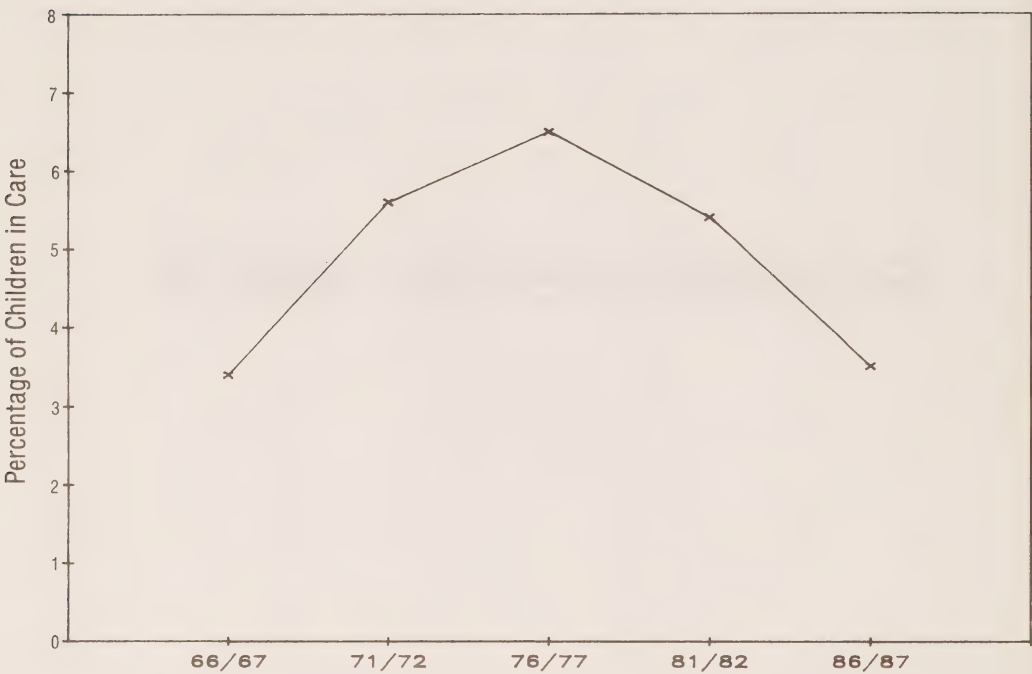
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# **SOCIAL ASSISTANCE**

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**PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 16 AND UNDER  
IN CARE**

The percentage of children in care rose steadily in fiscal years 1966/67 to 1976/77. Since 1977, however, the percentage has declined.

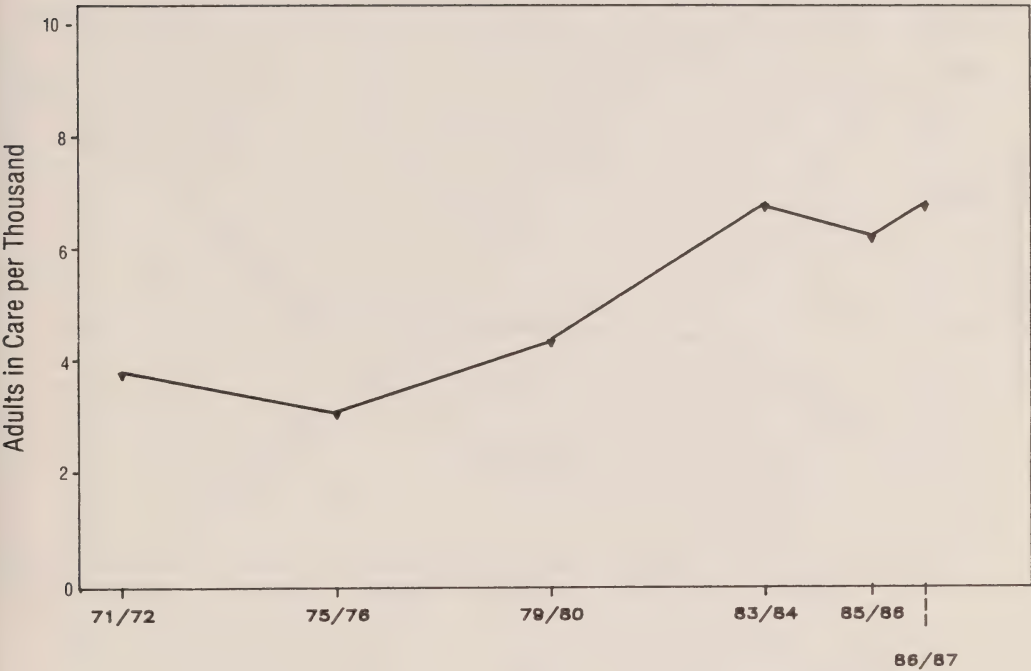


Cross Reference: Table I.



**ADULTS IN CARE PER THOUSAND ADULT  
POPULATION**

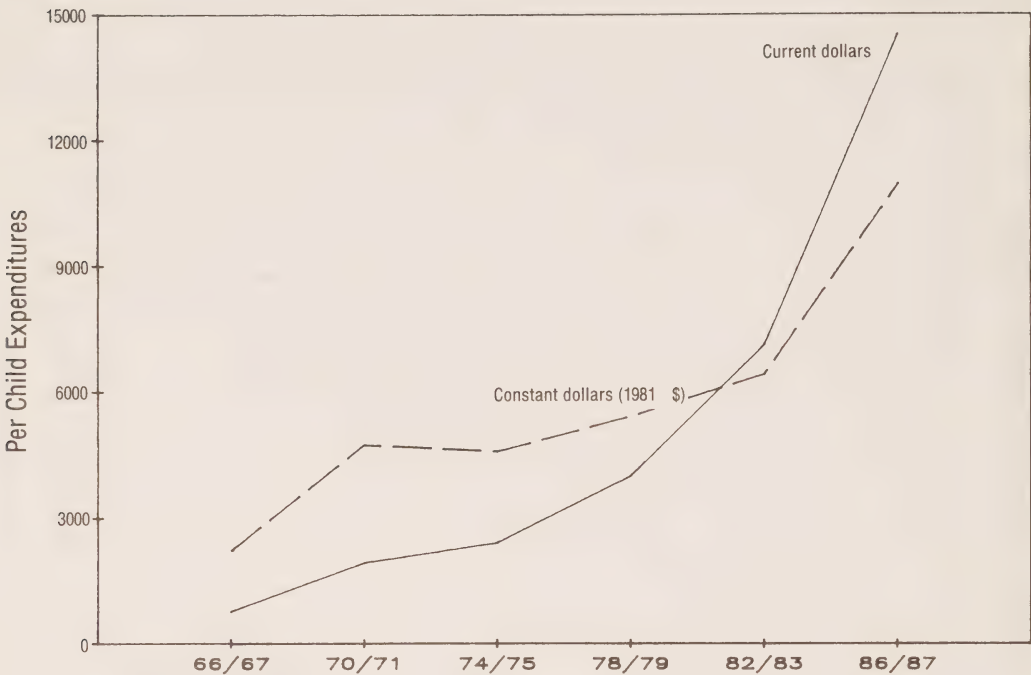
The proportion of adults in care increased by 77 per cent between 1971 and 1983 to reach 6.76 per thousand adults and has fluctuated moderately under that proportion since then.



Cross Reference: Table II.

**EXPENDITURES FOR REGISTERED INDIAN CHILDREN IN CARE**

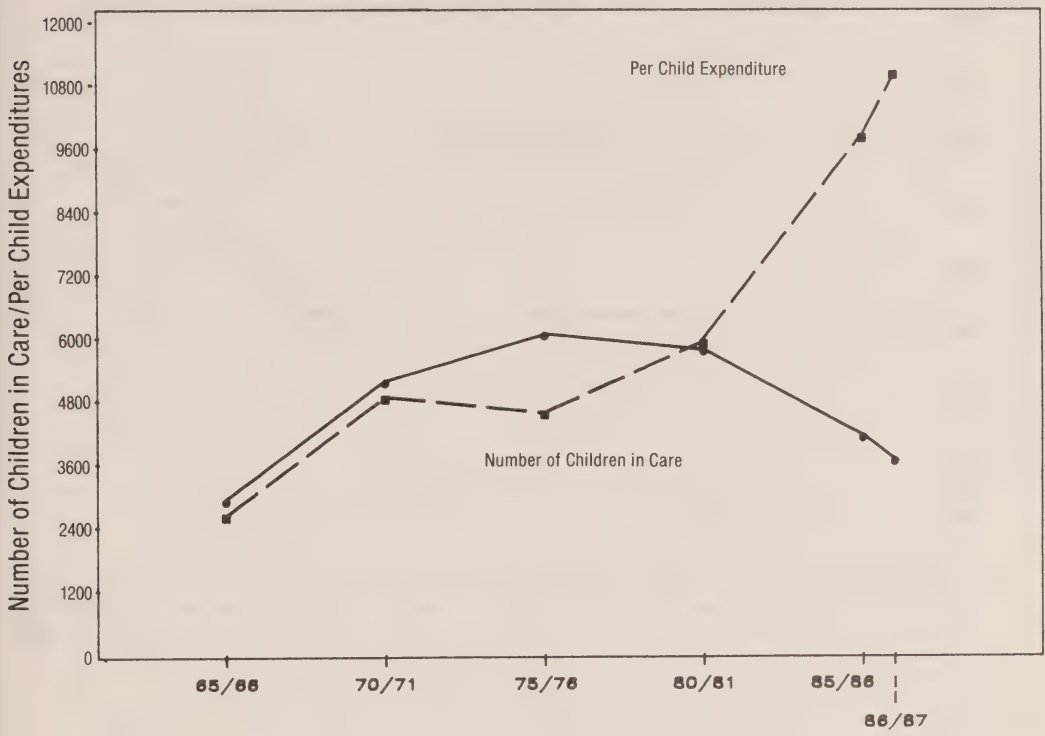
Over the last 20 years, per child expenditures in constant dollars increased from \$2,229 to \$10,959 .



Cross Reference: Table I-A.

**NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN CARE COMPARED WITH  
PER CHILD EXPENDITURES**

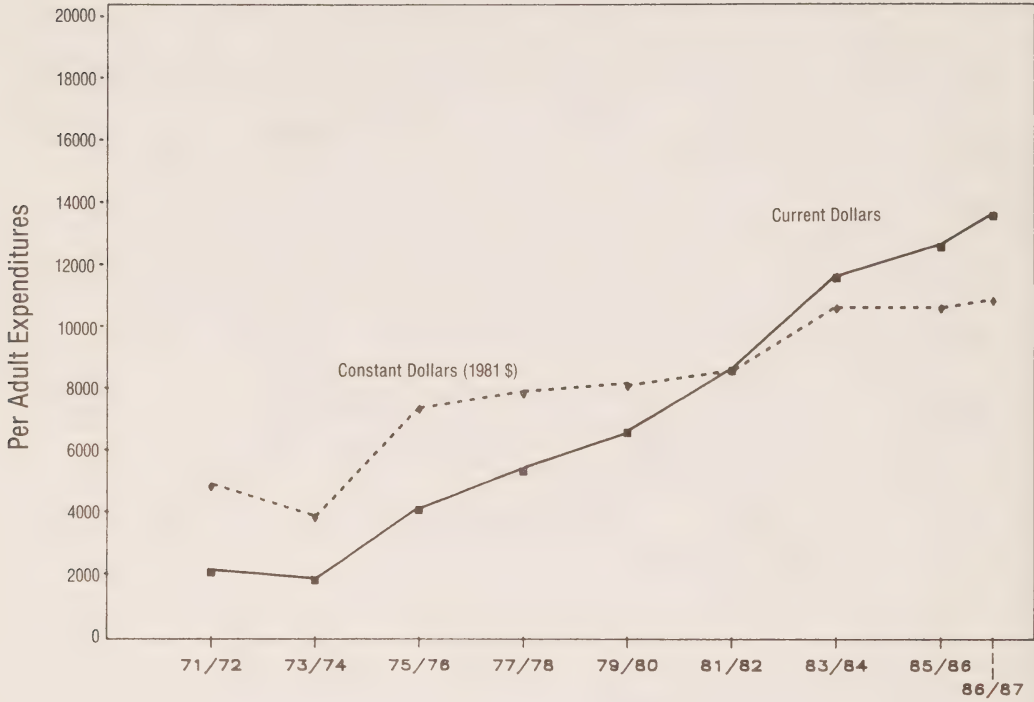
Per child expenditures, in constant dollars, increased by 337 per cent between 1965 and 1987. The number of children in care increased by 116 per cent between 1965 and 1977 but only by 25 per cent from 1965 to 1987.



Cross Reference: Table I-A.

# EXPENDITURES FOR REGISTERED INDIAN ADULTS IN CARE

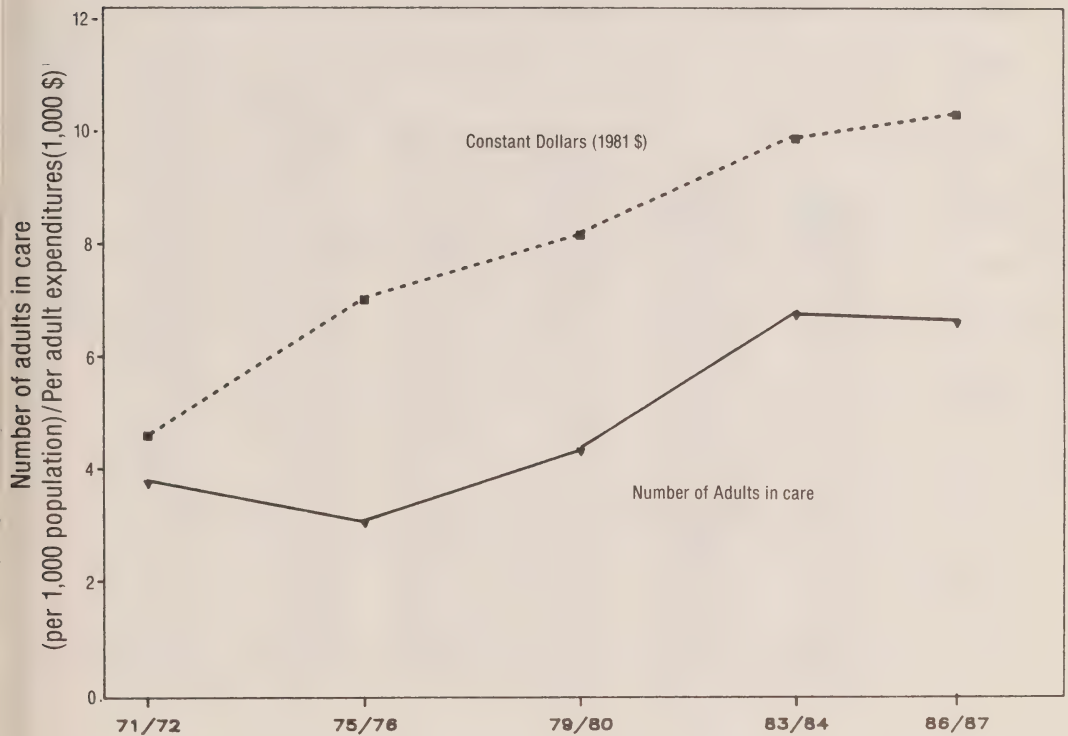
From 1971 to 1986, per adult expenditures, in constant dollars, increased from \$4,689 to \$10,245.



Cross Reference: Table II-A.

## NUMBER OF ADULTS IN CARE COMPARED WITH PER ADULT EXPENDITURES

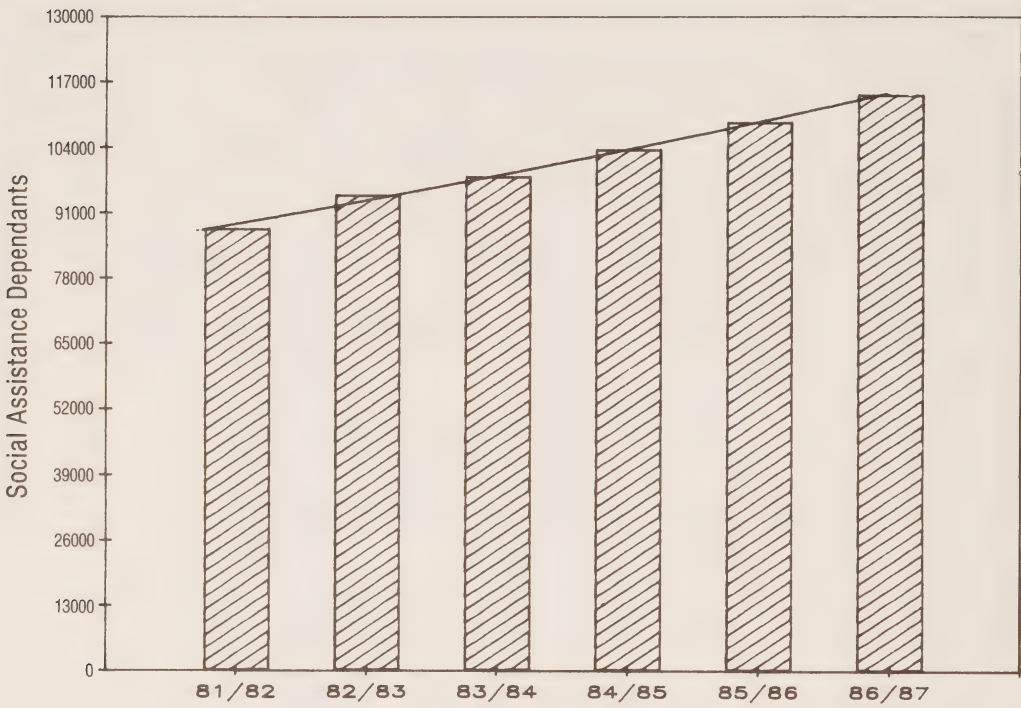
Between 1971 and 1987, the number of adults in care per thousand of population, increased by 75 per cent while during the same period, per adult expenditures in constant dollars increased by 118 per cent.



Cross Reference: Tables II and II-A.

**NUMBER OF REGISTERED INDIAN SOCIAL ASSISTANCE DEPENDANTS**

The annual average number of social assistance dependants has increased to 114,657 from 88,079 during the last six years.

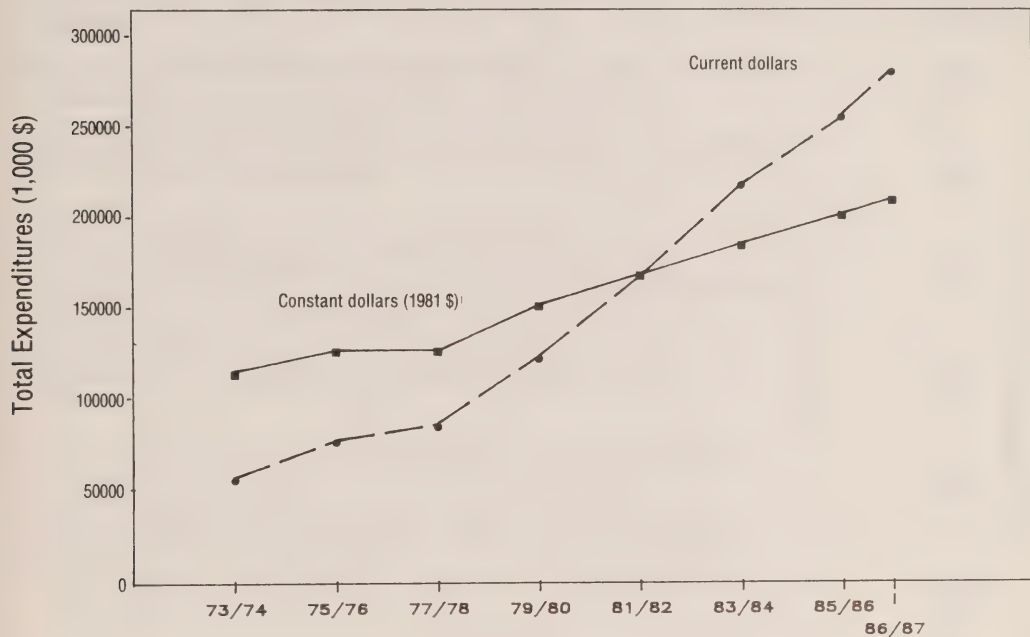


Cross Reference: Table III.



## SOCIAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES FOR REGISTERED INDIANS

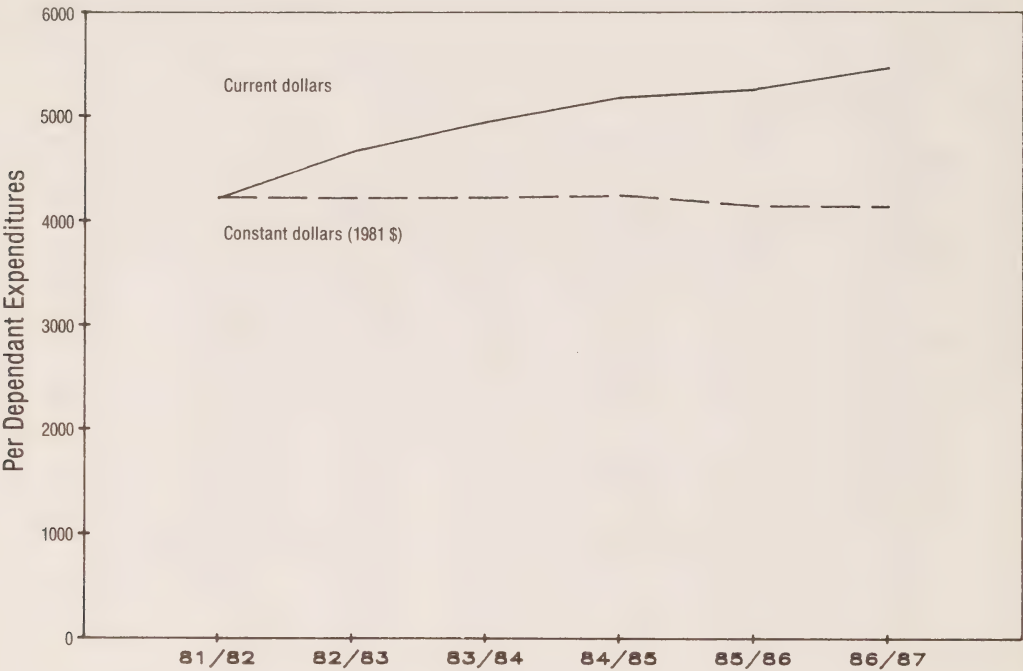
Total social assistance expenditures, in constant dollars, increased twofold, from 1973 to 1986.



Cross Reference: Table III-A.

**SOCIAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES PER  
DEPENDANT FOR REGISTERED INDIANS**

During the last six years, per dependant social assistance expenditures, in current dollars, increased from \$4,216 to \$5,458. Per dependant social assistance expenditures, in constant dollars, remained steady for the same period.



Cross Reference: Table III-A.

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## Technical Notes for Social Assistance

1. Data collected for Tables I through III-A do not include registered Indians residing in the Northwest Territories or Newfoundland.

Indians living in the N.W.T. receive social services and assistance through the territorial government on the same basis as other residents.

Until recently, there were no reserves in Newfoundland; thus services to Indians are provided by the provincial government under a special agreement with the federal government. Accordingly, there is no direct federal social service or assistance to the Indians in Newfoundland.

2. *Adult Care* is defined as a program for persons who by reason of age or incapacity of a continuing nature require assistance. The program consists of in-home care, residential care, casework and counselling, as well as advice, training and funds to bands and district councils. Help to individuals, who must be registered Indians resident on reserves or Crown lands, is provided after a needs test and assessments concerning the functional capabilities of the applicants and their families.
3. *Child Welfare* is to promote the well-being of families and children so as to prevent neglect and mistreatment and to ensure the welfare of neglected and dependent Indian children living on reserves. At the same time, the department has been encouraging and promoting Indian participation in the negotiation of child welfare agreements with the provinces and in the design, delivery and monitoring of child welfare services.

For the years 1981/82 to 1986/87, statistics were provided by the Social Development Directorate. In P.E.I., Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the total number of children in care includes those aged from 0 to 17 years old while in other provinces it includes those aged from 0 to 18 years old. Therefore, the proportion calculated overestimates the number of children in care per thousand of population.

The total number of children in care calculated by the Social Development Directorate is obtained by dividing the total number of case days by 365.

4. *Recipients* are defined as those individuals who receive social assistance payments; whereas, *Dependants* are all individuals who benefit from the payments.

**TABLE I**Number of registered on-reserve Indian children<sup>1</sup> in care

Canada, 1966/67-1986/87

FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL CHILDREN IN CARE <sup>2</sup>	CHILDREN AGED 16 AND UNDER	PROPORTION OF CHILDREN IN CARE
1966/67	3,201	93,101	3.4
1967/68	3,946	93,484	4.2
1968/69	4,310	94,616	4.6
1969/70	4,861	94,698	5.1
1970/71	5,156	95,048	5.4
1971/72	5,336	94,777	5.6
1972/73	5,336	94,906	5.6
1973/74	5,582	94,634	5.9
1974/75	5,817	96,960	6.0
1975/76	6,078	96,493	6.3
1976/77	6,247	96,417	6.5
1977/78	6,017	96,780	6.2
1978/79	6,177	94,866	6.5
1979/80	5,820	94,414	6.2
1980/81	5,716	94,936	6.0
1981/82	5,144	94,608	5.4
1982/83	4,577	96,105	4.8
1983/84	4,105	98,379	4.2
1984/85	3,887	97,586	4.0
1985/86	4,000	99,213	4.0
1986/87	3,611	101,841	3.5

Sources:

**Total children in care:**1966/67-1976/77: Statistics Canada, *Social Security, National Programs*, 1978, Catalogue no. 86-511, p.82.

1981/82-1986/87: Social Development Directorate, DIAND, January 1988.

**Children aged 16 and under:**

Indian Register, DIAND, 1966-1986.

Notes: <sup>1</sup>See Technical Note 1.<sup>2</sup>See Technical Note 3.

**TABLE I-A**

Total and per child expenditures excluding service delivery for registered on-reserve Indian children in care

Canada, 1965/66-1986/87

FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL CHILDREN IN CARE	TOTAL EXPENDITURES (Current \$)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES (Constant \$) <sup>1</sup>	PER CHILD EXPENDITURES (Current \$)	PER CHILD EXPENDITURES (Constant \$)
1965/66	2,889	2,464,000	7,247,058	853	2,508
1966/67	3,201	2,511,000	7,133,522	784	2,229
1967/68	3,946	4,851,000	13,290,410	1,229	3,368
1968/69	4,310	6,835,000	17,986,842	1,586	4,173
1969/70	4,861	8,098,000	20,397,984	1,666	4,196
1970/71	5,156	10,042,000	24,492,682	1,948	4,750
1971/72	5,336	10,958,000	25,966,824	2,054	4,866
1972/73	5,336	11,494,000	26,004,524	2,154	4,873
1973/74	5,582	12,351,000	25,947,478	2,213	4,648
1974/75	5,817	14,091,000	26,687,500	2,422	4,588
1975/76	6,078	16,076,000	27,480,341	2,645	4,521
1976/77	6,247	19,806,000	31,488,076	3,170	5,041
1977/78	6,017	20,992,000	30,916,053	3,489	5,138
1978/79	6,177	24,773,000	33,522,327	4,010	5,427
1979/80	5,820	25,626,500	31,755,266	4,403	5,456
1980/81	5,716	29,485,700	33,167,266	5,158	5,803
1981/82	5,144	31,009,300	31,009,300	6,028	6,028
1982/83	4,577	32,631,400	29,450,722	7,129	6,434
1983/84	4,105	34,413,300	29,362,883	8,383	7,153
1984/85	3,888	39,330,600	32,159,116	10,116	8,271
1985/86	4,000	50,107,900	39,393,003	12,527	9,848
1986/87	3,612	52,411,400	39,585,649	14,510	10,959

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Sources:

**Children in care:**

1965/66-1970/71: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National programs, 1978, Catalogue no. 86-201, p.657.

1971/72-1980/81: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, 1982, Catalogue no. 86-511, p.82.

1981/82-1986/87: Social Development Directorate, DIAND, January 1988.

**Total Expenditures:**

1965/66-1970/71: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, 1978, Catalogue no. 86-201, p.657.

1971/72-1980/81: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, 1982, Catalogue no. 86-511, p.82.

1981/82-1986/87: Social Development Directorate, DIAND, January 1988.

Note: <sup>1</sup>The expenditures in constant dollars have been estimated using the Consumer Price Index based on the year 1981 from Statistics Canada.



**TABLE II**

Number of registered on-reserve adult Indians in  
residential care

Canada, 1971/72-1986/87

FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL ADULTS IN CARE <sup>1</sup>	ADULT POPULATION	ADULTS IN CARE PER 1,000 POPULATION
1971/72	335	87,585	3.82
1972/73	319	90,093	3.54
1973/74	434	92,489	4.69
1974/75	325	98,441	3.30
1975/76	318	102,282	3.11
1976/77	389	106,100	3.67
1977/78	313	110,193	2.84
1978/79	432	112,664	3.83
1979/80	500	116,505	4.29
1980/81	567	121,263	4.68
1981/82	730	125,388	5.82
1982/83	743	131,880	5.63
1983/84	928	137,315	6.76
1984/85	825	143,205	5.76
1985/86	927	148,441	6.24
1986/87	1,028	153,947	6.68

Sources:

**Adults in care:**

1971/72-1980/81: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs,  
Other Programs, 1982, Catalogue no. 86-511, p.81.

1981/82-1986/87: Social Development Directorate, DIAND, January 1988.

**Adult population:**

Indian Register, DIAND, 1971-1986.

Note: <sup>1</sup>See Technical Note 2.

**TABLE II-A**

Total and per adult expenditures for registered on-reserve  
Indian adults in residential care

Canada, 1971/72-1986/87

FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL ADULTS IN CARE <sup>1</sup>	TOTAL EXPENDITURES (Current \$)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES (Constant \$) <sup>2</sup>	PER ADULT EXPENDITURES (Current \$)	PER ADULT EXPENDITURE (Constant \$)
1971-72	335	663,000	1,571,090	1,979	4,689
1972-73	319	693,000	1,567,873	2,172	4,914
1973-74	434	759,000	1,594,537	1,749	3,674
1974-75	325	1,149,000	2,176,136	3,535	6,695
1975-76	318	1,330,000	2,273,504	4,182	7,149
1976-77	389	1,636,000	2,600,953	4,206	6,687
1977-78	313	1,662,000	2,447,717	5,310	7,820
1978-79	432	2,936,000	3,972,936	6,796	9,196
1979-80	500	3,224,000	3,995,043	6,448	7,990
1980-81	567	4,257,000	4,788,526	7,508	8,445
1981-82	730	6,215,300	6,215,300	8,514	8,514
1982-83	743	7,848,500	7,083,483	10,563	9,533
1983-84	928	10,737,900	9,162,030	11,571	9,873
1984-85	825	9,657,400	7,896,484	11,706	9,571
1985-86	927	11,601,900	9,120,990	12,516	9,840
1986-87	1,028	13,945,100	10,532,552	13,565	10,245

Sources:

**Adults in care:**

See source in Table II.

**Total expenditures:**

1971/72-1980/81: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs,  
Other Programs, 1982, Catalogue no.86-511, p.81.

Note:

<sup>1</sup>See Technical Note 2.

<sup>2</sup>The expenditures in constant dollars have been calculated using the  
Consumer Price Index based on the year 1981 from Statistics Canada.

**TABLE III**

Annual average number of social assistance recipients and dependants per month among registered Indian population

Canada, 1981/82-1986/87

FISCAL YEAR	ANNUAL AVERAGE NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS <sup>1</sup> PER MONTH	ANNUAL AVERAGE NUMBER OF DEPENDANTS <sup>1</sup> PER MONTH <sup>2</sup>
1981/82	39,146	88,079
1982/83	42,101	94,726
1983/84	43,750	98,438
1984/85	45,459	103,832
1985/86	48,558	109,256
1986/87	50,959	114,657

Source: Social Development Directorate, DIAND, March 1988.

Notes: <sup>1</sup>See Technical Note 4.

<sup>2</sup>The number of single recipients has been estimated by Social Development Directorate to be 50 per cent of the total recipients per month.

The average number of dependants living in a family has been calculated by multiplying the annual average number of recipients living in a family by the average family size which has been estimated to be 3.5 (2 adults, 1.5 children).

The total average number of dependants is the addition of the annual average number of single recipients and the average number of dependants living in a family.

**TABLE III-A**

Total and per recipient social assistance expenditures  
for registered Indian population

Canada, 1973/74-1986/87

FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL NO OF RECIPIENTS <sup>1</sup>	TOTAL EXPENDITURES (Current \$)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES (Constant \$) <sup>2</sup>	PER RECIPIENT (Current \$)	PER RECIPIENT (Constant \$)
1973/74	N/A	53,319,000	112,014,706	N/A	N/A
1974/75	N/A	64,105,000	121,410,985	N/A	N/A
1975/76	N/A	73,023,000	124,825,641	N/A	N/A
1976/77	N/A	78,660,000	125,055,644	N/A	N/A
1977/78	N/A	85,753,000	126,293,078	N/A	N/A
1978/79	N/A	105,983,000	143,414,073	N/A	N/A
1979/80	N/A	122,004,400	151,182,652	N/A	N/A
1980/81	N/A	141,985,300	159,713,498	N/A	N/A
1981/82	39,146	165,030,100	165,030,100	4,216	4,216
1982/83	42,101	196,241,700	177,113,448	4,661	4,207
1983/84	43,750	216,157,600	184,434,812	4,941	4,216
1984/85	45,459	235,433,500	192,504,906	5,179	4,235
1985/86	48,558	255,240,000	200,660,377	5,256	4,132
1986/87	50,959	278,147,400	210,081,118	5,458	4,123

Source: Social Development Directorate, DIAND, March 1988.

Notes: <sup>1</sup>See Technical Note 4.

<sup>2</sup>The expenditures in constant dollars have been calculated using the Consumer Price Index based on the year 1981 from Statistics Canada.

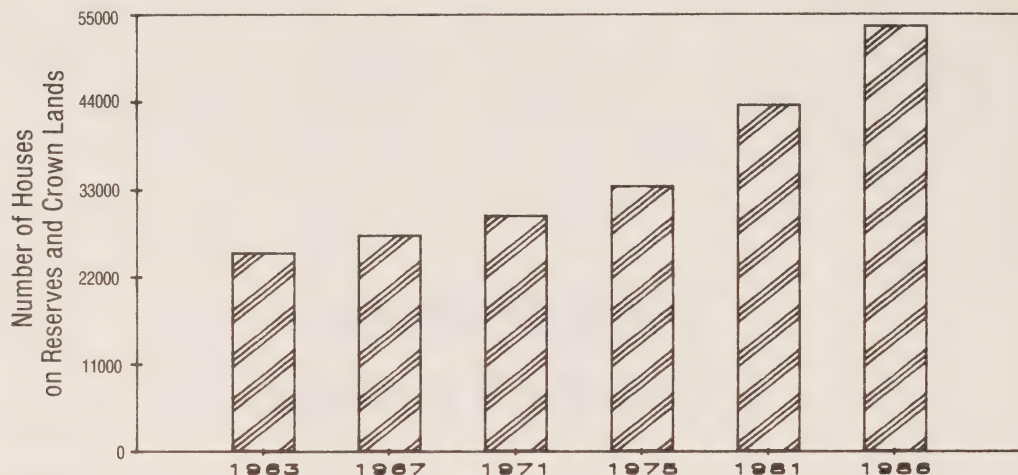
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# **HOUSING CONDITIONS**

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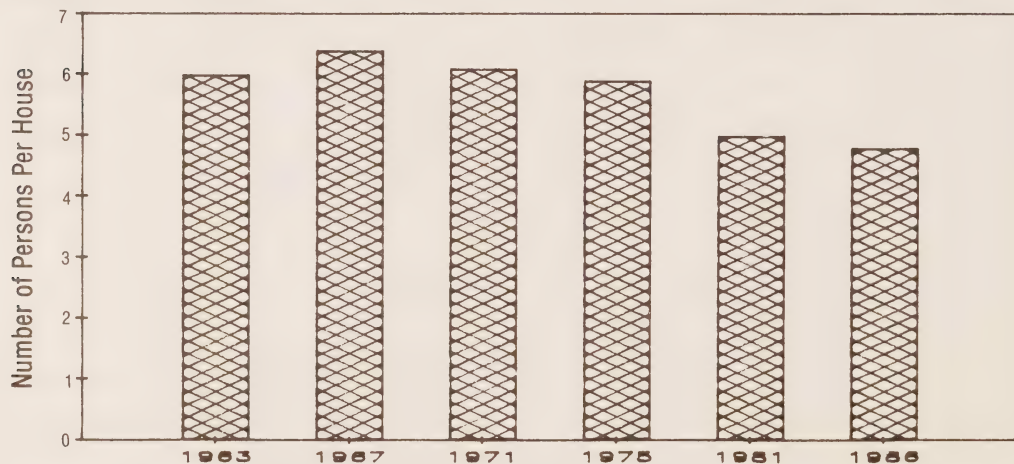
## NUMBER OF HOUSES ON RESERVES AND NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE ON RESERVES

The number of houses on reserves increased from 25,206 in 1963 to 53,686 in 1986 or by 113 per cent over the period.



The housing stock on reserves has been growing at a faster rate than the on-reserve population since the early 1970's.

The number of persons per house decreased from 6.0 in 1963 to 4.8 in 1986.



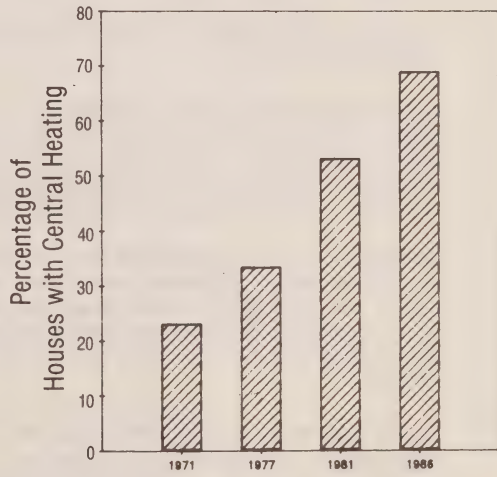
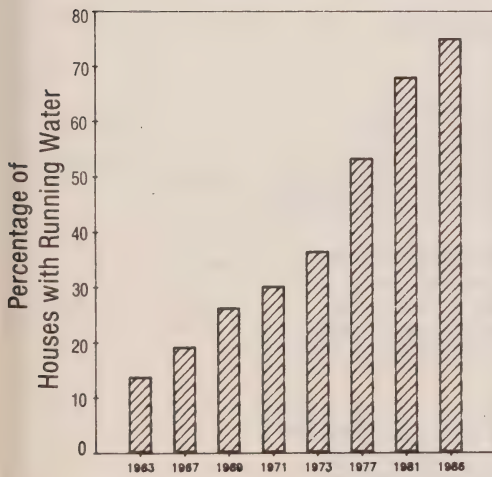
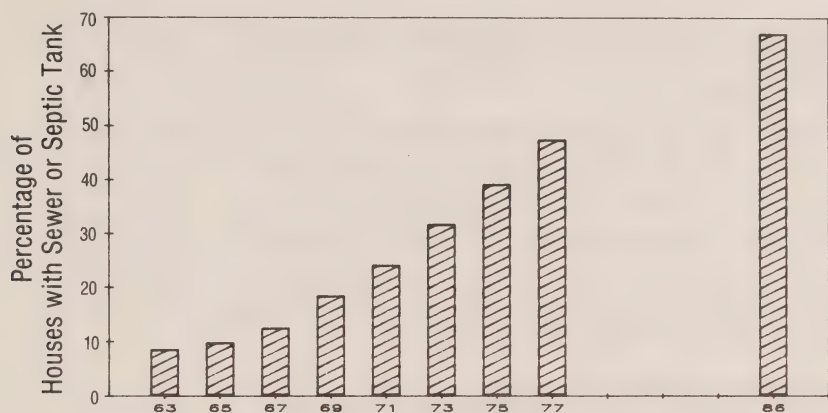
Cross Reference: Table I.



**PERCENTAGE OF HOUSES ON RESERVES WITH  
RUNNING WATER, SEWER OR SEPTIC TANKS, AND  
CENTRAL HEATING**

During the period 1963-1986, the percentage of houses with sewer or septic tanks increased from under 10 per cent to 67 per cent and the percentage of houses with running water increased from under 14 per cent to 75 per cent.

In 1971, 23.1 per cent of the houses had central heating.  
In 1986, 68.9 per cent of the houses had central heating.



Cross Reference: Table II.

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## Technical Notes for Housing Conditions

1. The term "on-reserve" refers to population on-reserve and on Crown lands.
  2. Data estimates were calculated as follows:
    - 1) Annual Average Growth Rates (AAGR) were calculated from available years using the following formula:
$$\text{AAGR} = (X_1 / X_0)^{1/n} - 1$$
where,  $X_1$  = data for the most recent year in period  
 $X_0$  = data for the earliest year in period  
 $n$  = length of period (years)
    - 2) AAGR were then applied to the most recent data and added to data of the estimated year as follows:
$$X (1 + \text{AAGR})^Y$$
where,  $X$  = the most recent data available.  
 $Y$  = number of years between the most recent data and the estimated year
  3. "Running water" refers to piped, potable water in a housing unit.
  4. "Private occupied dwellings" includes all private dwellings occupied by usual residents as well as private dwellings occupied solely by foreign and/or temporary residents.

"Central heating" is defined as a steam or hot water furnace, a forced hot air furnace, or an installed electric heating system.
  5. The 1981 data is based on a 23 per cent sample of the total number of reserves.
  6. Band Support and Capital Management Branch of DIAND estimates that 75 per cent of private occupied dwellings on-reserve had running water in 1986. That percentage was then applied to the total number of private occupied dwellings (53,686) for 1986 provided by Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND.
  7. Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND, estimates that 67 per cent of private occupied dwellings on-reserve had a sewer or a septic tank in 1986. That percentage was then applied to the total number of private occupied dwellings (53,686) for 1986 provided by Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND.
  8. Statistics Canada estimates that 68.9 per cent of private occupied dwellings on-reserve had central heating in 1986. That percentage was then applied to the total number of private occupied dwellings (53,686) for 1986 provided by Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND.
-

**TABLE I**

Number of dwellings and persons per house on-reserve<sup>1</sup>  
Canada, 1963-1986

YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION	GROWTH RATE	NUMBER OF DWELLINGS	GROWTH RATE	NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE
1963	151,966		25,206 <sup>2</sup>		6.0
1965	160,274	5.5	26,515	5.2	6.0
1967	174,958	9.2	27,429	3.5	6.4
1969	178,760	2.2	28,517	4.0	6.3
1971	182,362 <sup>3</sup>	2.0	29,934	5.0	6.1
1973	187,123	2.6	31,200 <sup>4</sup>	4.2	6.0
1975	198,775	6.2	33,636	7.8	5.9
1977	206,947	4.1	34,189	1.6	6.1
1981	219,996	6.3	43,817 <sup>5</sup>	28.2	5.0
1984	240,791	9.5	44,908 <sup>6</sup>	2.5	5.4
1986	255,788	6.2	53,686	19.5	4.8

Sources:

**Population**

1963-1965: *Summary of Biennial Indian Housing Survey Reports: 1958-1973 by Region and District*, Departmental Statistics Division, DIAND.

1967-1986: Indian Register, DIAND, 1967-1986.

**Number of Dwellings**

1963-1973: *Summary of Biennial Indian Housing Survey Reports: 1958-1973 by Region and District*, Departmental Statistics Division, DIAND.

1975: *Indian Housing Survey 1975*, Departmental Statistics Division, DIAND.

1977: *Statistical Report, Listing of Information Related to the Housing-Needs Analysis*, Program Support Group, DIAND, 1977.

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1981: *Total number of private occupied dwellings with central heating for Canada and the provinces*. Custom Service Products, Census Canada 1986. Statistics Canada, 1988.

1984: *Technical Report of the Study of On-Reserve Housing Conditions*, Ekos Research Associates Inc., 1986.

1986: Housing Directorate, DIAND, June 1988.

Notes:     <sup>1</sup>See Technical Note 1.

<sup>2</sup>Since data for Yukon were not complete in the "Summary of Biennial Indian Housing Survey Reports, 1958-1973", data for that province were estimated. See Technical Note 2.

<sup>3</sup>Since the "Summary of Biennial Indian Housing Survey Reports, 1958-1973" does not include data for some bands, numbers may be understated.

<sup>4</sup>Since data for Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta were not complete in the "Summary of Biennial Indian Housing Survey Reports, 1958-1973", data for these provinces were estimated. See Technical Note 2.

<sup>5</sup>Since data for Yukon were not included in the "1981 Census", data were estimated for that province using the figures from the "Summary of Biennial Indian Housing Survey Reports, 1958-1973". See Technical Note 2.

<sup>6</sup>Since data for Yukon were not included in the "Technical Report of the Study of On-Reserve Housing Conditions", data were estimated for that province using the figures from the "Summary of Biennial Indian Housing Survey Reports, 1958-1973". See Technical Note 2.

**TABLE II**

Number and percentage of total houses with running water, sewer, or septic tank and central heating on-reserve

Canada, 1963-1986

YEAR	RUNNING WATER <sup>1</sup>		SEWER OR SEPTIC TANK		CENTRAL HEATING <sup>2</sup>	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
1963	3,475 <sup>3</sup>	13.8	2,131 <sup>3</sup>	8.5	N/A	N/A
1965	4,128	15.6	2,597	9.8	N/A	N/A
1967	5,260	19.2	3,437	12.5	N/A	N/A
1969	7,493	26.3	5,246	18.4	N/A	N/A
1971	9,032 <sup>3</sup>	30.2	7,228 <sup>3</sup>	24.1	6,900	23.1
1973	11,379 <sup>4</sup>	36.5	9,902 <sup>4</sup>	31.7	N/A	N/A
1975	14,769	43.9	13,151	39.1	N/A	N/A
1977	18,235	53.3	16,196	47.4	11,428	33.4
1981	29,776 <sup>5</sup>	68.0	N/A	N/A	23,265 <sup>6</sup>	51.8
1986	40,265 <sup>7</sup>	75.0	35,970 <sup>8</sup>	67.0	36,990 <sup>9</sup>	68.9

Sources:

**Running Water, Sewer or Septic Tank**

1963-1973: *Summary of Biennial Indian Housing Survey Reports: 1958-1973 by Region and District*, Departmental Statistics Division, DIAND.

1975: *Indian Housing Survey 1975*, Departmental Statistics Division, DIAND.

1981: *Census Canada*, 1981.

1986: *Infrastructure Study*, Community Facilities, DIAND, 1987.

**Central Heating**

1971, 1981, 1986: *Total number of private occupied dwellings with central heating for Canada and the Provinces*, Custom Service Products, *Census Canada 1986*. Statistics Canada, 1988.

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## All Indicators

1977: *Statistical Report, Listing of Information Related to the Housing-Needs Analysis*, Program Support Group, DIAND, 1977.

Notes: <sup>1</sup>Data for 1981 represents dwellings with at least one bathroom.

<sup>2</sup>Since Yukon was not included in "Census Canada 1986", the numbers were understated. See Technical Note 4.

<sup>3</sup>Since the "Summary of Biennial Indian Housing Survey Reports, 1958-1973" does not include data for some bands, the numbers were understated.

<sup>4</sup>Since data for Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta were not complete in the "Summary of Biennial Indian Housing Survey Reports, 1958-1973", data were estimated for these provinces. See Technical Note 2.

<sup>5</sup>Since data for Yukon were not included in the "1981 Census", data were estimated for that province using the figures from the "Summary of Biennial Indian Housing Survey Reports, 1958-1973". See Technical Note 2.

<sup>6</sup>See Technical Note 5.

<sup>7</sup>See Technical Note 6.

<sup>8</sup>See Technical Note 7.

<sup>9</sup>See Technical Note 8.



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# **POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND SELF-GOVERNMENT**

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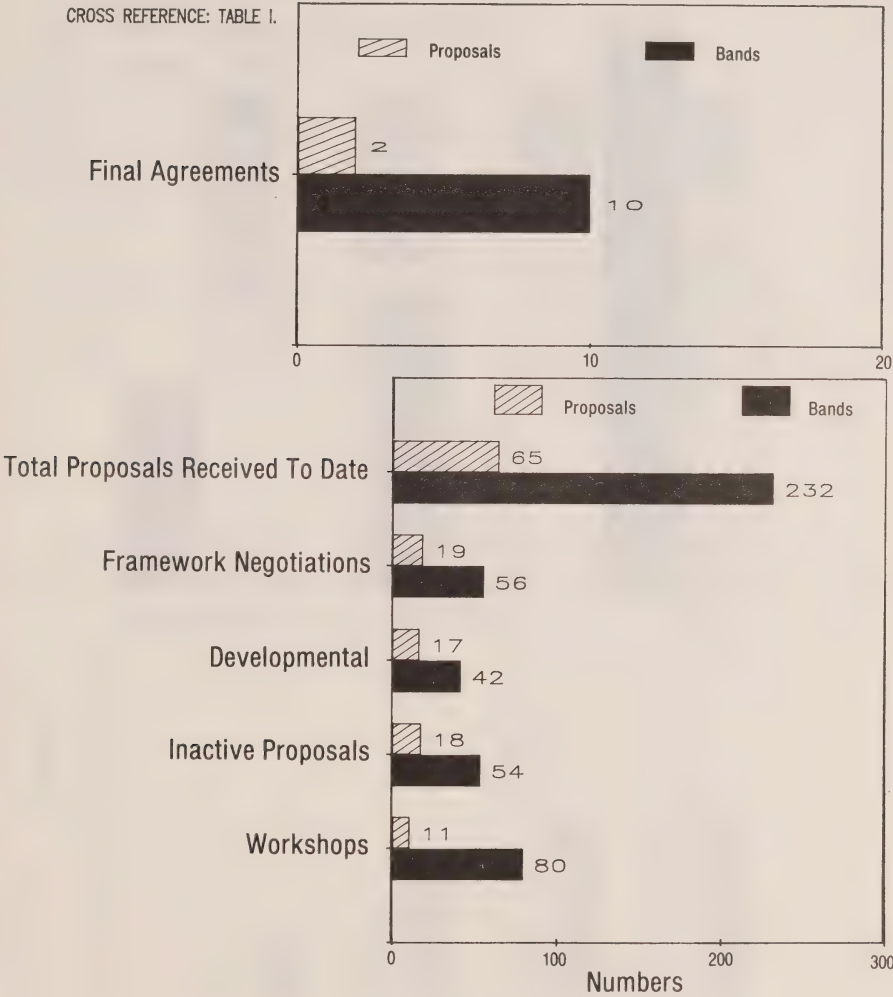
## POLITICAL CONDITIONS

- Indians did not have full federal voting rights until 1960.
- In 1988, there are 27 native members in federal, provincial and territorial legislatures, including the senate.

STATUS OF SELF-GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATIONS

As of March 1988, two final agreements representing 10 bands, had been ratified; 19 framework proposals, representing 56 bands, had been developed; and 17 proposals, involving 42 bands, were in the developmental stage. Eighty bands have participated in 11 workshops.

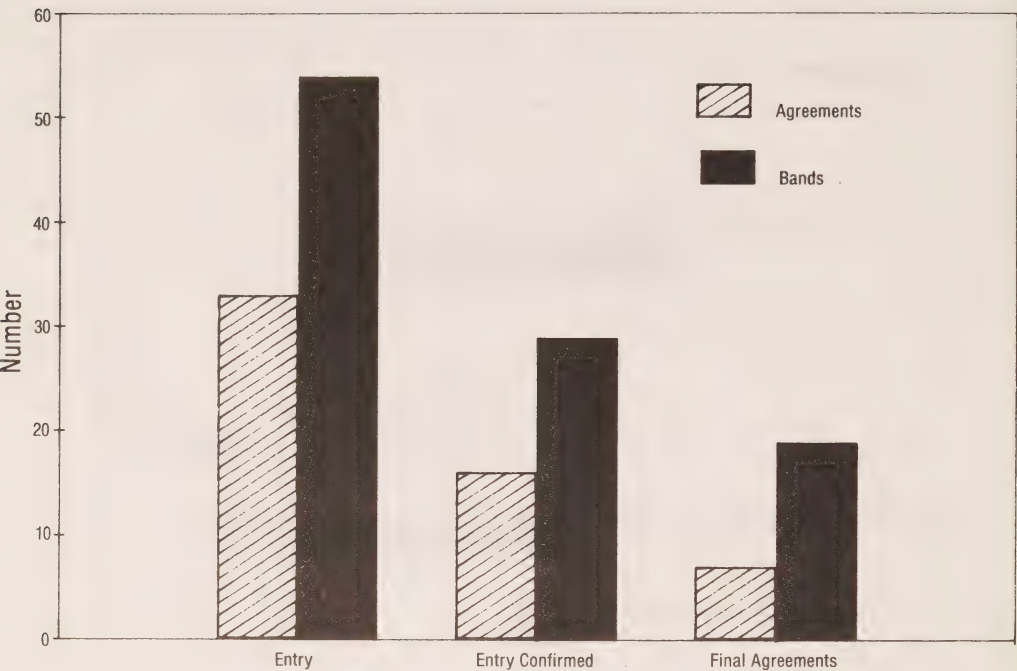
CROSS REFERENCE: TABLE I.



Cross Reference: Table I.

**ALTERNATIVE FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS AS OF  
MARCH 1988**

Seven AFA agreements have been completed and  
another 49 are in the process of being negotiated.

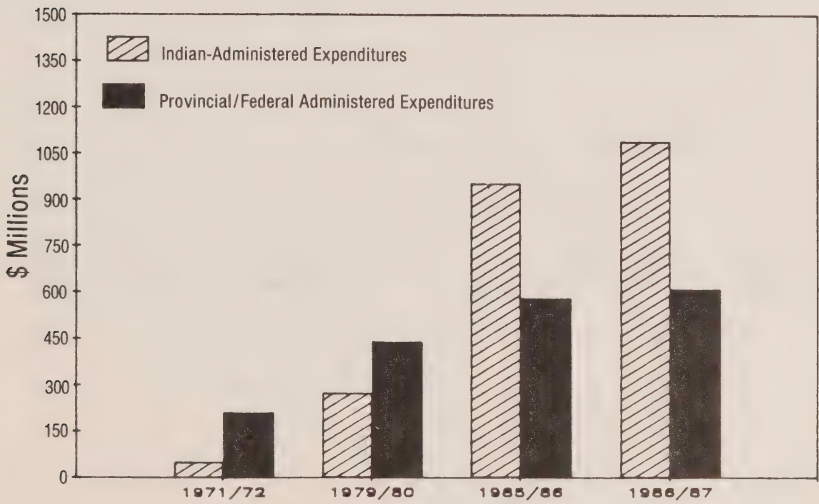
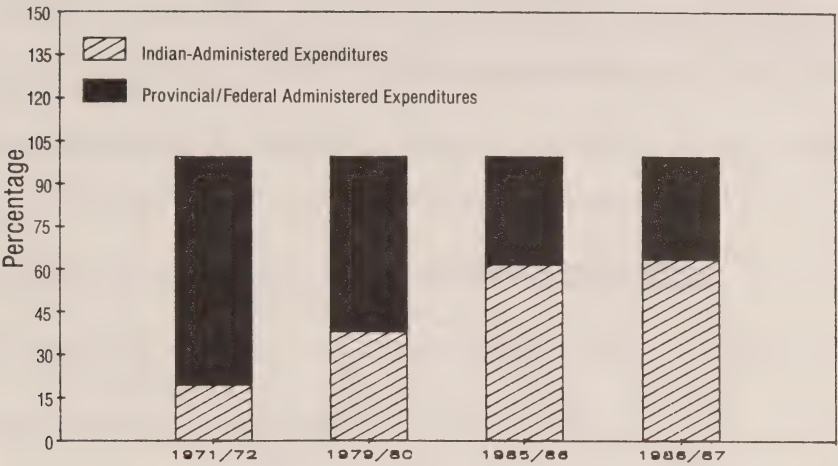


Cross Reference: Table II.

# DEVOLUTION

In 1971, Indians administered 20 per cent of DIAND program expenditures.

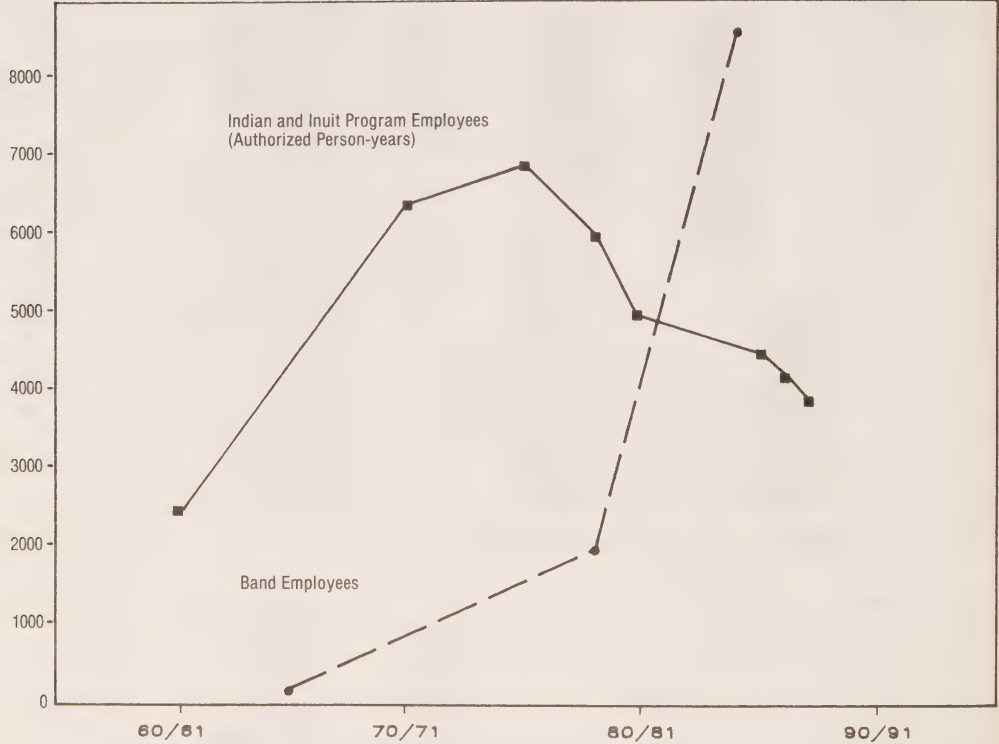
In 1986/87, they administered 64.1 per cent.



Cross Reference: Table III.

**NUMBER OF BAND EMPLOYEES COMPARED WITH  
NUMBER OF INDIAN AND INUIT PROGRAM  
EMPLOYEES**

The number of band employees increased from 100 to more than 8,500 between 1965/66 and 1984/85. From 1960/61 to 1975/76, the number of Indian and Inuit program employees (authorized person-years) increased to 6,794 from 2,347, but decreased to 3,855 by 1987/88.



Cross Reference: Table IV.

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## Technical notes for Political Participation and Self-Government

1. The status of Self-Government negotiations are defined as follows:

**Final Agreements:** self-government agreements that have been ratified by DIAND and Indian community representatives;

**Framework Negotiations:** terms of reference for substantive regulations; and

**General Developmental:** research and consultative process.

2. The status of Alternative Funding Arrangements are defined as follows:

**Final Agreements:** AFA agreements that have been signed by DIAND and Indian representatives.;

**Entry Confirmed:** AFA agreements in the negotiation process, or in draft development; and

**Entry:** preliminary stages of entering into AFA negotiations.

**TABLE I**Self-government negotiations<sup>1</sup> since 1986

Canada, March 1988

STATUS	NUMBER OF PROPOSALS <sup>2</sup>	NUMBER OF BANDS
FINAL AGREEMENTS	2	10
FRAMEWORK NEGOTIATIONS	19	56
DEVELOPMENTAL	17	42
INACTIVE PROPOSALS	18	54
WORKSHOPS	11	80
TOTAL PROPOSALS RECEIVED TO DATE	65	232

Sources: Self-Government Negotiations Branch, DIAND, March 1988.

Notes: <sup>1</sup>See Technical Note 1.<sup>2</sup>See Technical Note 2.



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**TABLE II**Alternative Funding Arrangements<sup>1</sup>

Canada, 1988

STATUS	NUMBER OF AGREEMENTS	NUMBER OF BANDS INVOLVED
<b>AGREEMENTS</b>	7	19
<b>ENTRY CONFIRMED</b>	16	29
<b>ENTRY</b>	33	54

---

Source: AFA Status Report, March, 1988.

Note: <sup>1</sup>See Technical Note 2.

**TABLE III**

Number and percentage of Indian-administered expenditures for Indian and Inuit program

Canada, 1971/72-1986/87

YEAR	INDIAN-ADMINISTERED EXPENDITURES (current \$)	TOTAL PROGRAM EXPENDITURES (current \$)	%
1971/72	53,072,272	265,361,360	20.0
1979/80	276,955,600	718,895,900	38.5
1985/86	955,654,500	1,539,059,600	62.1
1986/87	1,092,086,500	1,705,026,500	64.1

Sources:

**Total Program Expenditures:**

1971-72: *Estimates: Part III. Expenditure Plan, DIAND, 1973/74, 1981/82, 1987/88.*

1979/80-

1986/87: *Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, Program Service Delivery Status Report, Program Planning Directorate, Headquarters, January 1988.*

**Percentages:**

1971-72: *Indian Conditions, A Survey, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, 1980.*

1979/80-

1986/87: *Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, Program Service Delivery Status Report, Program Planning Directorate, Headquarters, January 1988.*

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**TABLE IV**

Number of band employees compared with number of Indian and Inuit program employees (authorized person-years)

Canada, 1960/61/1987/88

YEAR	NUMBER OF BAND EMPLOYEES	NUMBER OF INDIAN & INUIT PROGRAM EMPLOYEES (AUTHORIZED PERSON-YEARS)
1960/61	N/A	2,347
1965/66	100	2,616
1970/71	N/A	6,265
1975/76	N/A	6,794
1978/79	1,900	5,913
1980/81	N/A	4,939
1984/85	8,504	4,377
1985/86	N/A	4,400
1986/87	N/A	4,108
1987/88	N/A	3,855

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Sources:

**Number of Band Employees:**

1966-1978: *Indian Conditions, A Survey*, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, 1980.

1984-1985: Economic Development, DIAND, 1987.

**Indian and Inuit Program Employees (Authorized Person-Years):**

*Estimates: Part III, Expenditure Plan, DIAND, 1960-61 to 1987/88.*



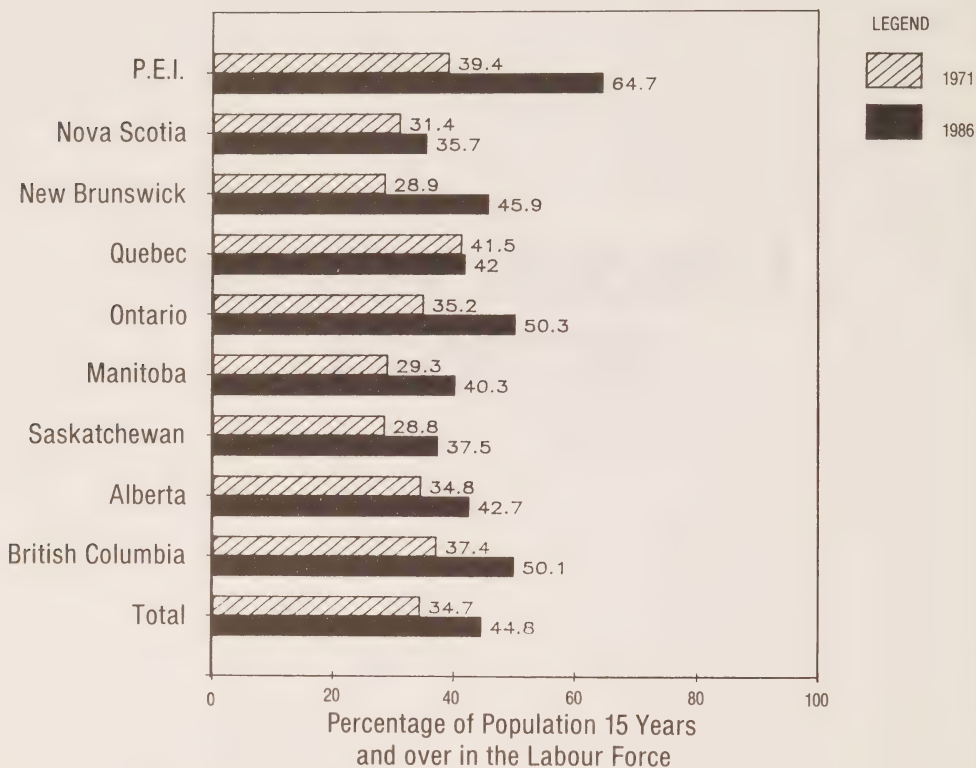
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# **LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY**

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## PROPORTION OF ON-RESERVE POPULATION IN THE LABOUR FORCE BY PROVINCE

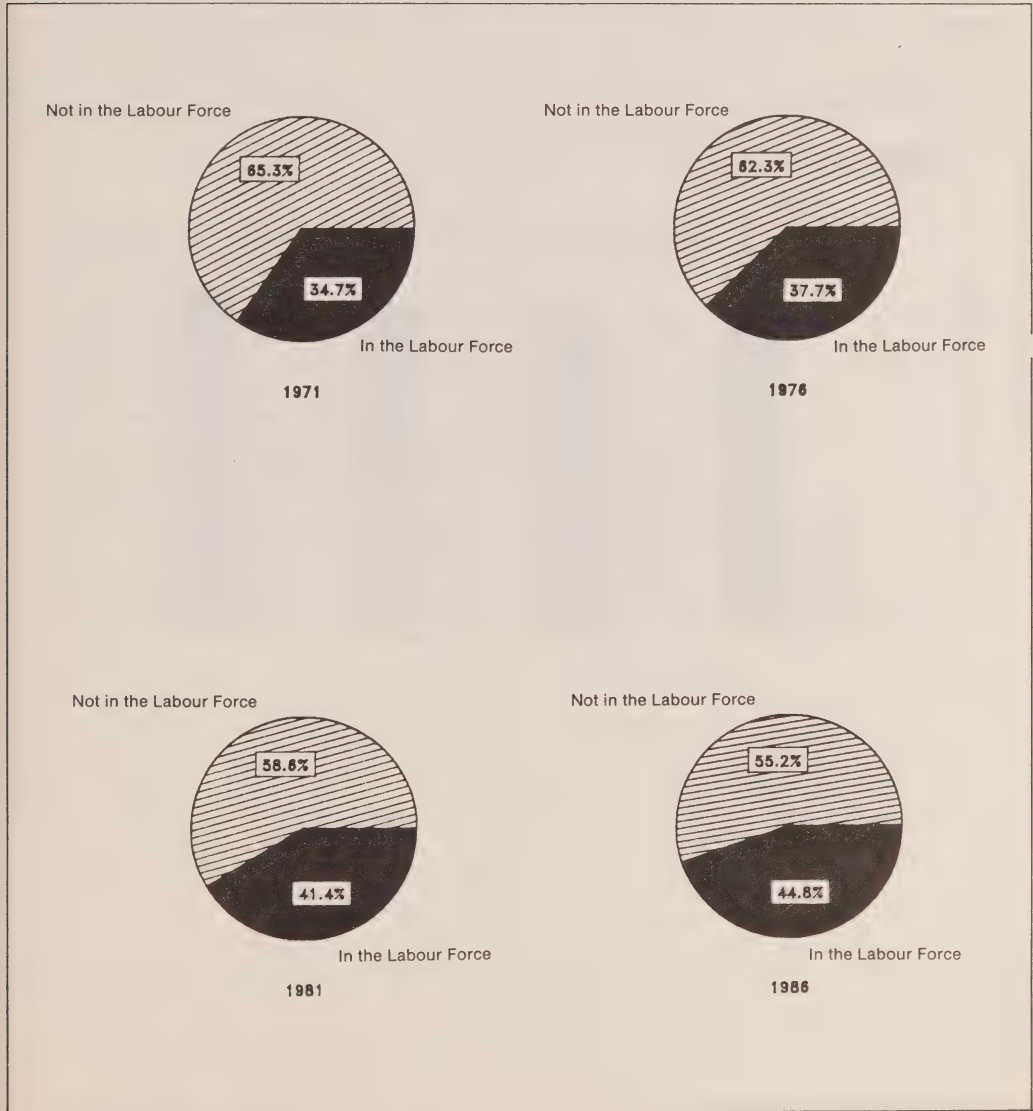
The on-reserve labour force has increased in all provinces.



Cross Reference: Table I-A and I-B.

**DISTRIBUTION OF ON-RESERVE POPULATION IN THE LABOUR FORCE**

The on-reserve population in the labour force has gradually increased from 34.7 per cent in 1971 to 44.8 per cent in 1986.

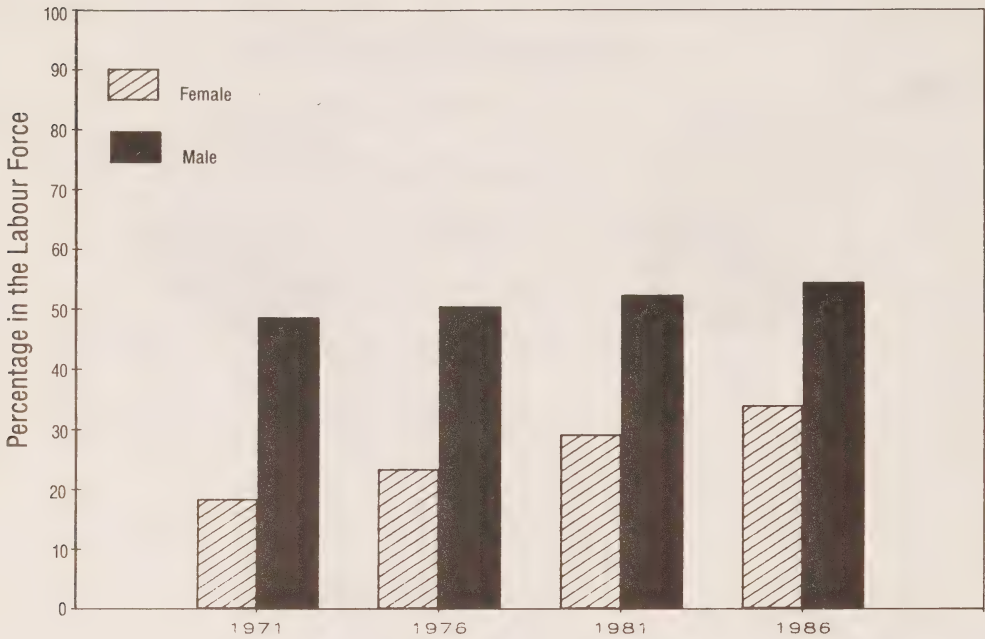


Cross Reference: Tables I and I-A.



**PROPORTION OF ON-RESERVE POPULATION IN  
THE LABOUR FORCE BY SEX**

Both men and women have registered increases in their level of participation in the labour market from 1971 to 1986.



Cross Reference: Tables II and II-A.

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## Technical Notes for Labour Force Activity

1. "Labour force activity" refers to the population 15 years and over, excluding inmates, who in the week prior to enumeration were employed or unemployed.
2. The formula used to calculate Annual Average Growth Rates (AAGR) is as follows:

$$\text{AAGR} = (X_1 / X_0)^{1/n} - 1$$

where:  $X_1$  = data for the most recent year in period

$X_0$  = data for the earliest year in period

$n$  = length of period (years)

3. "Labour force activity" data includes all Indian reserves which participated in the 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986 Censuses.
4. In 1986, 136 reserves did not participate in the Census. The following calculations were done to account for those Indian reserves which did not participate in the Census. First, the populations of non-enumerated reserves were determined using the *Estimated Indian Register Population by Reserve as of December 31, 1986*. Second, these reserve populations were summed province by province and multiplied by the percentage in each province of the on-reserve population 15 years and over according to the Census. These numbers were then multiplied by the percentage in the labour force previously calculated from the Census and added to the number in the labour force. Census figures include both Indians and non-Indian living on reserves.

**TABLE I**

Distribution and proportion of on-reserve population 15 years and over in the labour force by province

1971 and 1976

PROVINCE	1971			1976		
	ON-RESERVE POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER	IN THE LABOUR FORCE		ON-RESERVE POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER	IN THE LABOUR FORCE	
		NO.	%		NO.	%
P.E.I.	165	65	39.4	160	80	50.0
NOVA SCOTIA	1,830	575	31.4	2,210	660	29.9
NEW BRUNSWICK	1,710	495	28.9	2,195	680	31.0
QUEBEC	12,595	5,230	41.5	14,450	5,165	35.7
ONTARIO	18,845	6,635	35.2	21,020	8,555	40.7
MANITOBA	12,110	3,555	29.3	14,220	4,400	31.0
SASKATCHEWAN	11,400	3,285	28.8	12,590	4,285	34.0
ALBERTA	10,905	3,800	34.8	11,900	4,310	36.2
B.C.	17,820	6,670	37.4	21,105	9,555	45.3
TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	87,380	30,310	34.7	99,855	37,690	37.7

Source: *Census Canada*, Custom Service Products, Statistics Canada, Special Tabulations 1988.

Note: <sup>1</sup>Numbers have been rounded to add.

**TABLE I-A**

Distribution and proportion of on-reserve population 15 years and over in the labour force by province

1981 and 1986

PROVINCE	1981			1986		
	ON-RESERVE POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER	IN THE LABOUR FORCE NO.	%	ON-RESERVE POPULATION <sup>1</sup> 15 YEARS AND OVER	IN THE LABOUR FORCE NO.	%
P.E.I.	165	75	45.5	255	165	64.7
NOVA SCOTIA	2,475	930	37.6	3,087	1,101	35.7
NEW BRUNSWICK	2,340	785	33.5	2,969	1,363	45.9
QUEBEC	18,240	7,465	40.9	21,144	8,870	42.0
ONTARIO	25,935	11,445	44.1	28,602	14,388	50.3
MANITOBA	15,415	5,465	35.4	21,706	8,757	40.3
SASKATCHEWAN	13,595	4,785	35.2	16,077	6,030	37.5
ALBERTA	13,205	5,100	38.6	17,897	7,644	42.7
B.C.	26,800	12,835	47.9	32,601	16,348	50.1
TOTAL <sup>2</sup>	118,160	48,885	41.4	144,338	64,666	44.8

Source: *Census Canada*, Custom Service Products, Statistics Canada, Special Tabulations 1988.

Notes: <sup>1</sup>Population data for 1986 also includes Indian settlements. See Technical Note 4.

<sup>2</sup>Numbers have been rounded to add.

**TABLE II**

Number of females in the labour force as a percentage  
of the female on-reserve labour force population by  
province

1971-1986

PROVINCE	1971		1976		1981		1986 <sup>1</sup>	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
P.E.I.	20	25.0	45	56.3	25	27.8	65	56.5
NOVA SCOTIA	120	14.0	210	19.4	390	30.5	473	31.3
NEW BRUNSWICK	145	18.4	185	18.0	250	21.3	531	37.3
QUEBEC	1,575	25.8	1,565	22.1	2,615	29.1	3,373	32.2
ONTARIO	1,585	17.7	2,555	25.1	4,085	32.3	5,558	39.3
MANITOBA	795	14.0	1,250	18.5	1,805	24.5	3,037	29.1
SASKATCHEWAN	700	13.3	1,205	20.1	1,425	21.8	1,957	25.5
ALBERTA	1,100	21.2	1,370	24.3	1,740	26.9	2,772	32.1
B.C.	1,545	19.4	2,895	29.3	4,510	35.3	6,195	39.7
TOTAL <sup>2</sup>	7,585	18.6	11,280	23.6	16,845	29.4	23,961	34.2

Source: *Census Canada*, Custom Service Products, Statistics Canada, Special Tabulations 1988.

Notes: <sup>1</sup>Population data for 1986 also includes Indian settlements. See Technical Note 4.

<sup>2</sup>Numbers have been rounded to add.

**TABLE II-A**

Number of males in the labour force as a percentage of the male on-reserve labour force population by province

1971-1986

PROVINCE	1971		1976		1981		1986 <sup>1</sup>	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
P.E.I.	45	52.9	35	43.8	50	71.4	100	71.4
NOVA SCOTIA	455	46.9	450	39.8	540	45.2	628	39.8
NEW BRUNSWICK	350	38.0	495	42.3	535	46.1	832	53.8
QUEBEC	3,655	56.2	3,600	48.9	4,850	52.4	5,497	51.5
ONTARIO	5,050	51.0	6,000	55.4	7,360	55.4	8,830	61.0
MANITOBA	2,760	42.9	3,150	42.2	3,660	45.4	5,720	50.7
SASKATCHEWAN	2,585	42.0	3,080	46.7	3,360	47.6	4,073	48.4
ALBERTA	2,700	47.3	2,940	46.9	3,360	49.9	4,872	52.5
B.C.	5,125	52.1	6,660	59.4	8,325	59.3	10,153	59.8
TOTAL <sup>2</sup>	22,725	48.9	26,410	50.7	32,040	52.6	40,705	54.7

Source: *Census Canada*, Custom Service Products, Statistics Canada, Special Tabulations 1988.

Notes: <sup>1</sup>Population data for 1986 also includes Indian settlements. See Technical Note 4.

<sup>2</sup>Numbers have been rounded to add.







TABLE II-A

Nombre d'hommes dans la population active en tant  
que pourcentage des hommes de la population active  
des réserves par province

1971 and 1986

PROVINCE	1971		1976		1981		1986	
	NBRE	%	NBRE	%	NBRE	%	NBRE	%
I.-P.-É.	45	52,9	35	43,8	50	71,4	100	71,4
N.-É.	455	46,9	450	39,8	540	45,2	628	39,8
N.-B.	350	38,0	495	42,3	535	46,1	832	53,8
QUE	3 655	56,2	3 600	48,9	4 850	52,4	5 497	51,5
ONT.	5 050	51,0	6 000	55,4	7 360	55,4	8 830	61,0
MAN.	2 760	42,9	3 150	42,2	3 660	45,4	5 720	50,7
SASK.	2 585	42,0	3 080	46,7	3 360	47,6	4 073	48,4
ALB.	2 700	47,3	2 940	46,9	3 360	49,9	4 872	52,5
C.-B.	5 125	52,1	6 660	59,4	8 325	59,3	10 153	59,8
TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	22 725	48,9	26,410	50,7	32 040	52,6	40 705	54,7

Source : Recensement Canada 1986, Services des produits personnalisés, Statistique Canada, 1988.

Les données pour 1986 comprennent aussi les collectivités indiennes.  
Voir la note technique n° 4.

Note : Les nombres furent arrondis pour fins d'addition.

TABLE II

Nombre de femmes dans la population active en tant  
que pourcentage de femmes de la population active des  
réserves, par province

1971-1986

PROVINCE	1971	1976	1981	1986
	NBRE %	NBRE %	NBRE %	NBRE %
I.-P.-É.	20 25,0	45 56,3	25 27,8	65 56,5
N.-É.	120 14,0	210 19,4	390 30,5	473 31,3
N.-B.	145 18,4	185 18,0	250 21,3	531 37,3
QUE	1 575 25,8	1 565 22,1	2 615 29,1	3 373 32,2
ONT.	1 585 17,7	2 555 25,1	4 085 32,3	5 558 39,3
MAN.	795 14,0	1 250 18,5	1 805 24,5	3 037 29,1
SASK.	700 13,3	1 205 20,1	1 425 21,8	1 957 25,5
ALB.	1 100 21,2	1 370 24,3	1 740 26,9	2 772 32,1
C.-B.	1 545 19,4	2 895 29,3	4 510 35,3	6 195 39,7
TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	7 585 18,6	11 280 23,6	16 845 29,4	23 961 34,2

Source : *Recensement Canada, 1986*, Services des produits personnalisés, Statistique Canada, 1988.

Les données pour 1986 comprennent aussi les collectivités indiennes.  
Voir la note technique n° 4.

Note : <sup>1</sup>Les nombres furent arrondis pour fins d'addition.

TABLEAU I

Distribution et proportion de la population active des réserves âgées de 15 ans et plus, par province

1981 et 1986

PROVINCE	1981			1986 <sup>1</sup>		
	POPULATION SUR RÉSERVE 15 ANS ET PLUS	NBRE	%	POPULATION SUR RÉSERVE 15 ANS ET PLUS	NBRE	%
I.-P.-É.	165	75	45,5	255	165	64,7
N.-É.	2 475	930	37,6	3 087	1 101	35,7
N.-B.	2 340	785	33,5	2 969	1 363	45,9
QUÉ	18 240	7 465	40,9	21 144	8 870	42,0
ONT.	25 935	11 445	44,1	28 602	14 388	50,3
MAN.	15 415	5 465	35,4	21 706	8 757	40,3
SASK.	13 595	4 785	35,2	16 077	6 030	37,5
ALB.	13 205	5 100	38,6	17 897	7 644	42,7
C.-B.	26 800	12 835	47,9	32 601	16 348	50,1
TOTAL <sup>2</sup>	118 160	48 885	41,4	144 338	64 666	44,8

Source : Recensement Canada 1986, Services des produits personnalisés, Statistics-Canada, 1988.

Notes : <sup>1</sup>Les données pour 1986 incluent également les collectivités indiennes. Voir la note technique no. 4.

<sup>2</sup>Les nombres furent arrondis pour fins d'addition

TABLEAU I

Distribution et proportion de la population active agée de 15 ans et plus des réserves, par province 1971 et 1976

PROVINCE	1971				1976			
	POPULATION	DES RÉSERVES	ACTIVE	Nbre	POPULATION	DES RÉSERVES	ACTIVE	Nbre
	%				%			

^	I.-P.-É.	165	65	39,4	160	80	50,0
	N.-É.	1 830	575	31,4	2 210	660	29,9
	N.-B.	1 710	495	28,9	2 195	680	31,0
	QUÉ.	12 595	5 230	41,5	14 450	5 165	35,7
	ONT.	18 845	6 635	35,2	21 020	8 555	40,7
	MAN.	12 110	3 555	29,3	14 220	4 400	31,0
	SASK.	11 400	3 285	28,8	12 590	4 285	34,0
	ALB.	10 905	3 800	34,8	11 900	4 310	36,2
	C.-B.	17 820	6 670	37,4	21 105	9 555	45,3
	TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	87 380	30 310	34,7	99 855	37 690	37,7

Source : *Renseignement du Canada, 1986, Services des produits personnalisés, Statistique Canada, 1988.*

Note : <sup>1</sup> Les nombres ont été arrondis aux fins d'addition.

## Notes techniques pour la section de la population active

1. La «population active» désigne la population âgée de 15 ans et plus qui était soit employée soit en chômage pendant la semaine précédant la recensement.

2. La formule utilisée pour calculer le taux de croissance annuel moyen (TCAM) est la suivante :

$$TCAM = (X_1 / X_0)^{1/n} - 1$$

ou :  $X_1$  = données pour l'année la plus récente de la période étudiée

$X_0$  = données pour l'année la plus ancienne de la période étudiée

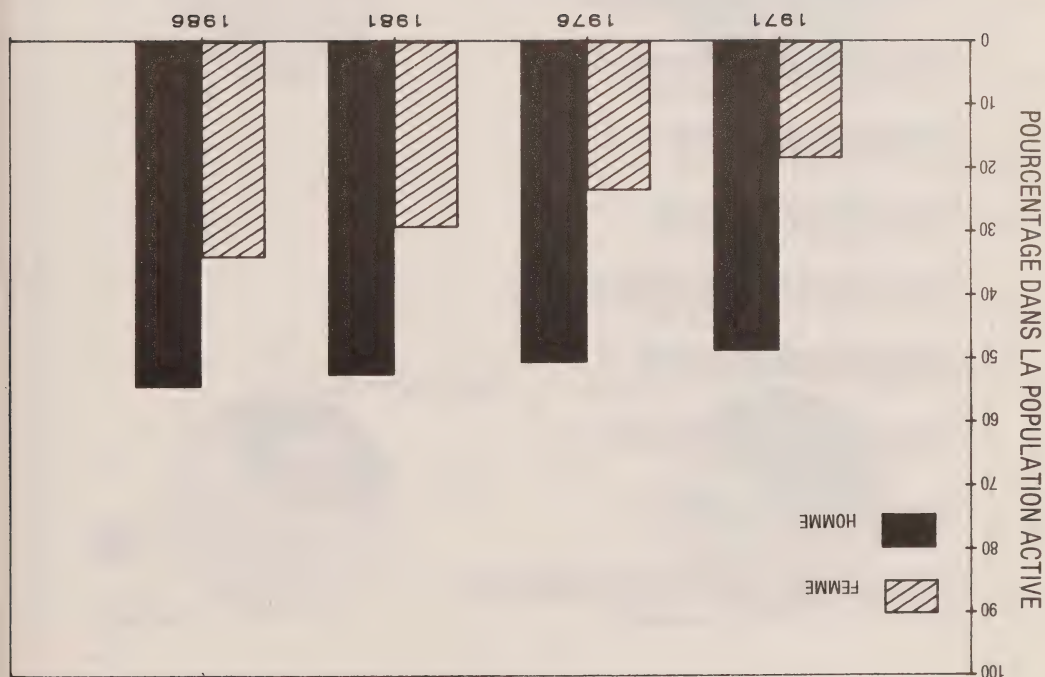
$n$  = durée de la période (années)

3. Les données pour la «population active» incluent toutes les réserves indiennes qui ont participé aux recensements de 1971, 1976, 1981 et 1986.

4. En 1986, 136 réserves n'ont pas participé au recensement. Les calculs présentés ci-dessous ont été fait de façon à tenir compte de cette situation. Premièrement, les populations des réserves n'ayant pas participé au recensement ont été déterminées d'après la population estimée des Indiens inscrits selon la réserve au 31 décembre 1986. Deuxièmement, les populations de ces réserves ont été additionnées pour chaque province. Les totaux ainsi obtenus ont été multipliés par le pourcentage de la population âgée de 15 ans et plus selon le recensement. Enfin, les résultats ont été multipliés par le pourcentage de la population active, déjà calculé selon le recensement et ont été additionnés aux données de la population active.

# PROPORTION DE LA POPULATION ACTIVE DANS LES RÉSERVES, SELON LE SEXE

Le niveau de participation dans la population active  
tant chez les hommes que chez les femmes a augmenté  
de 1971 à 1986.

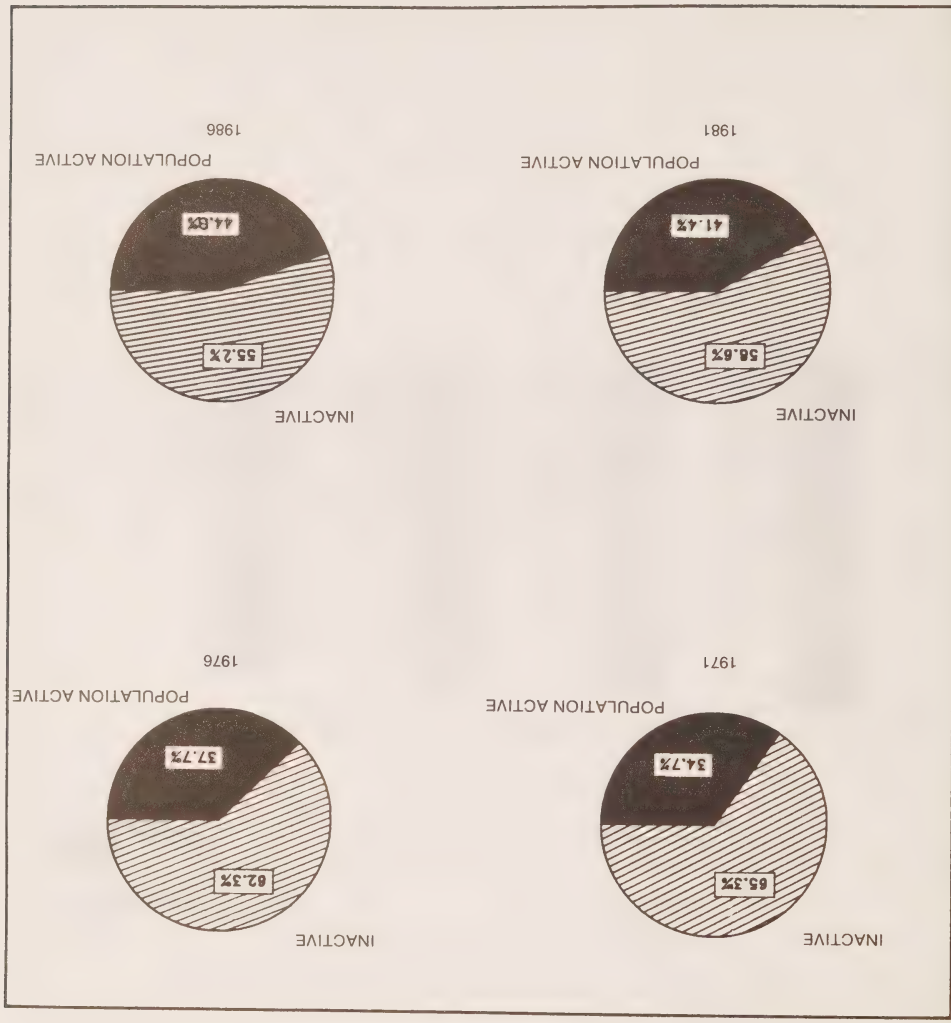


Renvoi : tableaux II et II-A.



# DISTRIBUTION DE LA POPULATION ACTIVE DANS LES RÉSERVES

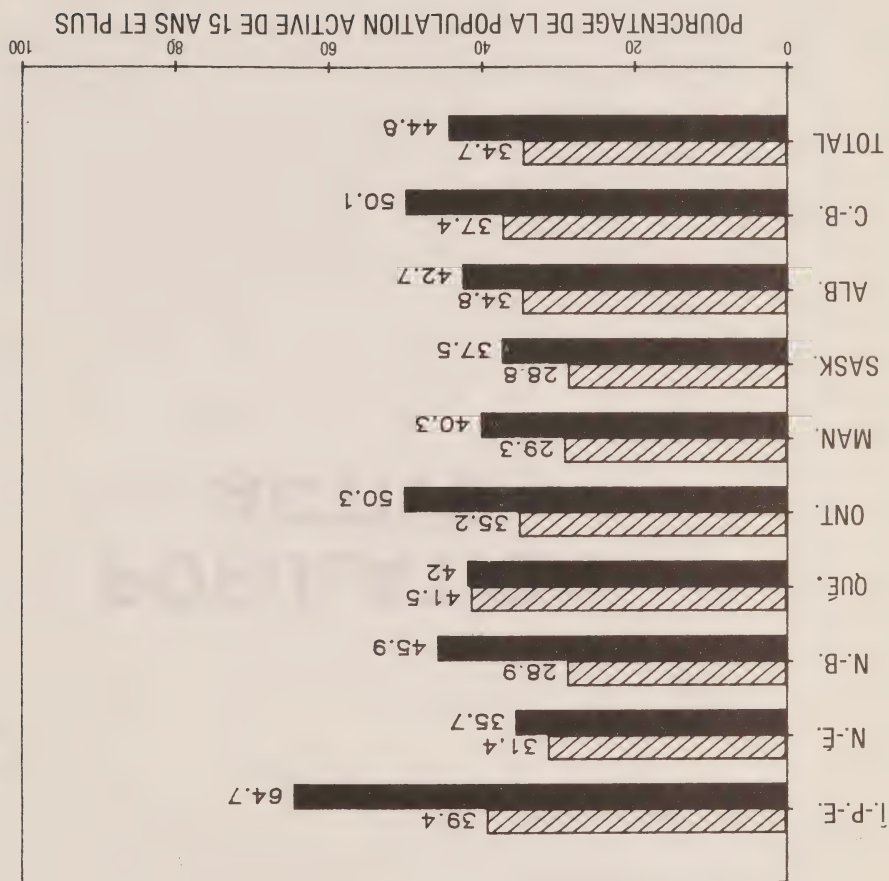
La population active dans les réserves est passée graduellement de 34,7 p. 100, qu'elle était en 1971, à 44,8 p. 100 en 1986.



Renvoi : tableaux I et I-A

# PROPORTION DE LA POPULATION ACTIVE DANS LES RÉSERVES, PAR PROVINCE

La population active dans les réserves s'est accrue dans toutes les provinces.



Renvoi : tableaux I

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# **POPULATION ACTIVE**

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# TABLEAU IV

Le nombre d'employés des bandes par rapport au nombre d'employés (années-personnes autorisées) du Programme de affaires indiennes et inuit  
Canada, 1960/1961-1987/1988

ANNÉE	NOMBRE D'EMPLOYES DES BANDES	NOMBRE D'EMPLOYES (ANNÉES-PERSONNES AUTORISÉES) DU PROGRAMME DES AFFAIRES INDIENNES ET INUIT
-------	---------------------------------	---

1960/1961	N.D.	2 347
1965/1966	100	2 616
1970/1971	N.D.	6 265
1975/1976	N.D.	6 794
1978/1979	1 900	5 913
1980/1981	N.D.	4 939
1984/1985	8 504	4 377
1985/1986	N.D.	4 400
1986/1987	N.D.	4 108
1987/1988	N.D.	3 855

Sources :

**Nombre d'employés des bandes :**  
1966-1978 : *Les Indiens : situation actuelle*, Programme, des Affaires indiennes et inuit, 1980.

1984-1985 : *Développement économique*, MAINC, 1987.

**Nombre d'employés (années-personnes autorisées) du Programme des affaires indiennes et inuit :**

*Budget des dépenses, Partie III, Plan de dépenses MAINC, 1960/1961 à 1987/1988.*

# TABLEAU III

Nombre et pourcentage des dépenses<sup>1</sup> du Programme des affaires indiennes et inuit administrées par les Indiens

Canada, 1971/1972-1986/1987

ANNÉE  
DÉPENSES ADMINISTRÉES  
PAR LES INDIENS  
DU PROGRAMME  
DÉPENSES TOTALES  
(\$ courants)  
%

1971/72	53 072 272	265 361 360	20,0
1979/80	276 955 600	718 895 900	38,5
1985/86	955 654 500	1 539 059 600	62,1
1986/87	1 092 086 500	1 705 026 500	64,1

Sources :  
Dépenses totales du programme :

1971-1972 : *Budget des dépenses, Partie III, Plan de dépenses, MAINC*,  
1973/1974, 1981/1982, 1987/1988.

1979/1980-  
1986/1987 : Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, *Program Service Delivery Status Report*, Program Planning Directorate, Headquarters, January 1988.

Pourcentages:  
1971-1972 : *Les Indiens: situation actuelle*, Programme des affaires indiennes et inuit, 1980.

1979/1980-  
1986/1987 : Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, *Program Service Delivery Status Report*, Program Planning Directorate, Headquarters, January 1988.

# TABLEAU II

Modes optionnels de financement<sup>1</sup>  
Canada, 1988

ETAT	NOMBRE D'ENTENTES	NOMBRE DE BANDES CONCERNÉES
------	----------------------	-----------------------------------

ENTENTES	7	19
----------	---	----

ENTRÉE CONFIRMÉE	16	29
------------------	----	----

ENTRÉE	33	54
--------	----	----

Source : Rapport sur la situation concernant les modes optionnels de financement,  
mars 1988.

Note : <sup>1</sup>Voir la note technique n° 2.



**TABLEAU I**

Négociations concernant l'autonomie  
gouvernementale<sup>1</sup> depuis 1986

Canada, mars 1988

ÉTAT	NOMBRE DE PROPOSITIONS <sup>2</sup>	NOMBRE DE BANDES
------	-------------------------------------	------------------

**ENTENTES FINALES**

2	10
---	----

**PROJETS CADRES**

19	56
----	----

**EN ELABORATION**

17	42
----	----

**PROPOSITIONS INACTIVES**

18	54
----	----

**ATELIERS**

11	80
----	----

**TOTAL DES PROPOSITIONS  
REÇUES À CE JOUR**

65	232
----	-----

Source : Direction générale de l'autonomie gouvernementale MAINC, mars 1988.

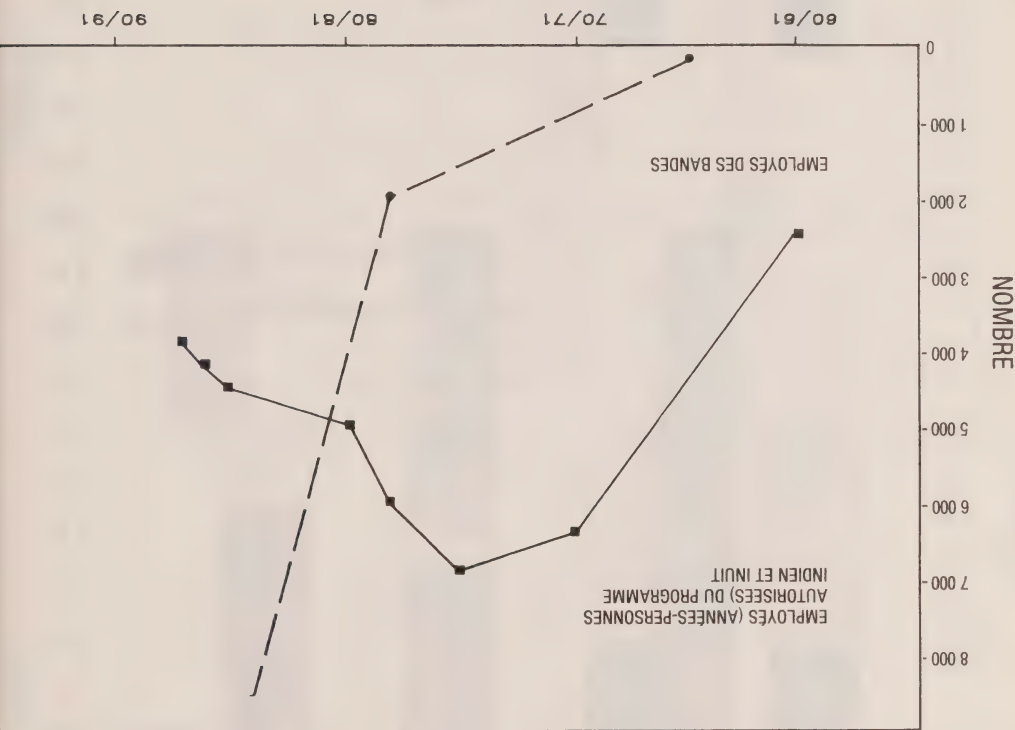
Notes : <sup>1</sup>Voir la note technique n° 1.

## Notes techniques pour la section de la participation politique et de l'autonomie gouvernementale

1. L'état des négociations concernant l'autonomie gouvernementale est défini comme suit :  
**Ententes finales :**  
ententes d'autonomie gouvernementale qui ont été ratifiées par le MAINC et les représentants des communautés;  
**Propositions cadres :**  
attributions pour les négociations principales;  
**Elaboration :**  
processus de recherche et de consultation.  
2. L'état des modes optionnels de financement est défini comme suit :  
**Ententes finales :**  
les ententes sur les MOF qui ont été ratifiées par le MAINC et les représentants indiens;  
**Entrée confirmée :**  
les ententes sur les MOF en cours de négociations, ou d'élaboration;  
**Entrée :**  
étapes préliminaires de l'ouverture des négociations au sujet des MOF.

# **NOMBRE D'EMPLOYES DES BANDES PAR RAPPORT AU NOMBRE D'EMPLOYES DU PROGRAMME DES AFFAIRES INDIENNES ET INUIT**

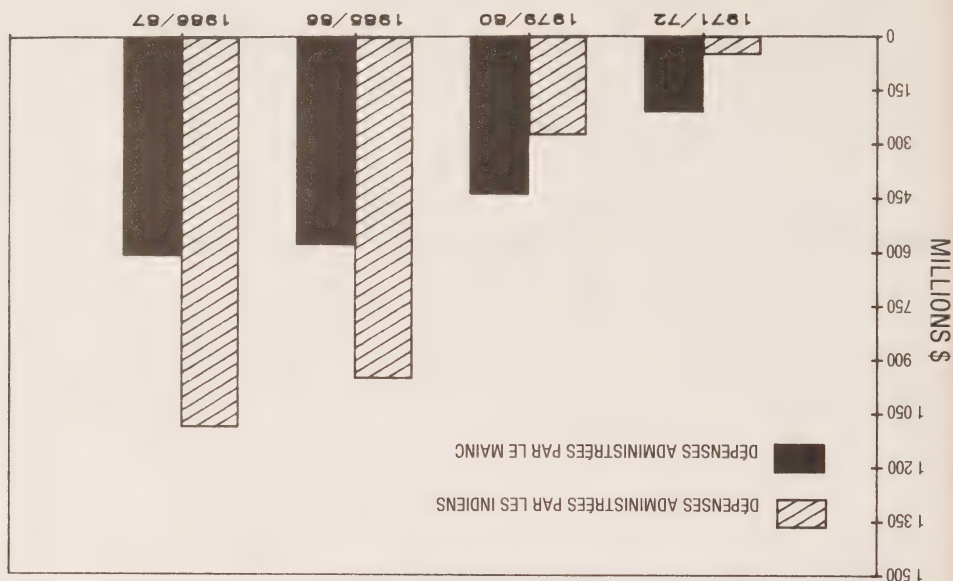
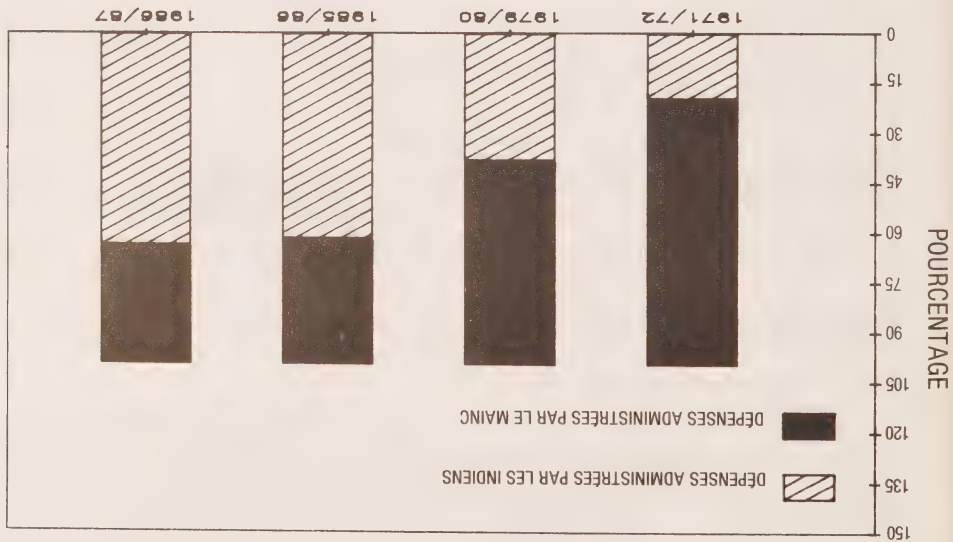
Le nombre d'employés des bandes est passé de 100 à plus de 8 500 entre 1965-1966 et 1984-1985. De 1960-1961 à 1975-1976, le nombre d'employés (années-personnes autorisées) du Programme des affaires indiennes et inuit est passé de 2 347 à 6 794, mais a décliné par la suite pour atteindre 3 855 en 1987-1988.



Renvoi : tableau IV.

# DÉVOLUTION

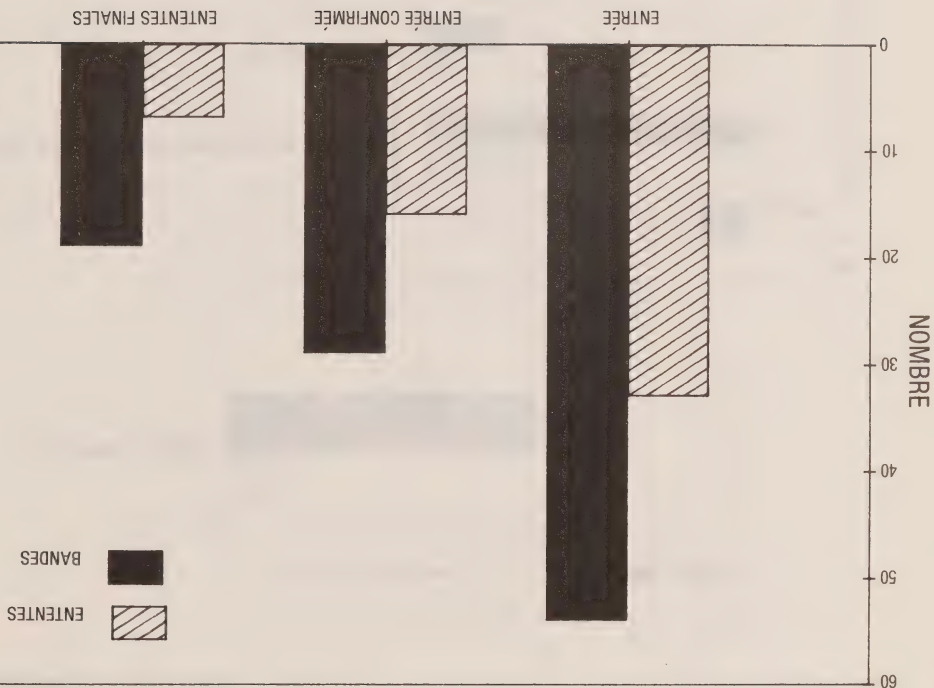
En 1971, les Indiens administraient 20 p. 100 des dépenses des programmes du MAINC. En 1986-1987 ils en administraient 64,1 p. 100.



Renvoi : tableau III.

# MODES OPTIONNELS DE FINANCEMENT JUSQU'AU MOIS DE MARS 1988

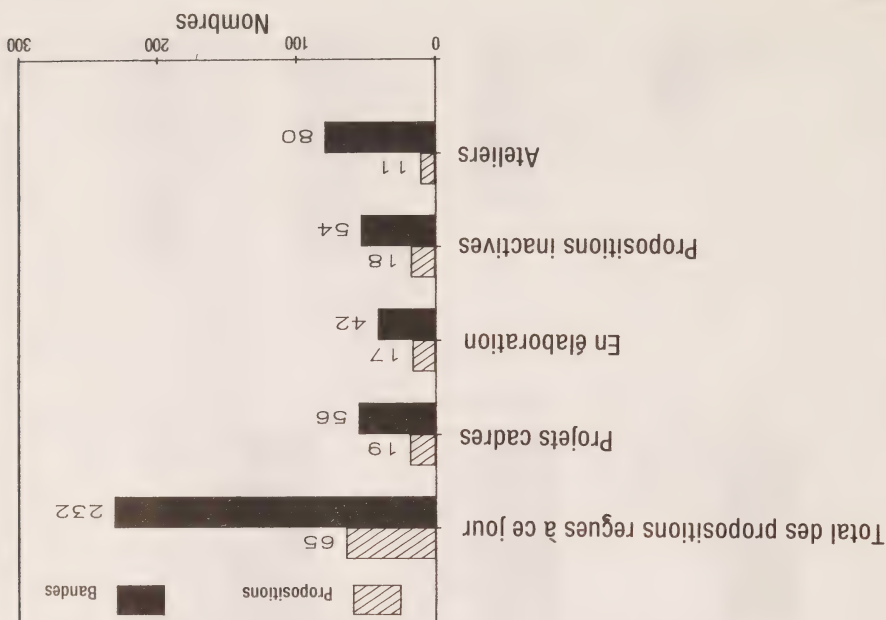
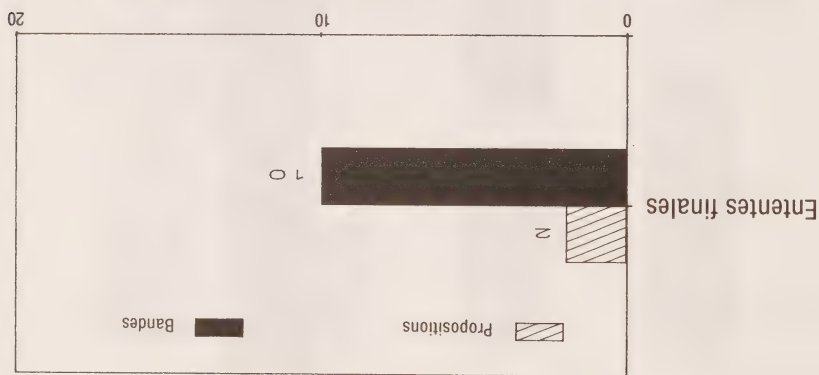
Sept ententes finales reliées aux MOF avaient été complétées et 49 autres étaient à l'étape du processus de négociation.



Renvoi : tableau II.

# ÉTAT DES NÉGOCIATIONS CONCERNANT L'AUTONOMIE GOUVERNEMENTALE

Au mois de mars 1988, deux ententes finales, représentant 10 bandes, avaient été ratifiées; 19 projets cadres d'autonomie gouvernementale représentant 56 bandes avaient été élaborés; 17 propositions représentant 42 bandes étaient au stade de l'élaboration. 80 bandes ont participé à 11 ateliers.



Renvoi : tableau I.



## SITUATION POLITIQUE

- Les Indiens ne détenaient pas des droits intégraux de suffrage avant 1960.
- En 1988, il y a 27 Autochtones dans les corps législatifs fédéral, provinciaux et territoriaux, y compris le Sénat.



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**PARTICIPATION  
POLITIQUE  
ET  
AUTONOMIE  
GOUVERNEMENTALE**

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Notes :  
1 Les données pour 1981 représentent les logements ayant au moins une salle de bain.

2 Comme le Yukon n'était pas inclus dans le «Recensement Canada 1986» les nombres sont minimisés. (Voir la note technique n° 4.

3 Comme le rapport «Summary of Biennial Indian Housing Survey Reports, 1958-1973» n'inclut pas les données pour quelques bandes, les nombres sont minimisés.

4 Comme les données pour l'Ontario, le Manitoba et l'Alberta étaient incomplètes dans le rapport «Summary of Biennial Indian Housing Survey Reports, 1958-1973», les données furent estimées pour ces provinces. Voir la note technique n° 2.

5 Comme les données pour le Yukon n'étaient pas incluses dans le «Recensement 1981», les données furent estimées pour ce Territoire en utilisant les chiffres du rapport «Summary of Biennial Indian Housing Survey Reports, 1958-1973». Voir la note technique n° 2.

6 Voir la note technique n° 5.

7 Voir la note technique n° 6.

8 Voir la note technique n° 7.

10 Voir la note technique n° 8.

TABLEAU II

Nombre et pourcentage du total des maisons des réserves avec eau courante, égout collecteur ou fosse septique, et chauffage central

Canada, 1963-1986

ANNÉE	EAU COURANTE <sup>1</sup>	ÉGOUT COLLECTEUR OU FOSSE SEPTIQUE	CHAUFFAGE CENTRAL <sup>2</sup>
	NBRE	NBRE	NBRE
	%	%	%

1963	3 475 <sup>3</sup>	13,8	2 131 <sup>3</sup>	8,5	N.D.	N.D.
1965	4 128	15,6	2 597	9,8	N.D.	N.D.
1967	5 260	19,2	3 437	12,5	N.D.	N.D.
1969	7 493	26,3	5 246	18,4	N.D.	N.D.
1971	9 032 <sup>3</sup>	30,2	7 228 <sup>3</sup>	24,1	6 900	23,1
1973	11 379 <sup>4</sup>	36,5	9 902 <sup>4</sup>	31,7	N.D.	N.D.
1975	14 769	43,9	13 151	39,1	N.D.	N.D.
1977	18 235	53,3	16 196	47,4	11 428	33,4
1981	29 776 <sup>5</sup>	68,0	N.D.	N.D.	23 265 <sup>6</sup>	51,8
1986	40 265 <sup>7</sup>	75,0	35 970 <sup>8</sup>	67,0	36 990 <sup>9</sup>	68,9

Sources :

Eau courante, égout ou fosse septique

1963-1973 : Summary of Biennial Indian Housing Survey Reports:  
1958-1973 by Region and District, Departmental Statistics  
Division, DIAND.

1981 : Census Canada, 1981.

1986 : Infrastructure Study, Community Facilities, DIAND, 1987.

1975 : Indian Housing Survey 1975, Departmental Statistics Division,  
DIAND.

Chauffage central

1971, 1981, 1986 : Total number of private occupied dwellings with central  
heating for Canada and the provinces, Custom Service  
Products, Census Canada 1986.

Statistics Canada, 1988.

Tous les indicateurs

1977 : Statistical Report, Listing of Information Related to the  
Housing-Needs Analysis, Program Support Group, DIAND,  
1977.

- 1981 : Total number of private occupied dwellings with central heating for Canada and the provinces. Custom Service Products, Census Canada 1986. Statistics Canada, 1988.
- 1984 : *Technical Report of the Study of On-Reserve Housing Conditions*. Ekos Research Associates Inc., 1986.
- 1986 : Direction du logement, MAINC, Juin 1988.

Notes :

<sup>1</sup>Voir la note technique n° 1.

<sup>2</sup>Comme les données pour le Yukon étaient incomplètes dans le rapport «Summary of Biennial Indian Housing Survey Reports, 1958-1973», les données pour cette province sont les résultats d'une estimation. Voir la note technique no. 2.

<sup>3</sup>Comme le rapport «Summary of Biennial Indian Housing Survey Reports, 1958-1973» n'inclut pas les données pour quelques bandes, les nombres pourraient être minimisés.

<sup>4</sup>Comme les données pour l'Ontario, le Manitoba et l'Alberta étaient incomplètes dans le rapport «Summary of Biennial Indian Housing Survey Reports, 1958-1973», les données pour ces provinces sont les résultats d'une estimation. Voir la note technique no. 2.

<sup>5</sup>Comme les données pour le Yukon n'étaient pas incluses dans le «Recensement de 1981», on a fait une estimation pour ce Territoire en utilisant les chiffres du rapport «Summary of Biennial Indian Housing Survey Report, 1958-1973». Voir la note technique No 2.

<sup>6</sup>Comme les données pour le Yukon n'étaient pas incluses dans le rapport «Technical Report of the Study of On-Reserve Housing Condition», on a fait une estimation pour ce Territoire en utilisant les chiffres du report «Summary of Biennial Indian Housing Survey Reports, 1958-1973». Voir la note technique no 2.

**TABLEAU I**

Nombre de logements et de personnes par maison dans les réserves<sup>1</sup>

Canada, 1963-1986

ANNÉE	POPULATION		TAUX DE CROISSANCE		NOMBRE DE LOGEMENTS		TAUX DE CROISSANCE		NOMBRE DE PERSONNES PAR MAISON
	TOTALE	1963-1986	TOTALE	1963-1986	TOTALE	1963-1986	TOTALE	1963-1986	
1963	151 966	5,5	25 206 <sup>2</sup>	5,2	26 515	3,5	6,0	6,0	6,0
1965	160 274	9,2	27 429	4,0	28 517	5,0	6,3	6,3	6,3
1967	174 958	2,2	29 934	4,2	31 200 <sup>4</sup>	7,8	6,1	6,1	6,1
1969	178 760	2,6	33 636	1,6	34 189	28,2	5,9	5,9	5,9
1971	182 362 <sup>3</sup>	6,2	34 189	4,1	43 817 <sup>5</sup>	2,5	6,0	6,0	6,0
1973	187 123	2,0	44 908 <sup>6</sup>	2,5	43 817 <sup>5</sup>	2,5	6,1	6,1	6,1
1975	198 775	2,2	44 908 <sup>6</sup>	2,5	43 817 <sup>5</sup>	2,5	6,1	6,1	6,1
1977	206 947	4,1	44 908 <sup>6</sup>	2,5	43 817 <sup>5</sup>	2,5	6,1	6,1	6,1
1979	219 996	6,3	44 908 <sup>6</sup>	2,5	43 817 <sup>5</sup>	2,5	6,1	6,1	6,1
1981	219 996	9,5	44 908 <sup>6</sup>	2,5	43 817 <sup>5</sup>	2,5	6,1	6,1	6,1
1984	240 791	6,2	44 908 <sup>6</sup>	2,5	43 817 <sup>5</sup>	2,5	6,1	6,1	6,1
1986	255 788	5,5	25 206 <sup>2</sup>	5,2	26 515	3,5	6,0	6,0	6,0

Sources :  
Population

1963-1965 : Summary of Biennial Indian Housing Survey Reports: 1958-1973 by Region and District, Departmental Statistics Division, DAIND.

1967-1987 : Registre des Indiens, MAINC, 1967-1986.

Nombre de logements

1963-1973 : Summary of Biennial Indian Housing Survey Reports: 1958-1973 by Region and District, Departmental Statistics Division, DIAND.

1975 : Indian Housing Survey 1975, Departmental Statistics Division, DIAND.

1977 : Statistical Report, Listing of Information Related to the Housing-Needs Analysis, Program Support Group, DIAND, 1977.

## Notes techniques pour la section sur le logement

1. Le terme "dans les réserves" désigne la population vivant dans les réserves et sur les terres de la Couronne.
2. Les estimations des données furent calculées de la façon suivant :
  - 1) Le taux de croissance annuel moyen (TCAM) fut calculé à partir des années disponibles, selon la formule suivante :

$$TCAM = (X_1 / X_0)^{1/n} - 1$$

où :  $X_1$  = données pour l'année la plus récente de la période étudiée

$X_0$  = données pour l'année la plus ancienne de la période étudiée

$n$  = durée de la période (années)

2) Le TCAM a été appliqué aux données les plus récentes et ajouté aux données pour l'année estimée de la façon suivante :

où :  $X$  = les données les plus récentes disponibles

$Y$  = nombre d'années entre les données les plus récentes et l'année estimée

3. "Eau courante" désigne l'eau potable dans une unité de logement.
4. Les "logements privés occupés" incluent tous les logements privés occupés par leurs occupants habituels ainsi que les logements privés occupés uniquement par des résidents étrangers et/ou temporaires.

"Chauffage central" est défini comme étant une fournaise à vapeur et/ou à air chaud ou un système central électrique.

5. Les données de 1981 sont basées sur un échantillon de 23 p. 100 du nombre total de réserves.

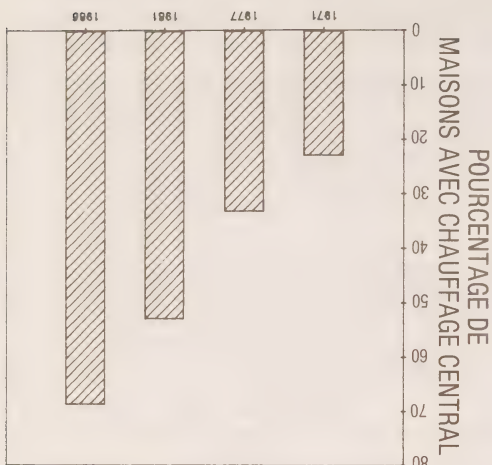
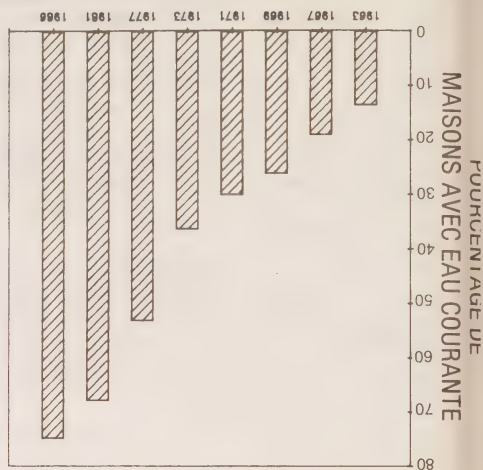
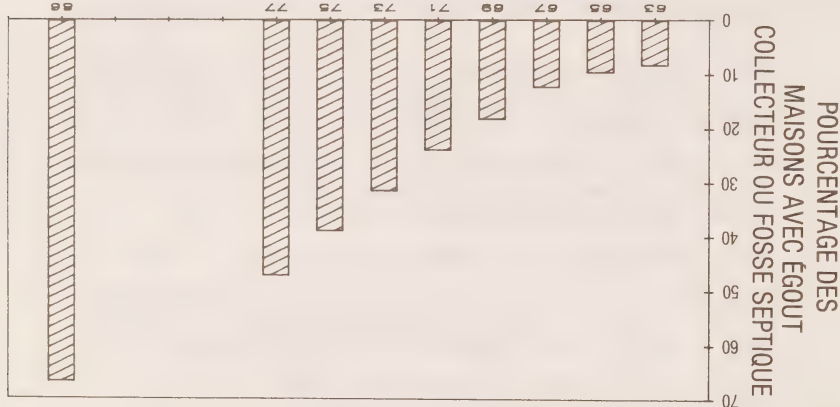
6. La Direction générale du soutien des bandes et de la gestion des immobilisations du MAINC estime que 75 p. 100 des logements privés occupés dans les réserves avaient l'eau courante en 1986. Nous avons alors appliqué ce pourcentage au nombre total de logements privés occupés (53 686) pour 1986 pour la Direction générale.

7. La Direction générale du soutien des bandes et des immobilisations du MAINC estime que 67 p. 100 des logements privés occupés dans les réserves avaient un égout collecteur ou une fosse septique en 1986. Nous avons alors appliqué ce pourcentage au nombre total de logements privés occupés (53 686) pour 1986 pour la Direction des installations communautaires du MAINC.
8. Statistique Canada estime que 68,9 p. cent des logements privés occupés dans les réserves avaient le chauffage central en 1986. Nous avons alors appliqué ce pourcentage au nombre total de logements privés occupés (53 686) pour 1986 pour la Direction générale du soutien des bandes et de la gestion des immobilisations MAINC.



# POURCENTAGE DE MAISONS AVEC EAU COURANTE, ÉGOUT COLLECTEUR OU FOSSE SEPTIQUE ET CHAUFFAGE CENTRAL

Au cours de la période 1963-1986, le pourcentage de maisons avec égout collecteur ou fosse septique a augmenté, passant de moins de 10 p. 100 à 67 p. 100, et le pourcentage de maisons avec eau courante s'est accru, passant de moins de 14 p. 100 à 75 p. 100. En 1971, 23,1 p. 100 des maisons des réserves avaient le chauffage central. En 1986, 68,9 p. 100 des maisons des réserves avaient le chauffage central.

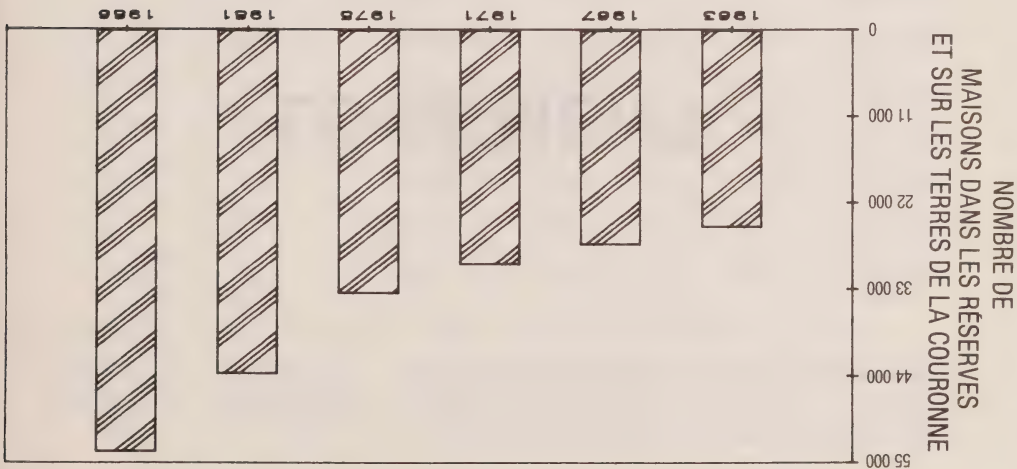


Renvoi : tableau II.



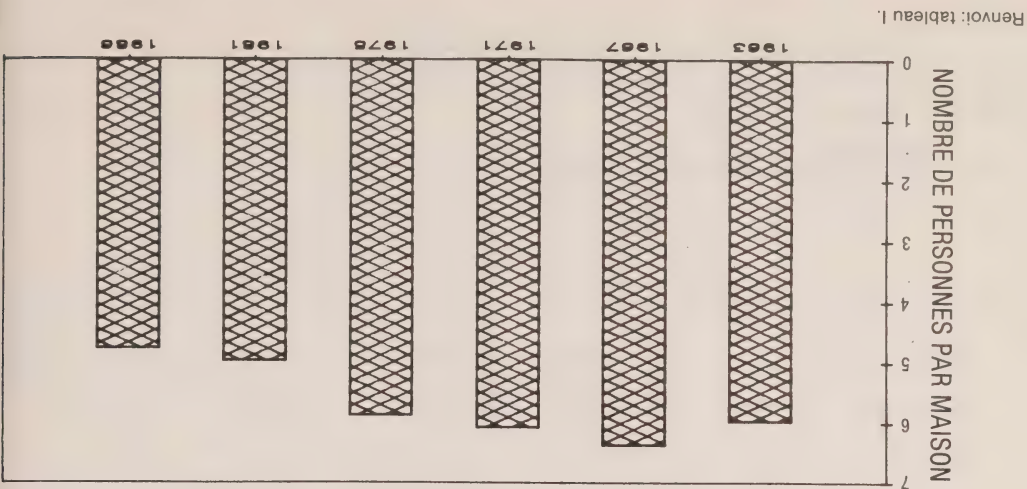
# **NOMBRE DE MAISONS DANS LES RÉSERVES ET NOMBRE DES PERSONNES PAR MAISON**

Le nombre de maisons dans les réserves est passé de 25 206, en 1963, à 53 686, en 1986, soit une augmentation de 113 p. 100 au cours de cette période.



Le stock de maisons dans les réserves s'est accru à un rythme plus élevé que la population y vivant et ce, depuis le début des années 1970.

Le nombre de personnes par maison est passé de 6,0, qu'il était en 1963, à 4,8 en 1986.



Renvoi: tableau I.

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# LOGEMENT

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TABLEAU III-A

Dépenses totales d'assistance sociale et par bénéficiaire pour la population indienne inscrite  
Canada, 1973/1974-1986/1987

ANNÉE NOMBRE TOTAL DÉPENSES  
FINAN-  
CIÈRE BÉNÉFICIAIRES<sup>1</sup> (\$ courants)  
DE TOTALS (\$ courants)<sup>2</sup>  
PAR BÉNÉFICIAIRE (\$ courants)  
PAR BÉNÉFICIAIRE (\$ constants)

1973/1974	N.D.	53 319 000	112 014 706	N.D.	N.D.
1974/1975	N.D.	64 105 000	121 410 985	N.D.	N.D.
1975/1976	N.D.	73 023 000	124 825 641	N.D.	N.D.
1976/1977	N.D.	78 660 000	125 055 644	N.D.	N.D.
1977/1978	N.D.	85 753 000	126 293 078	N.D.	N.D.
1978/1979	N.D.	105 983 000	143 414 073	N.D.	N.D.
1979/1980	N.D.	122 004 400	151 182 652	N.D.	N.D.
1980/1981	N.D.	141 985 300	159 713 498	N.D.	N.D.
1981/1982	39 146	165 030 100	165 030 100	4 216	4 216
1982/1983	42 101	196 241 700	177 113 448	4 661	4 207
1983/1984	43 750	216 157 600	184 434 812	4 941	4 216
1984/1985	45 459	235 433 500	192 504 906	5 179	4 235
1985/1986	48 558	255 240 000	200 660 377	5 256	4 132
1986/1987	50 959	278 147 400	210 081 118	5 458	4 123

Source : Direction générale du développement social, MAINC, MARS 1988.

Notes : <sup>1</sup>Voir la note technique n°4.

<sup>2</sup>Les dépenses en dollars constants ont été calculées suivant l'indice des prix à la consommation de 1981 produit par Statistique Canada.

TABLEAU III

Nombre annuel moyen de bénéficiaires et de dépendants de l'assistance sociale par mois de la population des Indiens inscrits

Canada, 1981/1982-1986/1987

ANNÉE  
FINAN-  
CIÈRE  
NOMBRE ANNUEL MOYEN DE  
BÉNÉFICIAIRES<sup>1</sup> PAR MOIS  
NOMBRE ANNUEL MOYEN DE  
DÉPENDANTS<sup>1</sup> PAR MOIS<sup>2</sup>

1981/1982	39 146	88 079
1982/1983	42 101	94 726
1983/1984	43 750	98 438
1984/1985	45 459	103 832
1985/1986	48 558	109 256
1986/1987	50 959	114 657

Source : Direction générale du développement social, MAINC, mars 1988.

Notes : <sup>1</sup>Voir la note technique n° 4.

<sup>2</sup>Le nombre de bénéficiaires cillibataires a été estimé à 50 p. 100 du nombre mensuel total de bénéficiaires par la Direction générale du développement social.

Le nombre moyen de dépendants vivant dans une famille a été calculé en multipliant le nombre annuel moyen de bénéficiaires vivant dans une famille par la taille moyenne d'une famille, laquelle a été estimée à 3,5 (2 adultes, 1,5 enfants).

Le nombre moyen total de dépendants englobe le nombre annuel moyen de bénéficiaires cillibataires et le nombre moyen de dépendants vivant dans une famille.

# TABLEAU II-A

Dépenses totales et par adulte pour les Indiens adultes inscrits vivant dans des réserves et placés en établissements

Canada, 1971/1972-1986/1987

ANNÉE Nbre TOTAL DÉPENSES DÉPENSES DÉPENSES DÉPENSES  
FINAN- D'ADULTES TOTALES TOTALES<sub>2</sub> PAR ADULTE PAR ADULTE  
CIÈRE PLACÉ<sup>1</sup> (\$ courants)(\$ courants)(\$ courants) (\$ courants)

1971-1972	335	663 000	1 571 090	1 979	4 689
1972-1973	319	693 000	1 567 873	2 172	4 914
1973-1974	434	759 000	1 594 537	1 749	3 674
1974-1975	325	1 149 000	2 176 136	3 535	6 695
1975-1976	318	1 330 000	2 273 504	4 182	7 149
1976-1977	389	1 636 000	2 600 953	4 206	6 687
1977-1978	313	1 662 000	2 447 717	5 310	7 820
1978-1979	432	2 936 000	3 972 936	6 796	9 196
1979-1980	500	3 224 000	3 995 043	6 448	7 990
1980-1981	567	4 257 000	4 788 526	7 508	8 445
1981-1982	730	6 215 300	6 215 300	8 514	8 514
1982-1983	743	7 848 500	7 083 483	10 563	9 533
1983-1984	928	10 737 900	9 162 030	11 571	9 873
1984-1985	825	9 657 400	7 896 484	11 706	9 571
1985-1986	927	11 601 900	9 120 990	12 516	9 840
1986-1987	1,028	13 945 100	10 532 552	13 565	10 245

Sources :

Adultes placés : Voir la source au tableau II.

Dépenses totales : 1971/1972-1980/1981 : Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Other Programs, 1982, Catalogue no. 86-511, p.81.

Notes : <sup>1</sup>Voir la note technique n° 2.

<sup>2</sup>Les dépenses en dollars constants ont été calculées suivant l'indice des prix à la consommation de 1981 produit par Statistique Canada.

TABLEAU II

Nombre d'adultes indiens inscrits vivant dans des réserves et placés en établissements

Canada, 1971/1972-1986/1987

ANNÉE FINANCIÈRE  
NOMBRE TOTAL POPULATION ADULTE  
PLACÉS<sup>1</sup>  
ADULTES PLACÉS  
PAR 1 000  
DE POPULATION

1971/72	335	87 585	3,82
1972/73	319	90 093	3,54
1973/74	434	92 489	4,69
1974/75	325	98 441	3,30
1975/76	318	102 282	3,11
1976/77	389	106 100	3,67
1977/78	313	110 193	2,84
1978/79	432	112 664	3,83
1979/80	500	116 505	4,29
1980/81	567	121 263	4,68
1981/82	730	125 388	5,82
1982/83	743	131 880	5,63
1983/84	928	137 315	6,76
1984/85	825	143 205	5,76
1985/86	927	148 441	6,24
1986/87	1 028	153 947	6,68

Sources :

Adultes placés :

1971/1972-1980/1981 : Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, Other Programs, 1982, Catalogue no. 86-511, p.81.

1981/1982-1986/1987 : Direction générale du développement social,

MAINC, January 1988.

Registre des Indiens, MAINC,

1971-1986.

Note : <sup>1</sup>Voir la note technique n° 2.



Sources :

Enfants placés :

1965/1966-1970/1971 : Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, Catalogue no. 86-201, p.657.

1971/1972-1980/1981 : Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, 1982, Catalogue no. 86-511, p.82.

1981/1982-1986/1987 : Direction générale du développement social, MAINC, janvier 1988.

Dépenses totales :

1965/1966-1970/1971 : Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, 1978, Catalogue no. 86-201, p.657.

1971/1972-1980/1981 : Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, 1982, Catalogue no. 86-511, p.82.

1981/1982-1986/1987 : Direction générale du développement social, MAINC, janvier 1988.

Note :

Les dépenses en dollars constants ont été estimées suivant l'indice des prix à la consommation de 1981 produit par Statistique Canada.



TABLEAU I-A

Dépenses totales et par enfant excluant le service de  
prestation pour les placements d'enfants indiens  
inscrits des réserves

Canada, 1965/1966-1986/1987

ANNÉE	NBRE TOTAL	DÉPENSES	DÉPENSES	DÉPENSES	DÉPENSES
FINAN-	D'ENFANTS	TOTALES	TOTALES	TOTALES	PAR ENFANT
CIÈRE	PLACES	(\$ courants)	(\$ courants)	(\$ courants) <sup>1</sup>	(\$ courants)
					DÉPENSES
					PAR ENFANT
					(\$ constants)

1965/1966	2 889	2 464 000	7 247 058	853	2 508
1966/1967	3 201	2 511 000	7 133 522	784	2 229
1967/1968	3 946	4 851 000	13 290 410	1 229	3 368
1968/1969	4 310	6 835 000	17 986 842	1 586	4 173
1969/1970	4 861	8 098 000	20 397 984	1 666	4 196
1970/1971	5 156	10 042 000	24 492 682	1 948	4 750
1971/1972	5 336	10 958 000	25 966 824	2 054	4 866
1972/1973	5 336	11 494 000	26 004 524	2 154	4 873
1973/1974	5 582	12 351 000	25 947 478	2 213	4 648
1974/1975	5 817	14 091 000	26 687 500	2 422	4 588
1975/1976	6 078	16 076 000	27 480 341	2 645	4 521
1976/1977	6 247	19 806 000	31 488 076	3 170	5 041
1977/1978	6 017	20 992 000	30 916 053	3 489	5 138
1978/1979	6 177	24 773 000	33 522 327	4 010	5 427
1979/1980	5 820	25 626 500	31 755 266	4 403	5 456
1980/1981	5 716	29 485 700	33 167 266	5 158	5 803
1981/1982	5 144	31 009 300	31 009 300	6 028	6 028
1982/1983	4 577	32 631 400	29 450 722	7 129	6 434
1983/1984	4 105	34 413 300	29 362 883	8 383	7 153
1984/1985	3 888	39 330 600	32 159 116	10 116	8 271
1985/1986	4 000	50 107 900	39 393 003	12 527	9 848
1986/1987	3 612	52 411 400	39 585 649	14 510	10 959

# TABLEAU I

Nombre de placements d'enfants<sup>1</sup> indiens inscrits des réserves

Canada, 1966/1967-1986/1987

ANNÉE FINANCIÈRE  
NOMBRE TOTAL  
D'ENFANTS  
PLACÉS<sup>2</sup>  
16 ANS ET MOINS  
D'ENFANTS  
AGÉS DE  
PROPORTION  
PLACÉS

1966/1967	3 201	93 101	3,4
1967/1968	3 946	93 484	4,2
1968/1969	4 310	94 616	4,6
1969/1970	4 861	94 698	5,1
1970/1971	5 156	95 048	5,4
1971/1972	5 336	94 777	5,6
1972/1973	5 336	94 906	5,6
1973/1974	5 582	94 634	5,9
1974/1975	5 817	96 960	6,0
1975/1976	6 078	96 493	6,3
1976/1977	6 247	96 417	6,5
1977/1978	6 017	96 780	6,2
1978/1979	6 177	94 866	6,5
1979/1980	5 820	94 414	6,2
1980/1981	5 716	94 936	6,0
1981/1982	5 144	94 608	5,4
1982/1983	4 577	96 105	4,8
1983/1984	4 105	98 379	4,2
1984/1985	3 887	97 586	4,0
1985/1986	4 000	99 213	4,0
1986/1987	3 611	101 841	3,5

Sources :

Nombre total d'enfants placés :

1966/1967-1976/1977 : Statistics Canada, *Social Security, National Programs*, 1978, Catalogue no. 86-511, p.82.  
1981/1982-1986/1987 : Social Development Directorate, DIAND, January 1988.

Enfants âgés de 16 ans et moins :

Registre des Indiens, MAINC, 1966-1986.

Notes : <sup>1</sup>Voir la note technique n° 1.

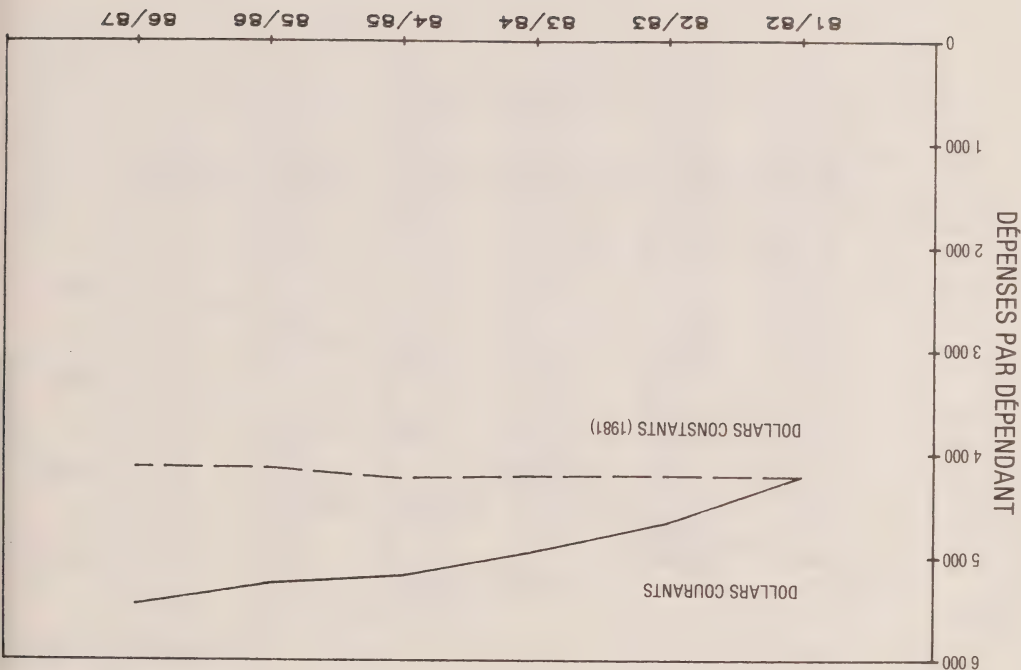
<sup>2</sup>Voir la note technique n° 3.

## Notes techniques pour la section sur l'assistance sociale

1. Les données amassées pour les tableaux I à III n'incluent pas les Indiens inscrits résidant dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest ou à Terre-Neuve. Les Indiens vivant dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest reçoivent des services reliés à l'assistance sociale par le biais du gouvernement territorial, comme tous les autres résidents.
- Jusqu'à tout récemment, il n'y avait pas de réserves à Terre-Neuve; les services sont dispensés aux Indiens par le gouvernement provincial sur la base d'une entente particulière avec le gouvernement fédéral. Il n'y a donc pas de services d'assistance sociale dispensés directement aux Indiens par le gouvernement fédéral dans cette province.
2. *Soins aux adultes* est un programme pour les personnes qui en raison d'âge ou d'incapacité chronique, requièrent de l'aide. Le programme consiste à offrir des soins à domicile, des soins en établissement, un service social individualisé et un service de consultation, ainsi que des conseils, de la formation et des fonds aux bandes et conseils des districts. L'aide aux individus, qui doivent être des Indiens inscrits vivant dans une réserve ou une terre de la Couronne, est fournie suite à un test et à une évaluation des capacités fonctionnelles des individus et de leurs familles.
3. *Bien-être aux enfants* est un programme qui a pour objectif de promouvoir le bien-être des familles et des enfants afin de prévenir le délaissement et le mauvais traitement ainsi que d'assurer le bien-être des enfants indiens dépendants et délaissés vivant dans une réserve. Le ministère encourage et promouvoit la participation des Indiens dans la négociation avec les provinces qui ont signé les ententes portant sur ce programme ainsi que dans le développement, la prestation et le contrôle des services de bien-être aux enfants.
- Pour les années 1981/1982 à 1986/1987, les données ont été fournies par la direction générale du développement social. A l'I.-P.-É., au Québec, en Ontario, au Manitoba, en Saskatchewan et en Alberta, le nombre total d'enfants placés inclut ceux âgés de 0 à 17 ans tandis que dans les autres provinces, le nombre inclut les enfants placés âgés de 0 à 18 ans.
- Le nombre total d'enfants placés calculé par la direction générale du développement social est obtenu en divisant le nombre total de jours-clients par 365.
4. *Les Bénéficiaires* sont les individus qui reçoivent les prestations d'assistance sociale alors que les *dépendants* sont tous les individus qui bénéficient de ces prestations.

# DÉPENSES D'ASSISTANCE SOCIALE PAR DÉPENDANT POUR LES INDIENS INSCRITS

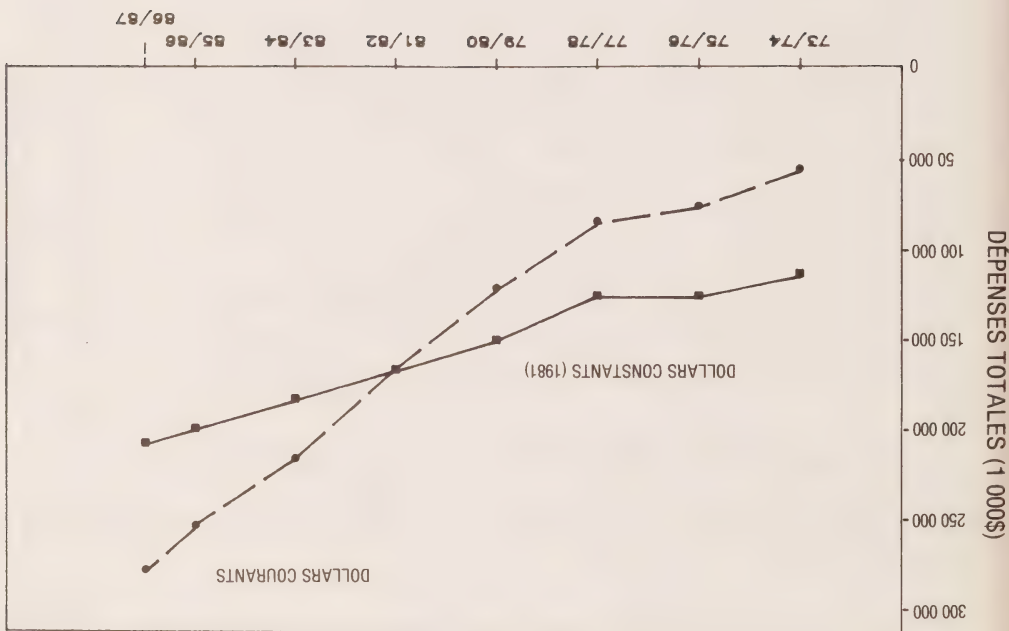
Au cours des six dernières années, les dépenses d'assistance sociale par dépendant, en dollars courants, sont passées de 4 216 \$ à 5 458 \$. Les dépenses d'assistance sociale par dépendant, en dollars constants, sont demeurées stables pour la même période.



Renvoi : tableau III-A.

# DÉPENSES D'ASSISTANCE SOCIALE POUR LES INDIENS INSCRITS

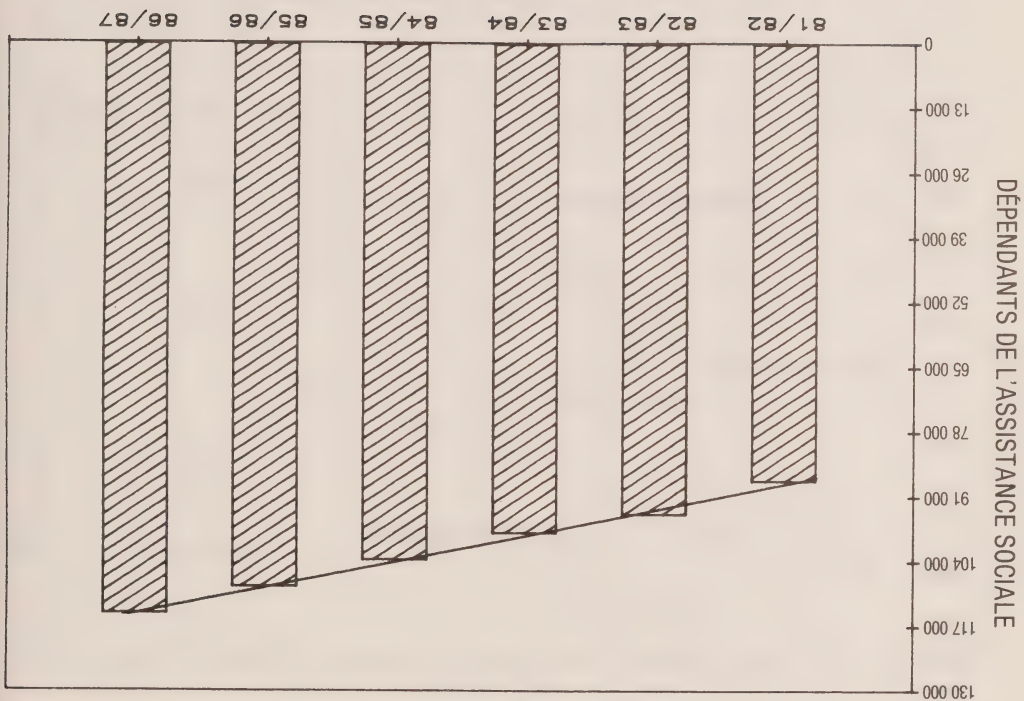
Les dépenses totales d'assistance sociale, en dollars constants, ont doublé de 1973 à 1986.



Renvoi : tableau III-A.

# NOMBRE D'INDIENS INSCRITS DÉPENDANT DE L'ASSISTANCE SOCIALE

Le nombre annuel moyen de dépendants de l'assistance sociale est passé de 88 079 à 114 657 durant les six dernières années.

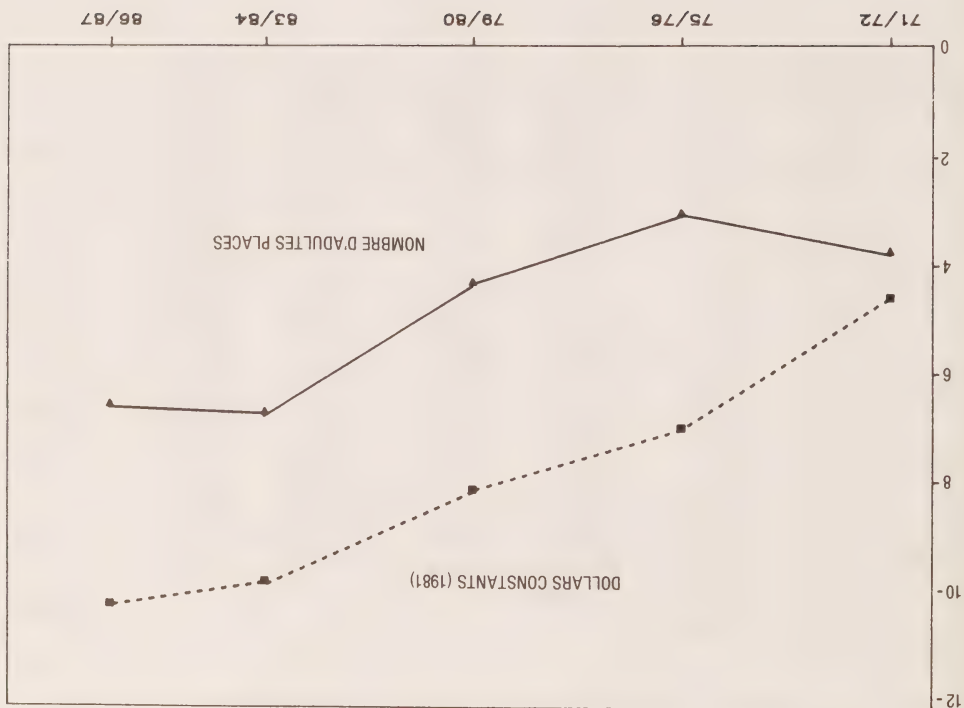


Renvoi : tableau III.



# **NOMBRE D'ADULTES PLACÉS PAR RAPPORT AUX DÉPENSES PAR ADULTE**

Entre 1971 et 1987, le nombre d'adultes placés, par millier, a augmenté de 75 p. 100 tandis que durant la même période, les dépenses par adulte en dollars constants ont augmenté de 118 p. 100.

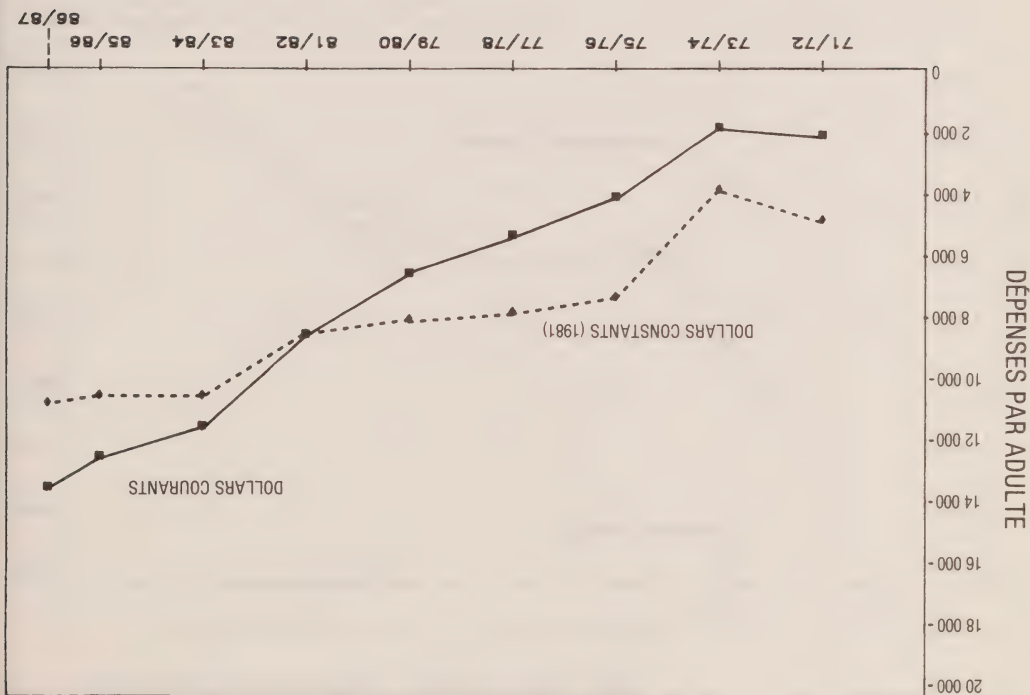


Renvoi : tableaux II et II-A.



# DÉPENSES PAR ADULTE INSCRIT PLACÉ

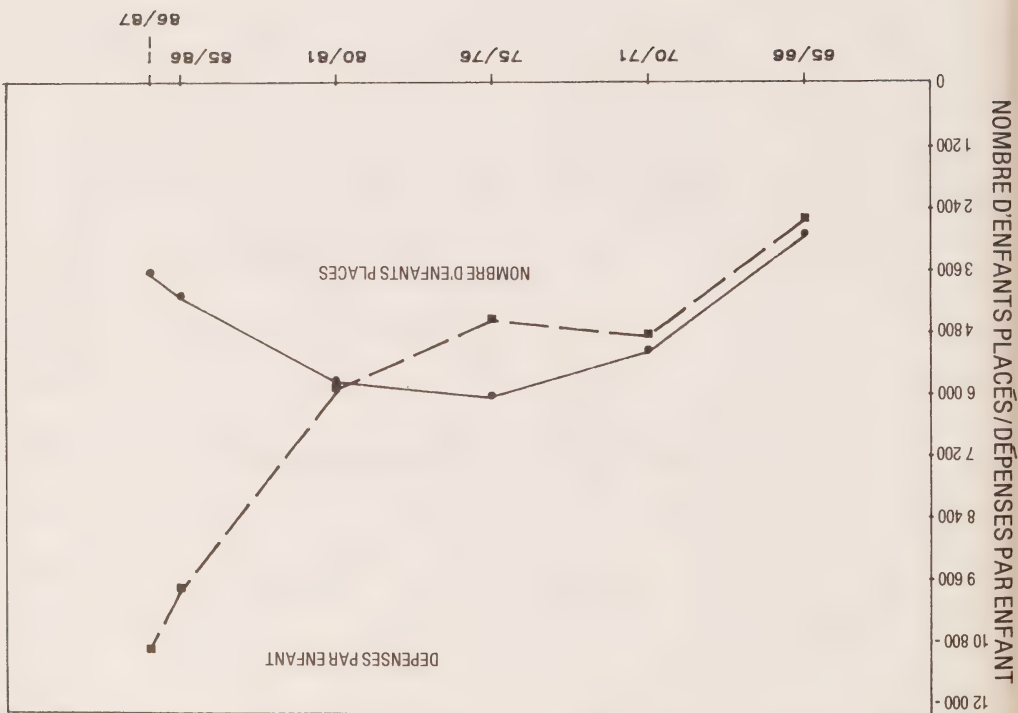
De 1971 à 1986, les dépenses par adulte, en dollars constants, ont augmenté de 4 689 \$ à 10 245 \$.



Renvoi : tableau II-A.

# **NOMBRE D'ENFANTS PLACÉS PAR RAPPORT AUX DÉPENSES PAR ENFANT**

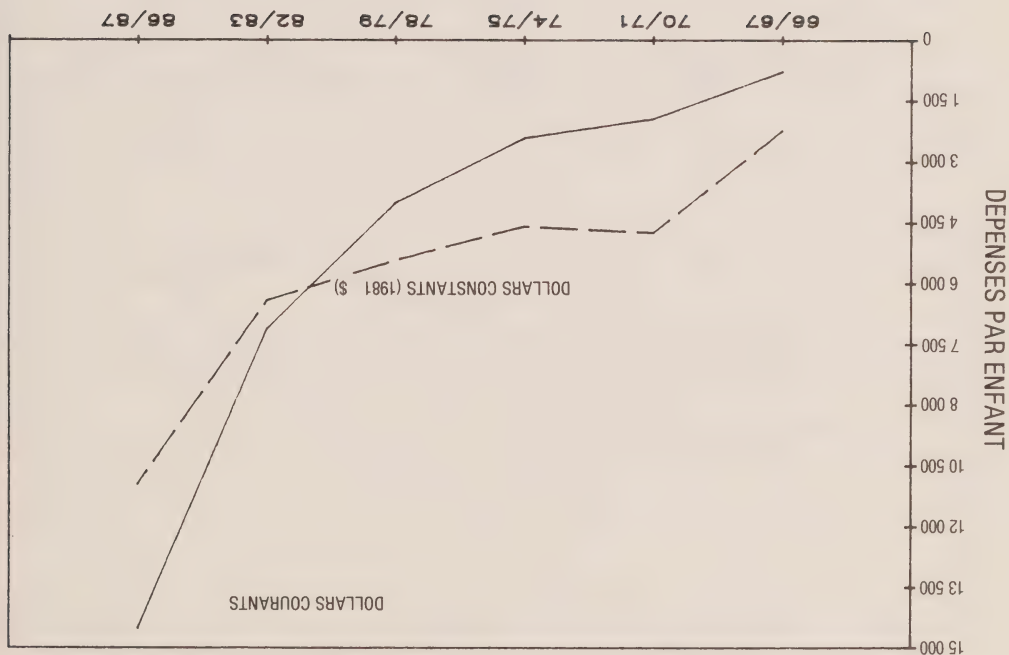
Les dépenses par enfant, en dollars constants, ont augmenté de 337 p. 100, entre 1965 et 1987. Le nombre d'enfants placés a augmenté de 116 p. 100, entre 1965 et 1977, mais seulement de 25 p. 100 de 1965 à 1987.



Renvoi : tableau I-A.

# **DÉPENSES POUR LES PLACEMENTS D'ENFANTS INDIENS INSCRITS**

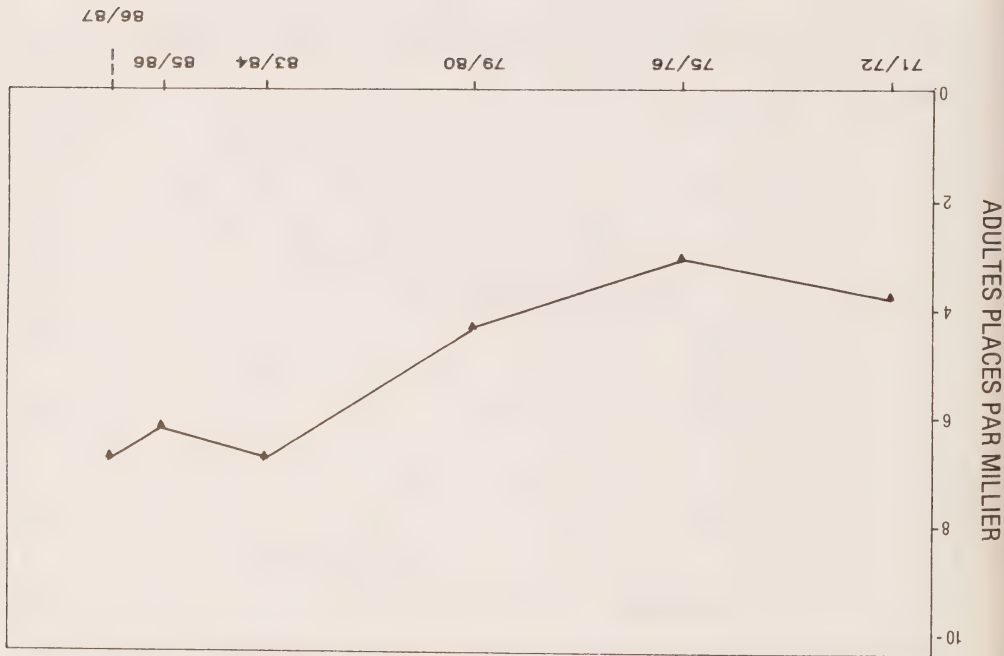
Au cours des 20 dernières années, les dépenses en dollars constants par enfant sont passées de 2 229 \$ à 10 959 \$.



Renvoi : tableau I-A.

## ADULTES PLACÉS, PAR MILLIERS

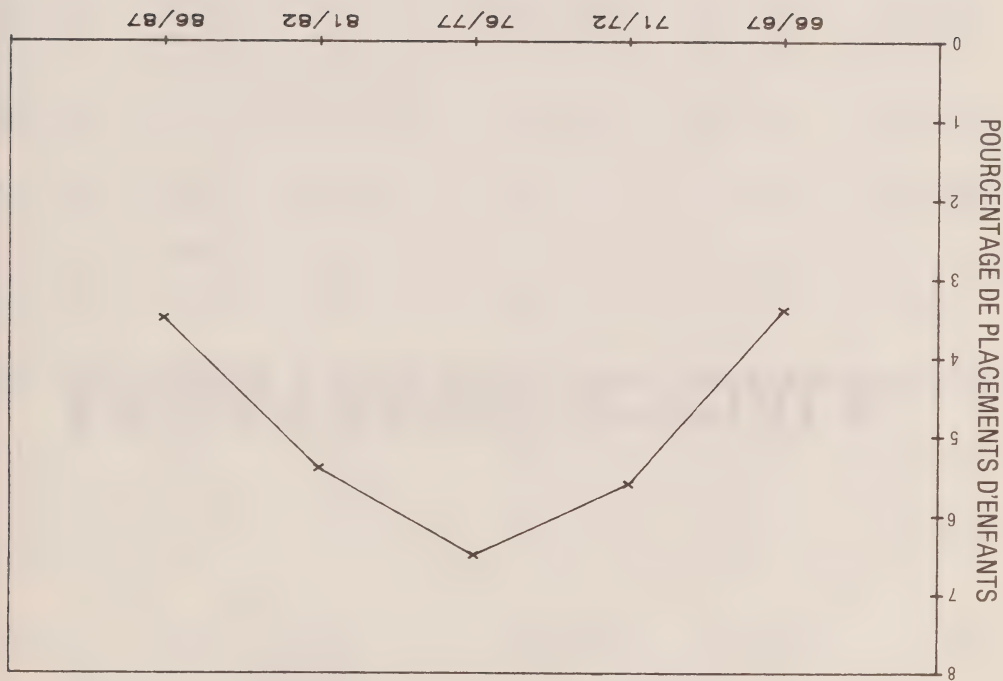
La proportion d'adultes placés s'est accrue de 77 p. 100 entre 1971 et 1983 pour s'élever à 6,76, par millier d'adultes, et a fluctué modérément dans cette proportion depuis lors.



Renvoi : tableau II.

# POURCENTAGE DE PLACEMENTS D'ENFANTS ÂGÉS DE 16 ANS ET MOINS

Le pourcentage de placements d'enfants s'est accru régulièrement dans les années financières 1966-1967 à 1976-1977. Cependant, depuis 1977, le pourcentage a diminué.



Renvoi : tableau I.

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# ASSISTANCE SOCIALE

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TABLEAU V

Nombre d'Indiens inscrits à la maternelle, à l'élémentaire et au secondaire, selon la catégorie d'administration

Canada, 1975/1976-1985/1986

ANNÉE  
FÉDÉRALE  
PROVINCIALE  
ADMINISTRÉE  
PAR LES  
BANDES  
PRIVÉE  
TOTAL

1975/1976	29 581	38 079	2 842	1 315	71 817
1976/1977	30 012	36 884	3 340	1 481	71 717
1977/1978	29 412	41 358	5 639	1 679	78 088
1978/1979	28 605	45 438	5 796	1 520	81 359
1979/1980	27 742	45 742	6 311	1 442	81 237
1980/1981	26 578	46 852	7 879	1 492	82 801
1981/1982	22 525	43 652	13 133	1 156	80 466
1982/1983	21 825	38 511	15 912	1 164	77 412
1983/1984	21 893	39 474	16 715	N.D.	78 082
1984/1985	21 669	40 080	18 372	N.D.	80 121
1985/1986	19 943	39 712	20 968	N.D.	80 623

Sources : 1975-1978 : Nominal Roll, Statistics Section (Management Services);  
DIAND, November 1977, September 1978 and April 1979.

1979-1985 : Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND, September  
1981-1985 and June 1986.



# TABLEAU IV

Nombre d'écoles administrées par les bandes<sup>1</sup>  
Canada, 1975/1976-1986/1987

NOMBRE D'ÉCOLES  
ADMINISTRÉES  
PAR LES BANDES

1975/1976	53
1976/1977	64
1977/1978	104
1978/1979	107
1979/1980	115
1980/1981	133
1981/1982	159
1982/1983	181
1983/1984	191
1984/1985	203
1985/1986	229
1986/1987	243

Sources :

1975-1978 : Nominal Roll, Statistics Section (Management Services), DIAND, November 1977, September 1978, and April 1979.  
1979-1985 : Nominal Roll, Education Directorate, DIAND, September 1981-85 and June 1986.  
1986-1987 : Year End Status Report on Performance Indicators, DIAND, 1988.

Note : <sup>1</sup>Voir la note technique n° 3.

TABLEAU III

Nombre d'indiens inscrits qui sont inscrits à l'université  
et dans des établissements postsecondaires  
Canada, 1960/1961-1986/1987

INSCRIPTIONS AU NIVEAU POSTSECONDAIRE <sup>1</sup>	ANÉE	INSCRIPTIONS A L'UNIVERSITÉ
1960/1961	60	N.D.
1965/1966	131	N.D.
1970/1971	432	N.D.
1975/1976	2 071	N.D.
1980/1981	4 455	N.D.
1985/1986	5 800	11 170
1986/1987	N.D.	13 196

Sources :

Inscriptions à l'université :

1960 : Facts and Figures, Departmental Statistics, DIAND, 1971.

1965-1975 : Full-Time University Enrolment of Registered Indians,  
Research Branch DIAND, 1979.

1980-1985 : Direction générale de l'éducation, MAINC, 1980, 1986.

Inscriptions au niveau postsecondaire :

1985-1987 : Year End Status Report on Performance Indicators, DIAND,  
1988.

Note : <sup>1</sup>Inclut la Loi C-37. Le nombre total d'inscriptions dans les établissements  
postsecondaires inclut également les inscriptions à l'université.

TABLEAU II

Pourcentage des élèves Indiens inscrits qui sont aux niveaux de la 12<sup>e</sup> ou 13<sup>e</sup> année après des années d'études consécutives

Canada, 1960/1961-1985/1986

ANNÉE	POURCENTAGE	ANNÉE	POURCENTAGE
1960/1961	3,4	1973/1974	17,4
1961/1962	4,3	1974/1975	13,6
1962/1963	4,3	1975/1976	15,8
1963/1964	4,1	1976/1977	14,3
1964/1965	5,8	1977/1978	17,0
1965/1966	6,0	1978/1979	17,2
1966/1967	5,1	1979/1980	18,9
1967/1968	7,5	1980/1981	19,6
1968/1969	10,6	1981/1982	20,7
1969/1970	12,6	1982/1983	28,6
1970/1971	14,6	1983/1984	30,5
1971/1972	15,6	1984/1985	30,6
1972/1973	16,2	1985/1986 <sup>1</sup>	33,9

Sources: 1960/1961-1977/1978 : Statistics Division, Program Services Branch, DIAND September 1979.

1978/1979-1985/1986 : Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND, September 1985.

Note: <sup>1</sup>Le pourcentage pour 1985/1986 a été obtenu en divisant le nombre d'élèves de 12<sup>e</sup> et 13<sup>e</sup> années en 1985/1986 par le nombre d'élèves de première année en 1974/1975.

TABLEAU I

Nombre et pourcentage d'Indiens des réserves<sup>1</sup> d'âge scolaire inscrits à la maternelle, à l'élémentaire et au secondaire

Canada, 1960/1961-1986/1987

ANNÉE	INSCRIPTIONS <sup>2</sup>	POPULATION DE 4 à 18 ANS	TAUX D'INSCRIPTION
1960/61 <sup>2</sup>	41 671	57 550	72,4 %
1965/66 <sup>3</sup>	54 670	73 632	74,2 %
1970/71	68 449	81 531	84,0 %
1975/76	71 817	88 660	81,0 %
1980/81	82 791	88 581	93,5 %
1985/86	80 623	92 080	87,6 %
1986/87	82 271	94 169	87,4 %

Sources:

Inscriptions :

1960-1975 : Nominal Roll, Statistics Division, DIAND, October 1975  
1980-1986 : Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND, September 1981, June 1986.  
1986-1987: Year End Status Report on Performance Indicators, National DIAND, 1988.  
Population 1960-1986 : Registre des Indiens, MAINC.

Notes:

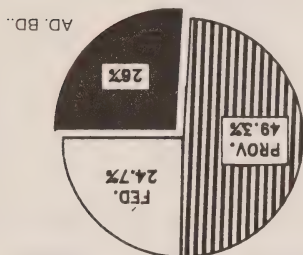
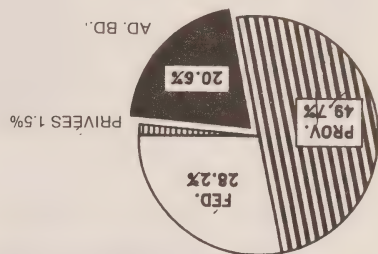
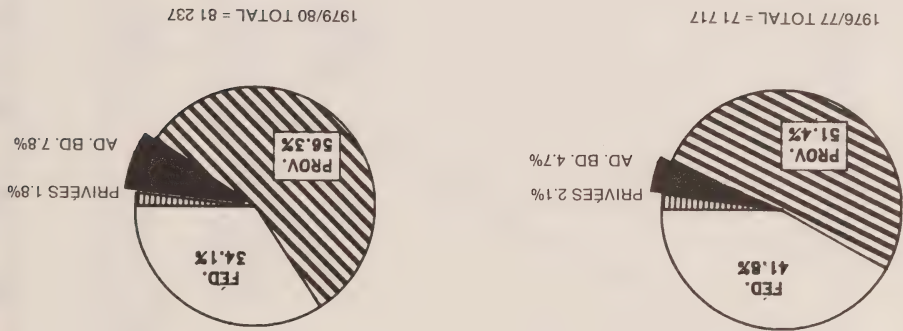
<sup>1</sup>Voir la note technique n° 1.  
<sup>2</sup>Voir la note technique n° 2.  
<sup>3</sup>La distribution de la population indienne dans les réserves et à l'extérieur n'était pas disponible pour 1960/1961 et 1965/1966. Selon les données de 1975 du Registre des Indiens, la part de la population indienne vivant hors des réserves a été estimée à 26 p. 100. De même, la population âgée de 4 à 18 ans n'était pas disponible pour 1960-1961 et a été estimée à 42 p. 100 de la population indienne totale.

## Notes techniques pour la section sur l'éducation

1. L'expression «dans les réserves» inclut la population indienne vivant dans les réserves et sur les terres de la Couronne.
2. Le nombre d'inscriptions englobe les Indiens inscrits, les Indiens non-inscrits et les huit des niveaux de la maternelle jusqu'à la 13<sup>e</sup> année.
3. Les écoles administrées par les bandes sont celles qui sont administrées directement par une bande ou celles desservant des bandes financées par le gouvernement fédéral.

# NIVEAU D'INSCRIPTION À L'ÉLÉMENTAIRE ET AU SECONDAIRE, SELON LA CATÉGORIE D'ADMINISTRATION

Les écoles administrées par les bandes accueillent une proportion croissante de l'inscription de la population indienne inscrite. Ces écoles ont augmenté leur part d'élèves, qui est passée de 4,7 p. 100, en 1976-1977, à 26 p. 100, en 1985-1986.



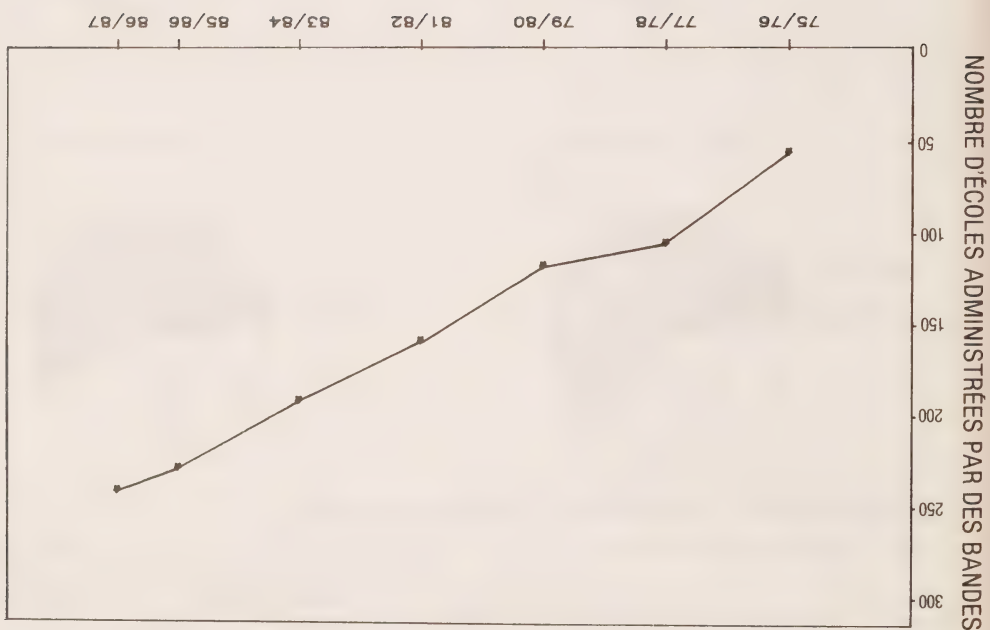
LES DONNÉES POUR LES ÉCOLES PRIVÉES N'ÉTAIENT PAS DISPONIBLES POUR 1985/86.

Renvoi : tableau V.



# NOMBRE D'ÉCOLES ADMINISTRÉES PAR DES BANDES

Le nombre d'écoles administrées par des bandes est passé de 53, en 1975-1976, à 243, en 1986-1987.

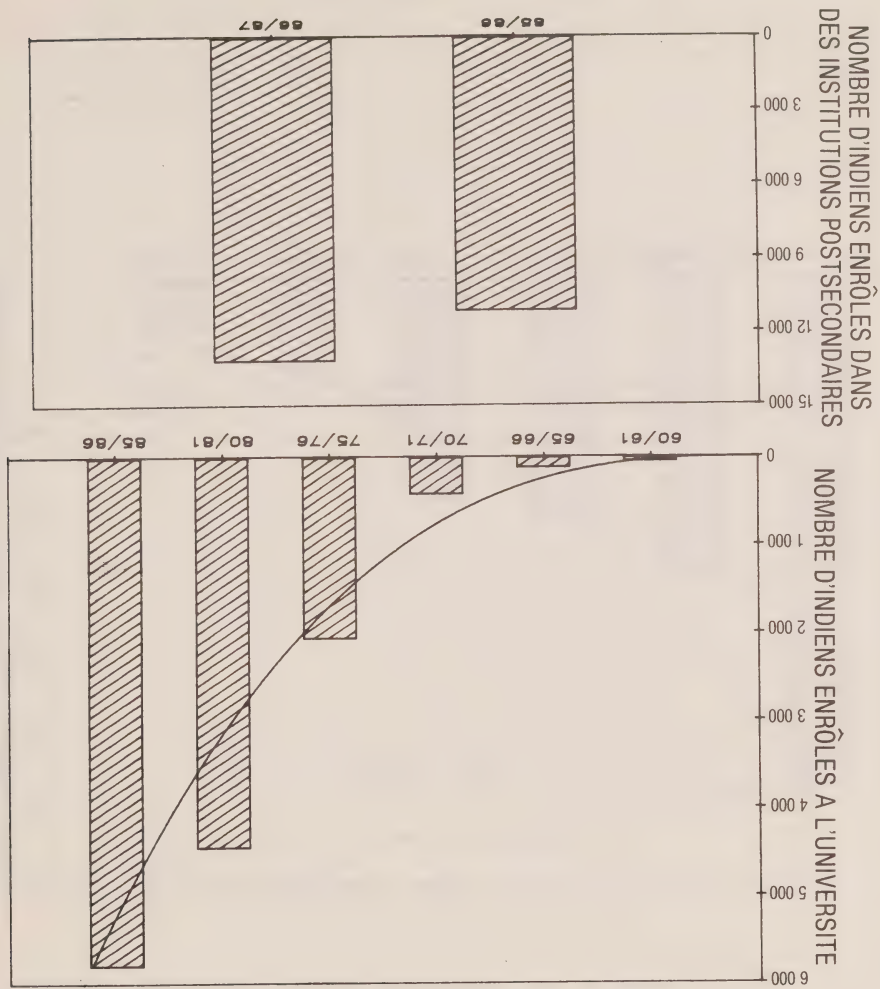


Renvoi : tableau IV.



# INSCRIPTION À L'UNIVERSITÉ ET DANS DES ÉTABLISSEMENTS POSTSECONDAIRES

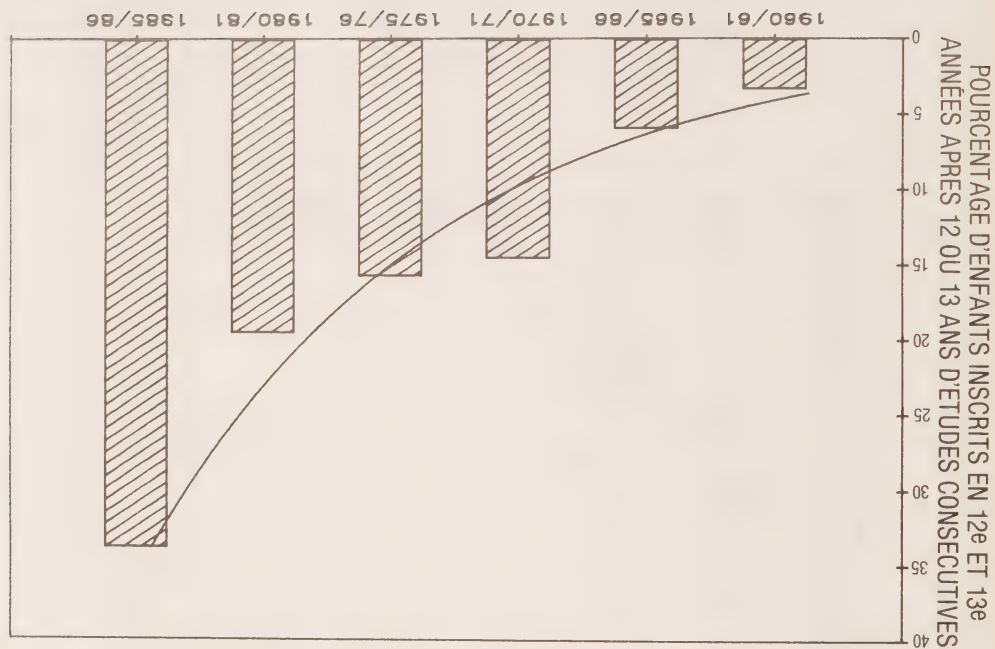
Le nombre total d'indiens inscrits à l'université est passé de 60, en 1960-1961, à 5 800, en 1985-1986. Le nombre total d'indiens inscrits dans des institutions postsecondaires s'élevait à 13 196 en 1986-1987.



Renvoi : tableau III.

## POURCENTAGE DES ÉTUDIANTS QUI ATTEIGNENT LA 12<sup>e</sup> ET LA 13<sup>e</sup> ANNÉE

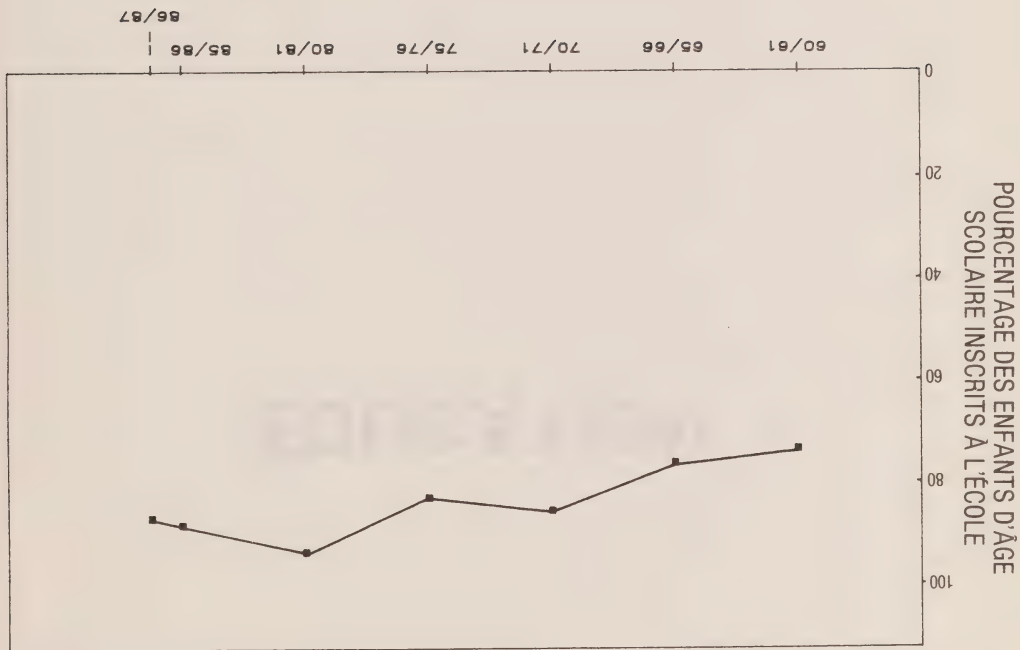
Le succès des enfants indiens à l'école augmente de plus en plus comme le montre l'accroissement du pourcentage de ceux qui sont inscrits en 12<sup>e</sup> ou 13<sup>e</sup> année après des années d'études consécutives. Ce taux est passé de 3,4 p. 100, en 1960-1961, à 33,9 p. 100, en 1985-1986.



Renvoi : tableau II.

# **TAUX D'INSCRIPTION À LA MATERNELLE, À L'ÉLÉMENTAIRE ET AU SECONDAIRE**

Le pourcentage des enfants indiens âgés de 4 à 18 ans inscrits à la maternelle, à l'élémentaire et au secondaire est passé de 72,4 p. 100, en 1960/1961, à 87,4 p. 100, en 1986/1987.



Renvoi : tableau I.

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**EDUCATION**

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# TABLEAU V

Nombre de cas de tuberculose<sup>1</sup> parmi la population indienne inscrite

Canada, 1955-1985

ANNÉE NOMBRE

1955	1 922
1960	987
1965	579
1970	531
1975	484
1980	373
1985	320

Sources : 1955-1970 : Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Tuberculosis Statistics, (Ottawa: Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1955, 1960, 1965 and 1970), Catalogue no. 83-206.

1975-1985 : Statistics Canada, Tuberculosis Statistics, (Ottawa: 1975, 1980 and 1985), Catalogue no. 82-212.

Note : <sup>1</sup>Voir la note technique n° 3.

## DÉFINITIONS

I	Maladies infectieuses et parasitaires
II	Tumeurs
III	Maladies endocriniennes, maladies liées à la nutrition, maladies liées au métabolisme et troubles immunitaires
IV	Maladies du sang et des organes hématopoïétiques
V	Troubles mentaux
VI	Maladies du système nerveux et des organes des sens
VII	Maladies de l'appareil circulatoire
VIII	Maladies de l'appareil respiratoire
IX	Maladies de l'appareil digestif
X	Maladies des organes génito-urinaires
XI	Complications de la grossesse, de l'accouchement et des suites de couches
XII	Maladies de la peau et du tissu cellulaire sous-cutané
XIII	Maladies du système ostéo-musculaire, des muscles et du tissu conjonctif
XIV	Anomalies congénitales
XV	Certaines affections dont l'origine se situe dans la période périnatale
XVI	Symptômes, signes et états morbides mal définis
XVII	Lésions traumatiques et empoisonnements



# TABLEAU IV

Nombre de décès et taux de mortalité selon la cause,  
parmi la population indienne inscrite (taux par 100 000)

Canada 1955-1986

Classification des maladies <sup>2</sup>	1955	1960	1978	1982	1986 <sup>1</sup>
NBRE	TAUX	NBRE	TAUX	NBRE	TAUX
NBRE	TAUX	NBRE	TAUX	NBRE	TAUX

I	112	74,7	71	38,5	37	14,3	25	8,9	35	N.D.
II	72	48,0	87	47,2	159	61,3	174	62,0	163	51,8
III & IV	14	9,3	16	8,7	39	15,0	44	15,7	38	N.D.
V	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	32	12,3	25	8,9	15	N.D.
VI	8	5,3	10	5,4	28	10,8	12	4,3	14	N.D.
VII	250	166,7	271	146,9	459	176,8	450	160,4	393	124,9
VIII	347	231,3	324	175,7	150	57,8	127	45,3	125	39,7
IX	104	69,3	184	99,8	80	30,8	97	34,2	79	25,1
X	24	16,0	31	16,8	34	13,1	28	10,0	16	N.D.
XI	9	6,0	6	3,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	7	N.D.
XII & XIII	13	8,7	11	6,0	10	3,9	7	2,5	2	N.D.
XIV	37	24,7	38	20,6	43	16,6	25	8,9	26	N.D.
XV	149	99,3	153	83,0	59	22,7	45	16,0	29	N.D.
XVI	150	100,0	57	30,9	77	29,3	65	23,2	65	N.D.
XVII	183	122,0	259	140,4	718	276,6	551	196,4	508	161,1
OTHERS	106	70,7	105	56,9	29	11,2	35	12,5	126	N.D.

Sources : 1955-1960 : Health and Welfare Canada, Medical Services Branch, Annual Report, 1962.  
1978-1982 : *Health and Welfare Canada, Indian and Inuit of Canada, Health Status Indicators 1974-1983*, (Ottawa: Demographics and Statistics Division, December 1986)

1986 : National Health and Welfare, Medical Services Branch, Demographics and Statistics Division.

Notes : <sup>1</sup>Pour les groupes II-VII-VIII-IX-XVII, voir la note technique n° 2.

<sup>2</sup>Voir la page suivante pour les définitions.

TABLEAU III

Nombre de décès et taux de mortalité infantile pour la population indienne inscrite (par 1 000 naissances vivantes)

Canada, 1960-1986

ANNEE	NOMBRE DE DÉCÈS D'ENFANTS <sup>1</sup>	NOMBRE DE NAISSANCES VIVANTES	TAUX DE MORTALITÉ
1960	617	7 522	82,0
1963	568	8 071	70,4
1968	N.D.	N.D.	48,6
1973	273	6 717	40,6
1978	192	7 239	26,5
1983	146	8 029	18,2
1986 <sup>2</sup>	132	8 320	15,8

Sources : 1960-1973 : Department of National Health and Welfare, Medical Services Branch, Annual Report: 1964, 1969 and 1973.

1978-1983 : *Health and Welfare, Indian and Inuit of Canada, Health Status Indicators 1974-1983*, (Ottawa: Demographics and Statistics Division, December 1986).

1986 : National Health and Welfare, Medical Services Branch, Demographics and Statistics Division.

Notes : <sup>1</sup> Les enfants sont définis comme étant ceux ayant entre 0 et 1 an d'âge.

<sup>2</sup> Voir la note technique n° 2.

**TABEAU II**

Nombre de décès et taux de mortalité pour la population indienne inscrite (taux par 1 000)  
Canada, 1955-1986

ANNÉE  
NOMBRE  
DE DÉCÈS  
TAUX DE MORTALITÉ<sup>1</sup>

1955	1 578	10,52
1960	1 623	8,8
1967	1 932	8,4
1976	1 875	7,3
1982	1 709	6,0
1983	1 642	5,7
1986 <sup>3</sup>	1 671	5,3

Sources : 1955-1967 : Department of National Health and Welfare, Annual Report.  
1962 and 1967.

1976-1983 : Health and Welfare Canada, *Indian and Inuit of Canada, Health Status Indicators 1974-1983* (Ottawa: Demographics and

Statistics Division, December, 1986).

1986 : National Health and Welfare, Medical Services Branch, Demographics and Statistics Division.

Notes :

<sup>1</sup>Les taux de mortalité ont été calculés à partir des données de Santé et Bien-être social Canada. Dans ce cas, les nombres indiquant la population ne correspondent pas exactement à ceux du Registre des Indiens.

<sup>2</sup>Comme le taux de mortalité pour l'année 1955 n'était pas disponible à Santé et Bien-être Canada, on a fait une estimation en utilisant le nombre d'Indiens inscrits en 1955, d'après le document intitulé. *Les Indiens: situation actuelle* (p.10).

<sup>3</sup>Voir la note technique n° 2.

TABLEAU I

Espérance de vie<sup>1</sup> à l'âge d'un an pour la population  
indienne inscrite, selon le sexe  
Canada, 1961-1981

Année	Hommes	Femmes
1961	59,7	63,5
1971	60,2	66,2
1976	61,1	67,6
1981	63,2	69,6

Sources : 1961-1971: R.H. Knox, *Les Indiens : condition actuelle*, (Ottawa: Affaires Indiennes et du Nord canadien, 1980), p.15.

1961-1971 : N.H. Lithwick, Marvin Schiff and Eric Vernon, *An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions in Canada* (Ottawa: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1986), p.38.

Note : <sup>1</sup>Voir la note technique n° 1.

# Notes techniques pour la section sur les conditions de santé

## 1. Définition de l'espérance de vie

«L'espérance de vie est une estimation du nombre moyen d'années à vivre pour chaque membre d'un groupe de personnes. Le calcul est effectué sur la base des taux observés de mortalité à l'importe quel moment dans le temps, selon l'hypothèse que les risques de décès demeurent constants à partir du moment où l'estimation est effectuée jusqu'à la mort de tous les membres du groupe...»

Source : Wilkins, Russell, *Health Status in Canada, 1926-1976* (Institute for Research on Public Policy, mai 1980), p. 6.

## 2. Estimations

Comme les nombres pour 1986 n'incluaient pas la Colombie-Britannique, des estimations ont été faites pour cette province, de la façon suivante :

1) Le taux de croissance annuel moyen (TCAM) a été calculé à partir des années disponibles, en utilisant la formule suivante :

$$TCAM = (X_1 / X_0)^{1/n} - 1$$

où :  $X_1$  = donnée pour l'année la plus récente de la période étudiée

$X_0$  = donnée pour l'année la plus ancienne de la période étudiée.

$n$  = durée de la période (années)

2) Le TCAM a été appliqué aux données les plus récentes de la Colombie-Britannique (C.-B.) et ces résultats ont été ajoutés au total pour le Canada de la façon suivante :

$$X(1 + TCAM)^Y$$

où :  $X$  = les données les plus récentes pour la C.-B.

$Y$  = nombres d'années entre l'année des données les plus récentes de la C.-B. et 1986

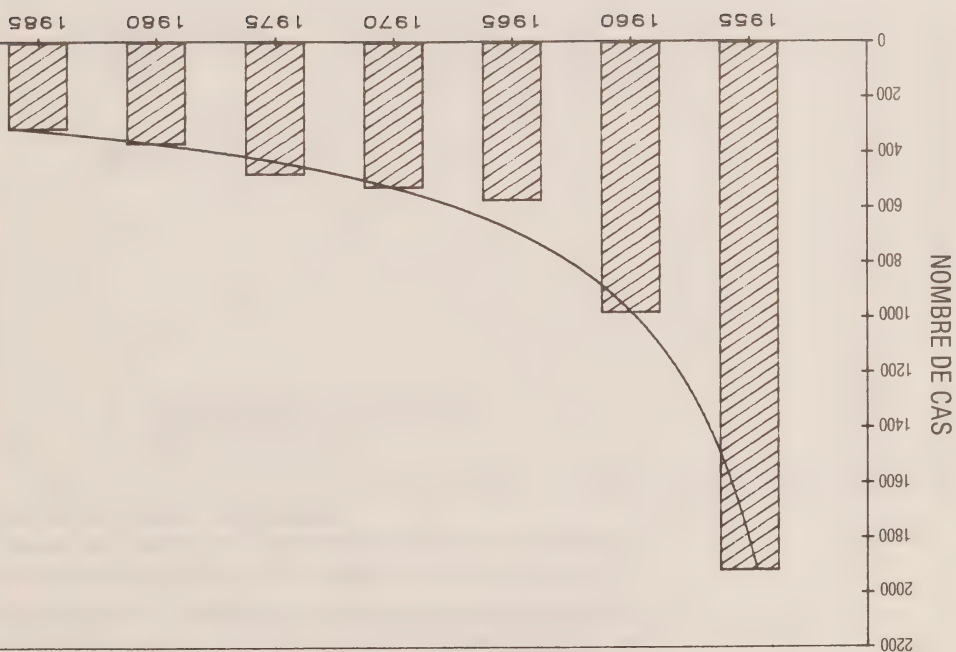
## 3. Tuberculose

Les données sur la tuberculose pour 1960 ont été calculées sur la base du nombre d'admissions dans les institutions traitantes. De manière à assurer l'uniformité, les données pour les nouveaux cas (nombre de cas enregistrés pour la première fois) et les cas de rechute (nombre de patients atteints et qui rechutent) ont été combinées dans les années subséquentes.

# NOMBRE DE CAS DE TUBERCULOSE, PAR ANNÉE

Une diminution dans le nombre annuel des cas de tuberculose a été observée.

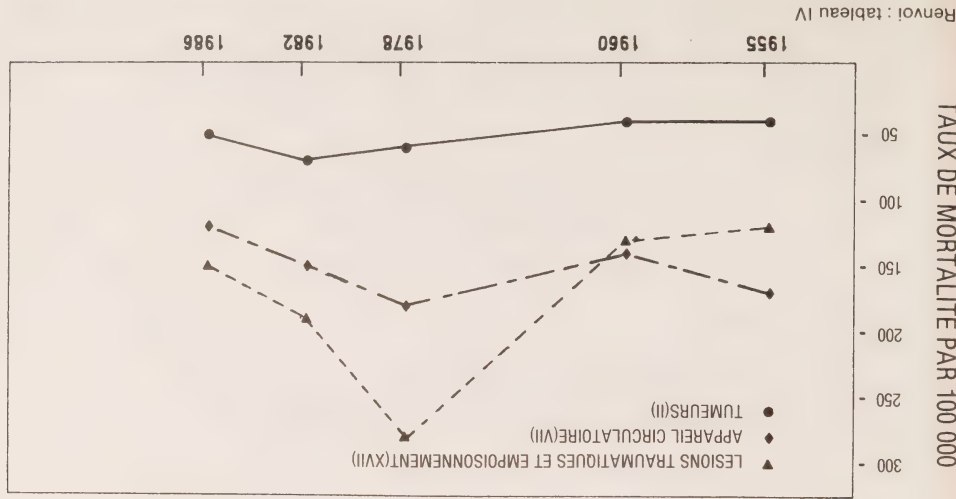
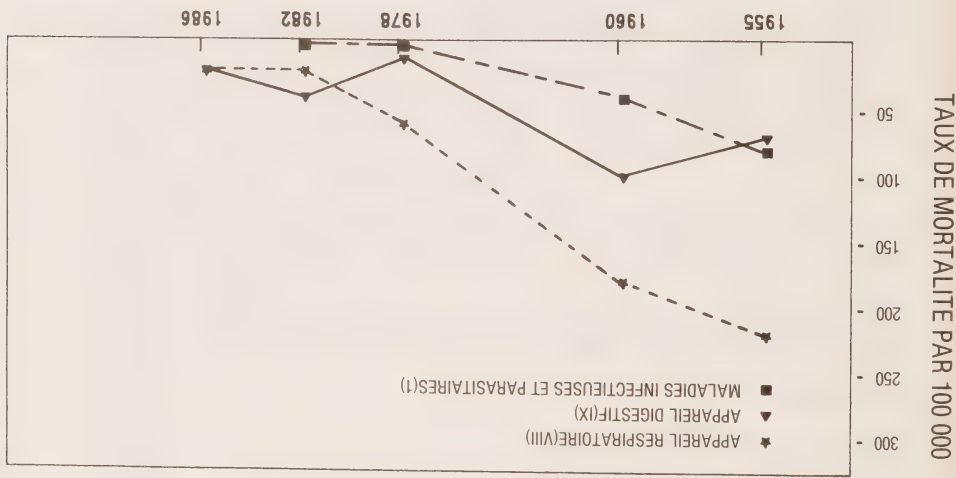
Renvoi : tableau V.





# TAUX DE MORTALITÉ POUR LA POPULATION INDIENNE INSCRITE, SELON LA CAUSE DE DÉCÈS

Au cours des 23 dernières années, les taux de mortalité associée aux maladies infectieuses et parasitaires, aux maladies relatives à la digestion et à la respiration ont diminué. Cependant, au cours de la même période, les maladies liées aux lésions traumatiques et aux empoisonnements, à l'appareil circulatoire et aux tumeurs sont devenues les trois principales causes de décès dans les collectivités indiennes.

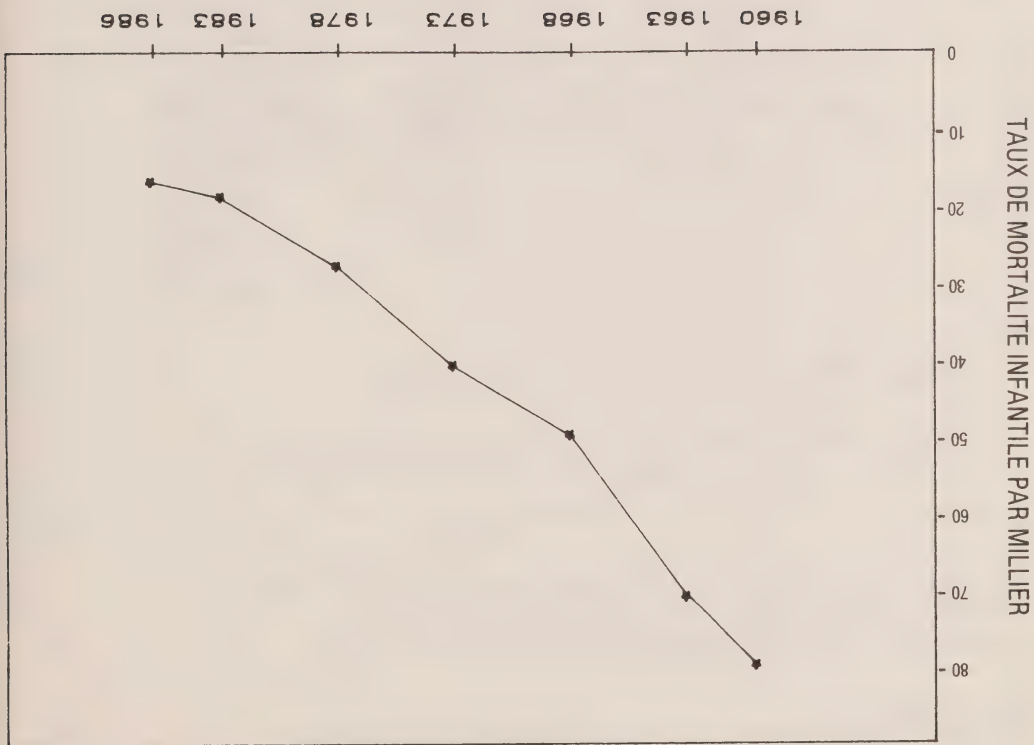


Renvoi : tableau IV



# TAUX DE MORTALITÉ INFANTILE POUR LA POPULATION INDIENNE INSCRITE

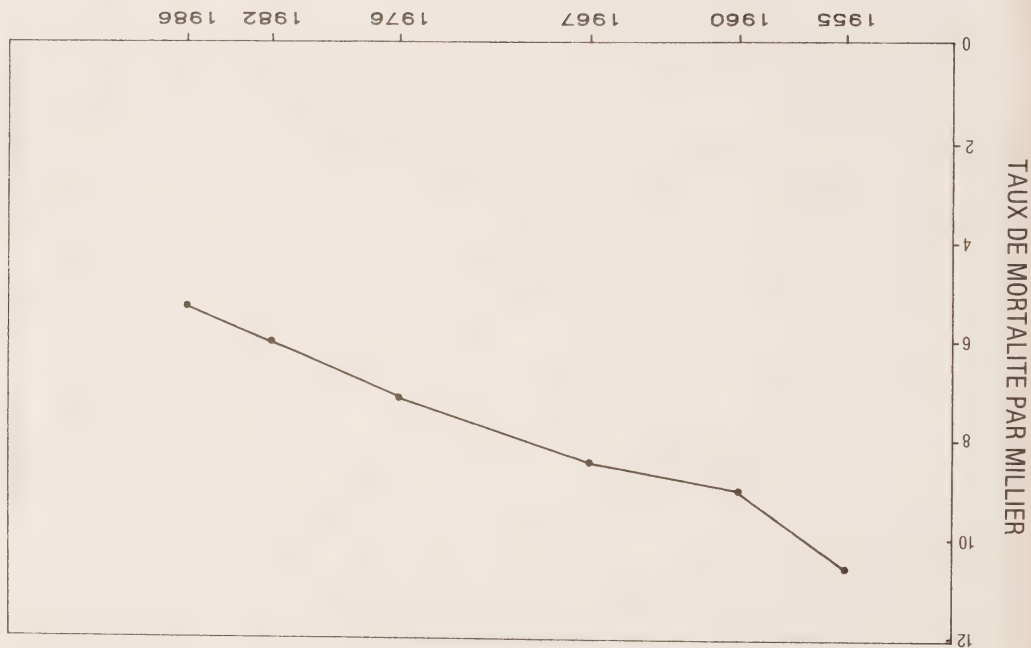
Les taux de mortalité infantile, par milliers, ont décru pour passer de 82,0, en 1960, à 16,5, en 1986.



Renvoi : tableau III.

# **TAUX DE MORTALITÉ POUR LA POPULATION INDIENNE INSCRITE**

Les taux de mortalité par milliers, ont décru pour passer de 10,5, en 1955, à 5,3, en 1986.



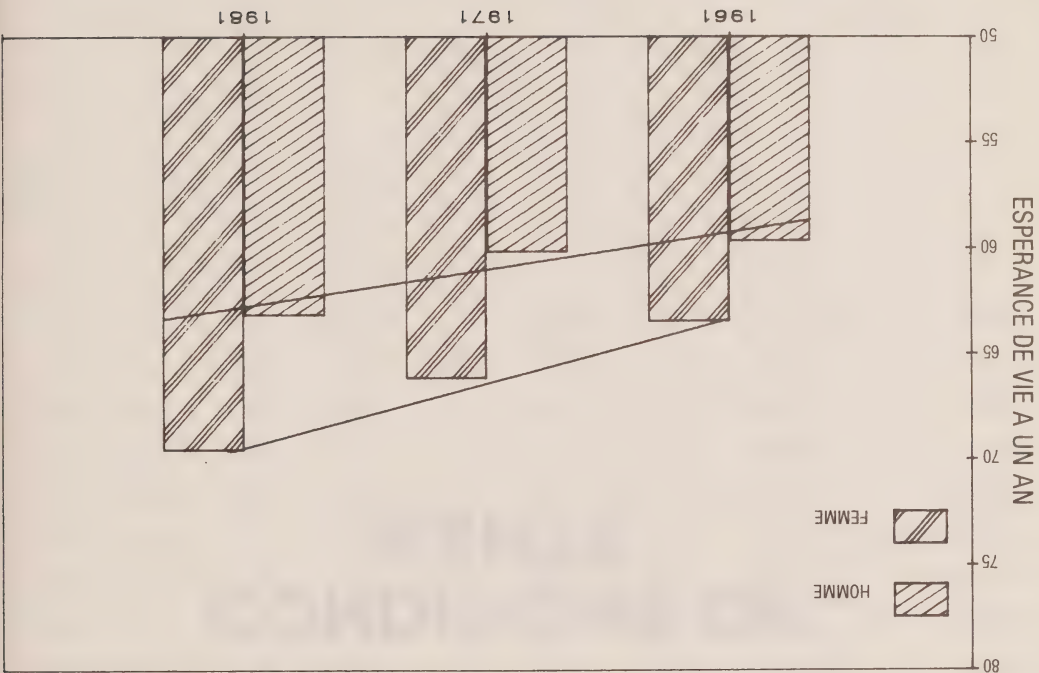
Renvoi : tableau II.

# ESPERANCE DE VIE A L'AGE D'UN AN DE LA POPULATION INDIENNE INSCRITE

En 1961, il était prévu qu'une fille âgée d'un an vivrait jusqu'à 63,5 ans si les risques de mort ne diminuaient ni n'augmentaient.

En 1981, il était prévu qu'une fille âgée d'un an vivrait jusqu'à 69,6 ans.

L'espérance de vie à l'âge d'un an pour les hommes a aussi augmentée, mais moins que dans le cas des femmes, passant de 59,7 ans, en 1961, à 63,2 en 1981.



Renvoi : tableau I.

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# CONDITIONS DE SANTÉ

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TABLEAU III-D

Distribution et proportion de la population indienne dans les réserves, selon la Région et la classification géographique ministérielle

CANADA, 1986

RÉGION	URBAINE ET RURALE			ÉLOIGNÉE			ACCÈS LIMITÉ			TOTAL		
	Nbre	%	Nbre	%	Nbre	%	Nbre	%	Nbre	%	Nbre	%
ATLANTIQUE	11 132	100,0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11 132	100		
QUÉBEC	22 276	71,8	1 885	6,1	6 882	22,2			31 043	100		
ONTARIO	39 604	71,6	1 421	2,6	14 264	25,9			55 289	100		
MANITOBA	21 753	52,8	5 669	13,8	13 789	33,5			41 211	100		
SASKATCHEWAN	35 724	92,2	1 020	2,6	2 000	5,2			38 744	100		
ALBERTA	32 467	92,7	0	0	2 563	7,3			35 030	100		
C.-B.	31 039	75,9	2 393	5,9	7 444	18,2			40 876	100		
YUKON	1 195	48,5	1 089	44,2	179	7,3			2 463	100		
T.N.-O.	5 573	66,4	747	8,9	2 079	24,8			8 399	100		
CANADA	200 763	80,0	14 224	5,4	49 200	18,6			264 187	100		

Source : Registre des Indiens, MAINC, 1986.

**TABEAU III-C**

Distribution et proportion de la population indienne  
inscrite vivant dans les réserves, selon la Région et la  
classification géographique ministérielle  
CANADA, 1981

RÉGION	URBAINE ET RURALE			ÉLOIGNÉE			ACCÈS LIMITÉ			TOTAL		
	Nbre	%	Nbre	%	Nbre	%	Nbre	%	Nbre	%	Nbre	%
ATLANTIQUE	9 043	100,0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9 043	100
QUÉBEC	18 643	70,4	3 315	12,5	4 520	17,1	26 478	100	17,1	26 478	100	100
ONTARIO	34 764	72,2	1 270	2,6	12 139	25,2	48 173	100	25,2	48 173	100	100
MANITOBA	18 588	52,7	4 902	13,9	11 809	33,5	35 299	100	33,5	35 299	100	100
SASKATCHEWAN	30 285	93,6	485	1,5	1 603	4,9	32 373	100	4,9	32 373	100	100
ALBERTA	27 523	92,2	0	0	2 339	7,8	29 862	100	7,8	29 862	100	100
C.-B.	28 139	77,7	1 545	4,3	6 547	18,1	36 231	100	18,1	36 231	100	100
YUKON	1 386	54,7	984	38,8	165	6,5	2 535	100	6,5	2 535	100	100
T.N.-O.	5 019	66,9	666	8,9	1 813	24,2	7 498	100	24,2	7 498	100	100
CANADA	173 390	76,2	13 167	5,8	40 935	18,0	227 492	100	18,0	227 492	100	100

Source : Registre des Indiens, MAINC, 1981.

TABLEAU III-B

Distribution et proportion de la population indienne  
inscrite vivant dans les réserves, selon la Région et la  
classification géographique ministérielle

CANADA, 1976

RÉGION	URBAINE ET RURALE		ÉLOIGNÉE		ACCÈS LIMITÉ		TOTAL	
	Nbre	%	Nbre	%	Nbre	%	Nbre	%
ATLANTIQUE	8 066	100,0	0	0	0	0	8 066	100
QUÉBEC	17 056	70,5	1 570	6,5	5 572	23,0	24 198	100
ONTARIO	32 378	73,2	991	2,2	10 858	24,6	44 227	100
MANITOBA	16 899	53,3	4 358	13,7	10 466	33,0	31 723	100
SASKATCHEWAN	28 904	94,0	495	1,6	1 347	4,4	30 746	100
ALBERTA	24 717	92,1	0	0	2 124	7,9	26 841	100
C.-B.	25 652	75,3	1 897	5,6	6 524	19,2	34 073	100
YUKON	1 442	55,0	982	37,5	196	7,5	2 620	100
T.N.-O.	4 763	66,7	654	9,2	1 726	24,2	7 143	100
CANADA	159 877	76,3	10 947	5,2	38 813	18,5	209 637	100

Source : Registre des Indiens, MAINC, 1976.



TABLEAU III-A

Distribution et proportion de la population indienne inscrite dans les réserves, selon la Région et la classification géographique ministérielle

Canada, 1971

RÉGION	Nbre	%	Nbre	%	Nbre	%	Nbre	%	TOTAL <sup>1</sup>
URBAINE ET RURALE									
ELOIGNÉE									
ACCÈS LIMITÉ									
TOTAL <sup>1</sup>									
ATLANTIQUE	7 021	100,0	0	0	0	0	4 177	20,3	20 578
QUÉBEC	15 105	73,4	1 296	6,3	0	0	9 110	24,0	37 958
ONTARIO	27 937	73,6	911	2,4	0	0	9 070	31,4	28 884
MANITOBA	15 828	54,8	3 986	13,8	0	0	1 130	4,0	28 248
SASKATCHEWAN	26 440	93,6	678	2,4	0	0	1 796	7,2	24 938
ALBERTA	23 142	92,8	0	0	0	0	5 730	17,7	32 374
C.-B.	23 860	73,7	2 784	8,6	0	0	204	8,7	2 348
YUKON	1 247	53,1	897	38,2	0	0	1 460	23,7	6 164
T.N.-O.	4 148	67,3	556	9,0	0	0	1 460	23,7	6 164
CANADA	144 728	91,8	11 108	2,2	0	0	32 677	6,1	188 513

Source : Registre des Indiens MAINC, 1971.

Note : <sup>1</sup>Inclut 6 Indiens dont le lieu de résidence n'était pas déclaré, soit : 1 en Ontario, 1 au Manitoba, 2 en Saskatchewan et 2 en Alberta.

TABLEAU III

Distribution et proportion de la population indienne  
inscrite vivant dans les réserves, selon la classification  
géographique ministérielle<sup>1</sup>

Canada, 1971-1986

	URBAINE		RURALE		ÉLOIGNÉE		ACCÈS LIMITÉ		CANADA	
	NOMBRE	POURCENTAGE	NOMBRE	POURCENTAGE	NOMBRE	POURCENTAGE	NOMBRE	POURCENTAGE	NOMBRE	POURCENTAGE
1971	67 414	35,79	77 314	41,05	11 108	5,84	32 677	17,32	188 513	100,00
1976	76 485	36,49	83 392	39,78	10 947	5,22	38 813	18,51	209 637	100,00
1981	86 816	38,16	86 574	38,06	13 167	5,79	40 935	17,99	227 492	100,00
1986	98 474	37,28	102 289	38,72	14 224	5,38	49 200	18,62	264 187	100,00

Source : Registre des Indiens, MAINC, 1971-1986.

Note : <sup>1</sup>Voir la note technique n° 4.

TABLEAU II-B

Distribution et proportion de la population indienne  
inscrite vivant hors des réserves, selon la Région

Canada, 1966-1986

RÉGION	1966 <sup>1</sup>		1976		1986	
	Nbre	%	Nbre	%	Nbre	%
ATLANTIQUE	2 050	24,1	2 825	25,9	4 504	28,8
QUEBEC	4 466	19,2	5 382	18,2	7 919	20,3
ONTARIO	15 900	30,3	20 463	31,6	31 255	36,1
MANITOBA	4 248	13,7	10 588	25,0	16 277	28,3
SASKATCHEWAN	4 442	9,1	12 658	29,2	21 801	36,0
ALBERTA	2 859	11,2	7 289	21,4	13 676	28,1
C.-B.	9 524	20,5	19 269	36,1	25 728	38,6
YUKON }	257	4,5 <sup>2</sup>	561	17,6	1 786	42,0
T.N.-O. }			266	3,6	696	7,7
CANADA	43 746	19,5	79 301	27,4	123 642	31,9

Source : Registre des Indiens, MAINC, 1966-1986.

Notes :  
<sup>1</sup> Les nombres pour 1966 incluent 274 Indiens dont le lieu de résidence n'était pas déclaré, répartis comme suit : 5 dans la région de l'Atlantique, 24 au Québec, 51 en Ontario, 12 au Manitoba, 33 en Saskatchewan, 69 en Alberta, 56 en C.-B., et 24 au Yukon et dans les T.N.-O.

<sup>2</sup> Les nombres pour le Yukon et les T.N.-O. ont été combinés.

TABLEAU II-A

Distribution et proportion de la population indienne  
inscrite vivant dans les réserves, selon la Région

Canada, 1966-1986

RÉGION	1966		1976		1986	
	Nbre	%	Nbre	%	Nbre	%
ATLANTIQUE	6 444	75,9	8 066	74,1	11 132	71,2
QUEBEC	18 720	80,7	24 198	81,8	31 043	79,7
ONTARIO	36 508	69,7	44 227	68,4	55 289	63,9
MANITOBA	26 752	86,3	31 723	75,0	41 211	71,7
SASKATCHEWAN	26 920	85,8	30 746	70,8	38 744	64,0
ALBERTA	22 573	88,7	26 841	78,6	35 030	71,9
C.-B.	37 019	79,5	34 073	63,9	40 876	61,4
YUKON }	5 482	95,5 <sup>1</sup>	2 620	82,4	2 463	58,0
T.N.-O. }			7 143	96,4	8 399	92,3
CANADA	180 418	80,5	209 637	72,6	264 187	68,1

Source : Registre des Indiens, MAINC, 1966-1986.

Note : <sup>1</sup> Les nombres pour le Yukon et les T.N.-O ont été combinés.

TABLEAU II

Distribution et proportion de la population indienne  
inscrite, selon la Région

Canada, 1966-1986

RÉGION	1966		1976		1986	
	Nbre	%	Nbre	%	Nbre	%
ATLANTIQUE	8 494	3,8	10 891	3,8	15 636	4,0
QUÉBEC	23 186	10,3	29 580	10,2	38 962	10,0
ONTARIO	52 408	23,4	64 690	22,4	86 544	22,3
MANITOBA	31 000	13,8	42 311	14,6	57 488	14,8
SASKATCHEWAN	31 362	14,0	43 404	15,0	60 545	15,6
ALBERTA	25 432	11,3	34 130	11,8	48 706	12,6
C.-B.	46 543	20,8	53 342	18,5	66 604	17,2
YUKON }	5 739 <sup>1</sup>	2,6	3 181	1,1	4 249	1,1
T.N.-O. }			7 409	2,6	9 095	2,3
CANADA	224 164	100,0	288 938	100,0	387 829	100,0

Source : Registre des Indiens, MAINC, 1966-1986.

Note : <sup>1</sup> Les nombres pour le Yukon et les T.N.-O ont été combinés.

TABLEAU I-A

Population indienne inscrite et taux de croissance  
annuel avec et sans les Indiens inscrits après l'adoption  
de la Loi C-31

Canada, 1981-1987

Population totale  
dans les réserves et à l'extérieur

Taux de  
croissance annuel

ANNÉE	NOMBRE			ANNÉE	TAUX DE CROISSANCE ANNUEL
	SANS LA LOI C-31	RÉTABLI EN VERTU DE LOI C-31	POPULATION TOTALE		
1981	323 782	0	323 782	1981-1982	2,59
1982	332 178	0	332 178	1982-1983	2,95
1983	341 968	0	341 968	1983-1984	2,00
1984	348 809	0	348 809	1984-1985	2,82
1985	358 636	1 605	360 241	1985-1986	3,16
1986	369 972	17 857	387 829	1986-1987	2,40
1987	378 842	37 056	415 898		7,24

Sources : Population : Registre des Indiens, MAINC 1981-1986.

Nombre rétabli : Terres, revenus et fiduciaire, Direction de l'effectif des  
bandes et des droits, Division des Statistiques,  
MAINC, juin 1988.



TABLEAU I

Population indienne inscrite et taux de croissance  
annuel moyen dans les réserves et à l'extérieur

Canada, 1961-1987

DANS LES RÉSERVES <sup>1</sup>				HORS DES RÉSERVES				TOTAL			
ANNÉE	Nbre	%	TAUX DE CROISSANCE ANNUEL MOYEN <sup>2</sup>	Nbre	%	TAUX DE CROISSANCE ANNUEL MOYEN	Nbre	%	TAUX DE CROISSANCE ANNUEL MOYEN	Nbre	%
1961	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	191 709	100	3,17	100	100
1966	180 418	80,5	N.D.	43 746 <sup>3</sup>	19,5	N.D.	224 164	100	3,17	100	100
1971	188 513	73,2	0,93	69 106 <sup>4</sup>	26,8	9,57	257 619	100	2,82	100	100
1976	209 637	72,6	2,15	79 301	27,4	2,79	288 938	100	2,32	100	100
1981	227 492	70,3	1,65	96 290	29,7	4,00	323 782	100	2,30	100	100
1986	264 187	68,1	3,04	123 642	31,9	5,13	387 829	100	3,67	100	100
1987	268 474	64,6	1,62	147 424	35,4	19,23	415 898	100	7,24	100	100

Source :

Registre des Indiens, MAINC, 1961-1987.

Voir la note technique n° 3.

Notes :

<sup>1</sup>Voir la note technique n° 1.

<sup>2</sup>Voir la note technique n° 2.

<sup>3</sup>Inclut 274 Indiens dont le lieu de résidence n'était pas déclaré.

<sup>4</sup>Inclut 6 Indiens dont le lieu de résidence n'était pas déclaré.

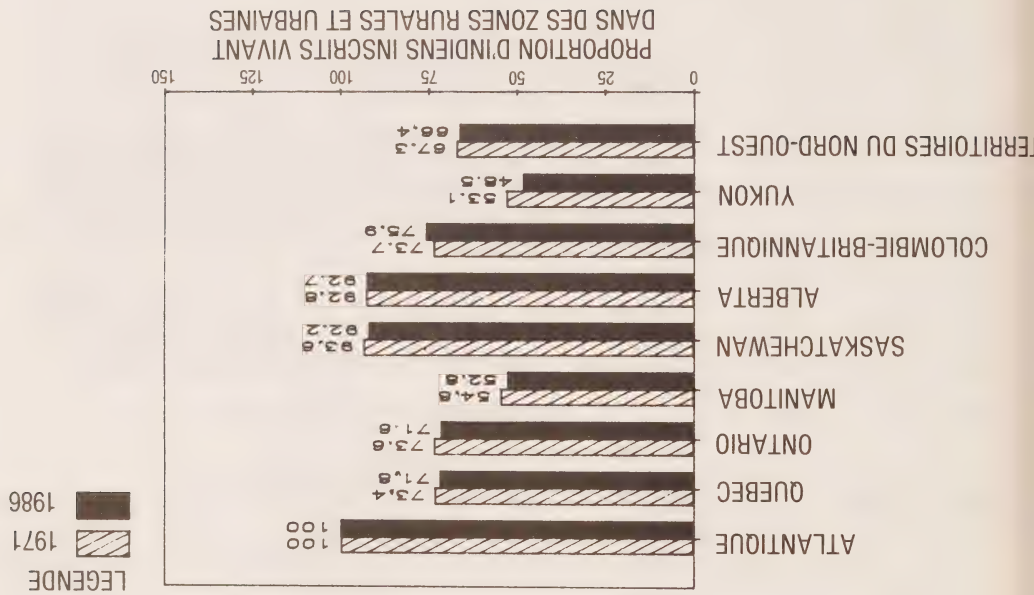


## Notes techniques pour la section sur la population

1. Le terme «dans les réserves» désigne la population indienne vivant dans les réserves et sur les terres de la Couronne.
  2. La formule utilisée pour calculer le taux de croissance annuel moyen (TCAM) est la suivante :
 
$$TCAM = (X_1 / X_0)^{1/n} - 1$$
 où  
 $X_1$  = donnée pour l'année la plus récente de la période étudiée  
 $X_0$  = donnée pour l'année la plus ancienne de la période étudiée  
 n = durée de la période (années)
  3. Le Registre des Indiens contient de l'information, telle que les noms, naissances, décès et mariages, enregistrée pour tous les individus qui sont inscrits comme Indiens selon la *Loi sur les Indiens*.
  4. Les définitions utilisées pour les zones géographiques sont celles présentées dans l'édition du mois d'avril 1986 de *Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone*, Direction générale du soutien des bandes et de la gestion des immobilisations, Services aux Indiens.
- Zone urbaine* : une zone où une bande est localisée à l'intérieur d'un rayon de 50 km du centre de service le plus près et dont l'accès est assuré à l'année longue par une route;
- Zone rurale* : une zone où une bande est localisée dans un rayon de 50 à 350 km du centre de service le plus près et dont l'accès est assuré à l'année longue par une route;
- Zone éloignée* : une zone où une bande est localisée dans un rayon supérieur à 350 km du centre de service le plus près et dont l'accès est assuré à l'année longue par une route;
- Zone à accès limité* : une zone où une bande n'a pas de route permettant un accès permanent au centre de service le plus près et dont les coûts de transport sont par conséquent plus élevés.

# PROPORTION DE LA POPULATION INDIENNE INSCRITE DES RÉSERVES VIVANT DANS DES ZONES URBAINES ET RURALES

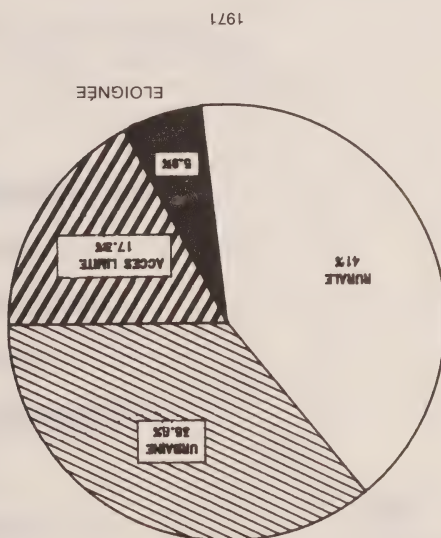
La proportion d'indiens des réserves vivant dans des zones urbaines et rurales est aussi demeurée stable dans toutes les Régions.



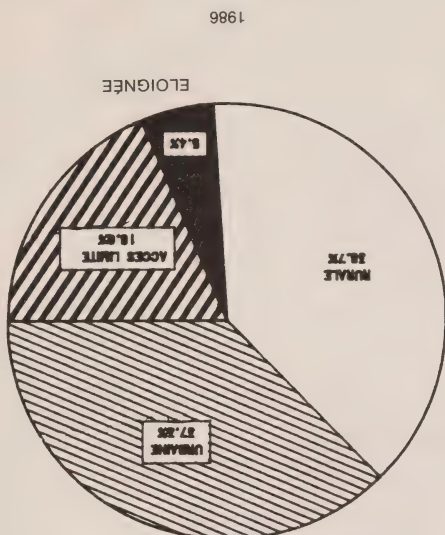
Renvoi : tableaux III-A et III-D.

# LOCALISATION GÉOGRAPHIQUE SELON LA CLASSIFICATION DU MAINC

La proportion des Indiens des réserves vivant dans les zones urbaines, rurales, éloignées et à accès limité est demeurée relativement stable au cours des 15 dernières années.

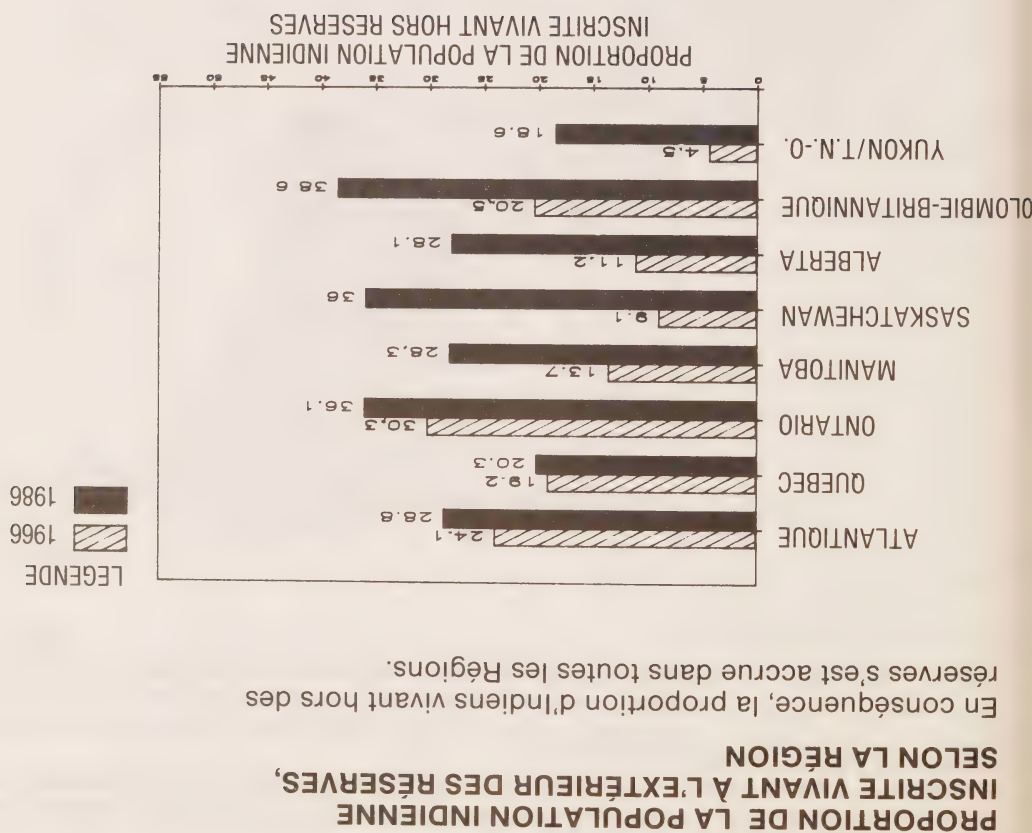


1971

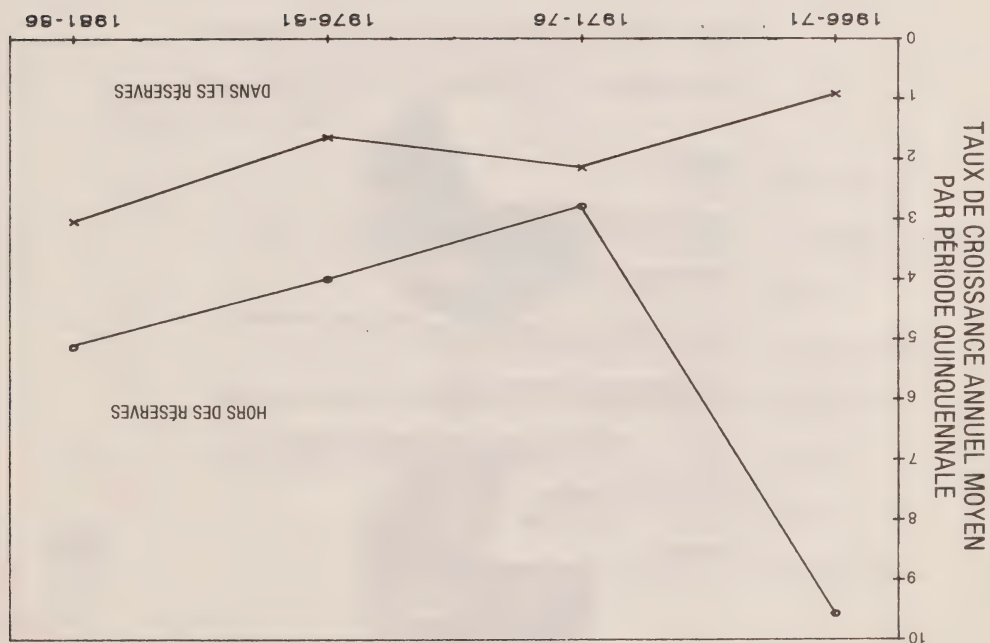


1986

Renvoi : tableau III.



Renvoi : tableau I.

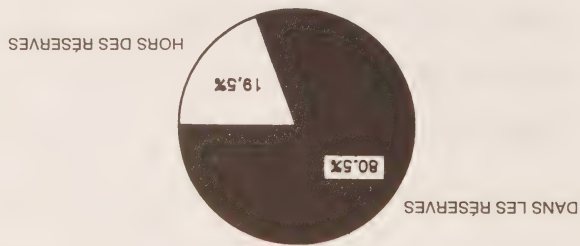


Le taux de croissance de la population vivant hors des réserves est plus élevé que celui de la population vivant dans les réserves.

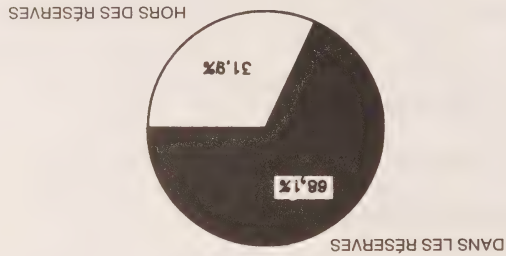
**TAUX DE CROISSANCE ANNUEL MOYEN DE LA  
POPULATION INDIENNE INSCRITE**

# DISTRIBUTION DE LA POPULATION INDIENNE INSCRITE DANS LES RÉSERVES ET À L'EXTÉRIEUR

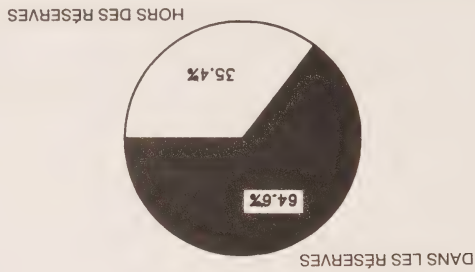
La majorité des Indiens vivent dans les réserves.



DISTRIBUTION DE LA POPULATION INDIENNE INSCRITE EN 1966



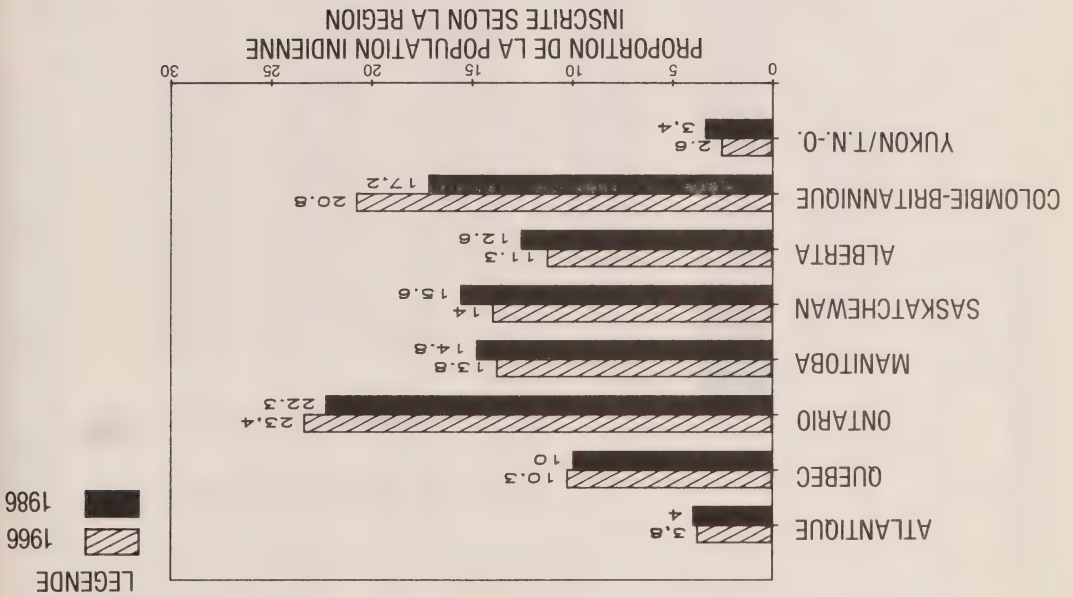
DISTRIBUTION DE LA POPULATION INDIENNE INSCRITE EN 1986



DISTRIBUTION DE LA POPULATION INDIENNE INSCRITE EN 1987

Renvoi : tableau I.

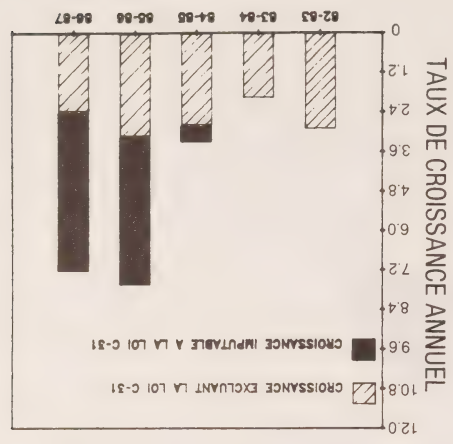
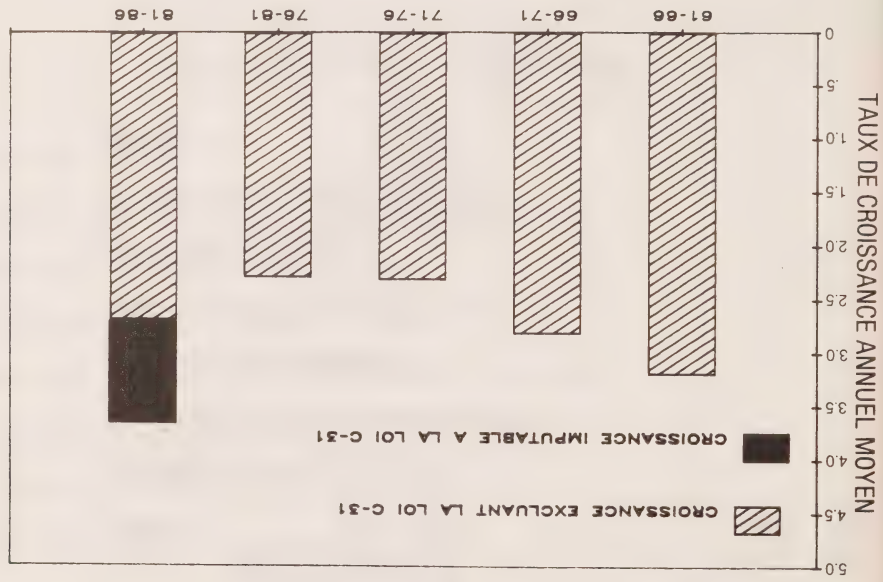






# TAUX DE CROISSANCE ANNUEL MOYEN DE LA POPULATION INDIENNE INSCRITE IMPUTABLE À LA LOI C-31

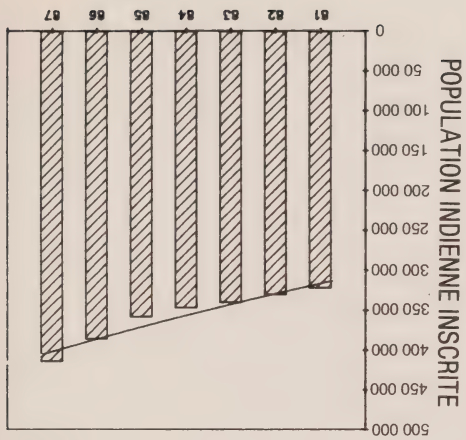
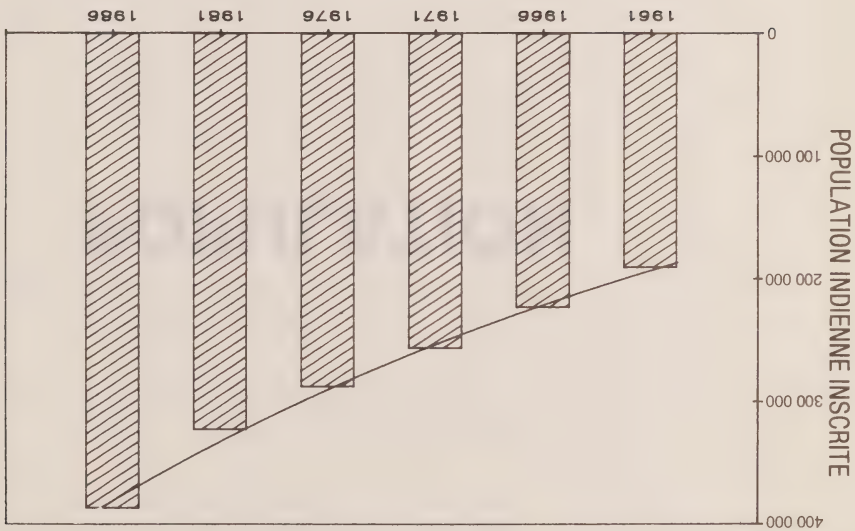
Le taux de croissance de la population indienne inscrite a diminué jusqu'en 1981. Le taux de croissance annuel a plus que doublé suite à la mise en oeuvre de la Loi C-31, en 1985.



Renvoi : tableaux I et I-A.

# CROISSANCE DE LA POPULATION INDIENNE INSCRITE

La population indienne inscrite s'est accrue pour passer de 191 709, en 1961, à 415 898, en 1987.



Renvoi : tableaux I et I-A.

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# POPULATION

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## INTRODUCTION

Ce rapport présente des données statistiques historiques et d'actualité sur l'évolution des conditions sociales et économiques dans les réserves au cours des 20 dernières années. Des données de notre ministère et d'autres ministères ont été utilisées. Nous avons aussi inclus des notes techniques qui décrivent les limites des données et fournissent les définitions techniques des termes utilisés.

Le rapport traite des sujets suivants : population, éducation, conditions de santé, logement, assistance sociale, participation politique et autonomie gouvernementale, et activité de la population active.

Pour chaque sujet, le rapport présente les données sous forme de graphiques, avec renvois aux tableaux qui suivent les graphiques. Les sources des données utilisées sont indiquées sous ces tableaux.



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Ottawa, 1988

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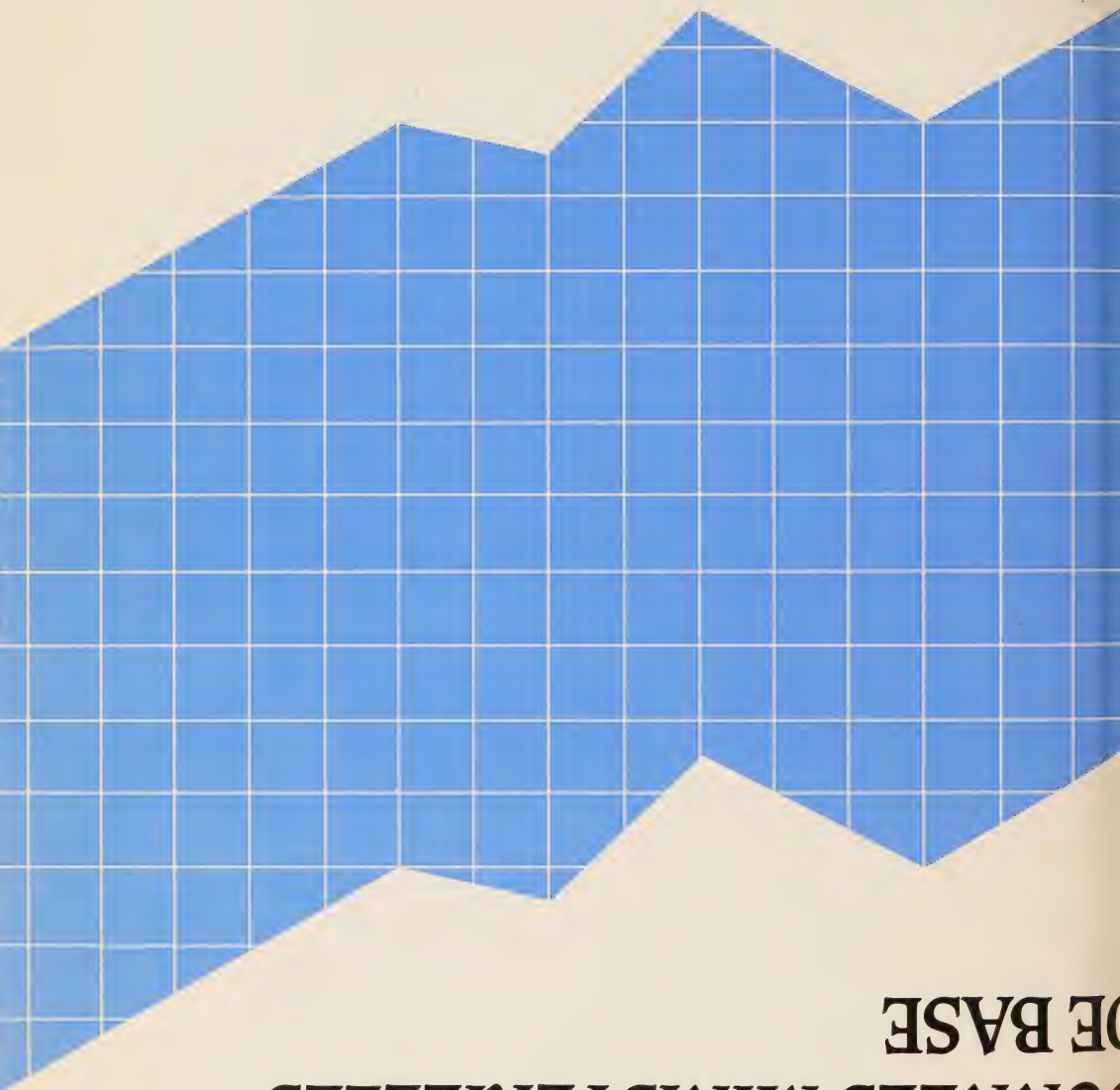




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# Basic Departmental Data

- 1989 -



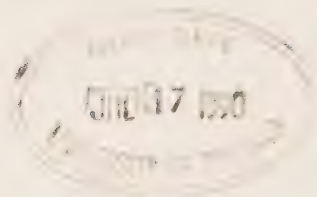


**Basic Departmental Data  
- 1989 -**

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Finance and Professional Services  
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

December 1989





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## **Preface**

This report was initially prepared in 1988 by the Evaluation Directorate of the Department on Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND). The responsibility for the updates has been transferred to Quantitative Analysis and Socio-demographic Research (QASR), Finance and Professional Services of DIAND. Annual updates of this report would not be possible without the cooperation of the various programs in DIAND.

The officers responsible for this project were Gilles Y. Larocque (Project Manager), R.Pierre Gauvin (Project Leader) assisted by Darrell Buffalo.



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## Introduction

As registered Indians reassume control of their political, social and economic affairs, it is essential that those individuals involved in this process have available a comprehensive and accurate picture of Indian conditions.

The *Basic Departmental Data* report was designed to be a key data reference document on the demographic, social and economic conditions of registered Indians in Canada using departmental administrative databases.

This report provides historical and current statistics on the evolution of the conditions of registered Indians living on-reserve over the past 23 years.

A chapter focusing on the North has been introduced in this release. The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) is responsible for the well-being of both Native and non-Native populations in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon either in the form of direct program expenditures or transfer payments to the territorial governments. Data in the chapter on the North pertains to the total population unless otherwise indicated.

Data for this report are derived primarily from departmental administrative data sources as well as sources from departments with an interest in Indian conditions (e.g. Health and Welfare Canada). Subjects covered include: population, education, health and housing conditions, social assistance, self-government and labour force participation.

*Basic Departmental Data - 1989* includes projections in the Population and Health Conditions chapters. It was felt that users would benefit by having historical and projected trends to gain better insights on the evolution of the registered Indian population.

The analysis found in this report is essentially descriptive in nature. This report updates the earlier release of *Basic Departmental Data* in 1988. A number of presentation changes have been made in this update. On each subject, the report presents the statistics in textual, graphical and table formats on a two page spread. On the page opposite each table, highlights pertaining to the table are provided as well as a graphic representation of the information. Appropriate notes and sources are indicated at the bottom of each table. Numbers may differ slightly from the previous release due to rounding or revisions.

Throughout this report "Indian" means registered or status Indian, that is persons with status within the meaning of the Indian Act and whose names appear on a register maintained by DIAND.

In 1988 registered Indians comprised 1.7 percent of the total Canadian population. They were generally affiliated to one of the 593 bands in the country and three-fifths of the population resided on 2,234 reserves and Crown lands.





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# Population

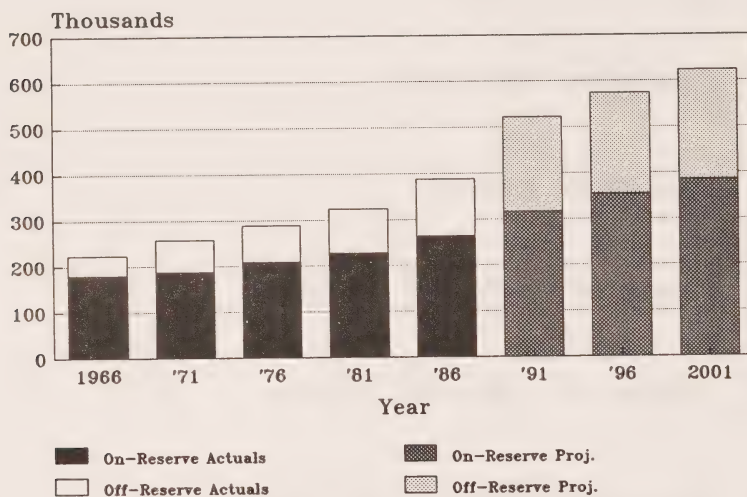
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- ◆ *Population / Growth*
- ◆ *Population / Bill C-31*
- ◆ *Population / Regions*
- ◆ *Population On-Reserve / Regions*
- ◆ *Population Off-Reserve / Regions*
- ◆ *Population / Geographical Zones*
- ◆ *Population / Geographical Zones / Regions*

## Population / Growth

Chart 1

### Registered Indian Population Growth On and Off-Reserve



### Highlights

The registered Indian population increased from 224,164 in 1966 to 443,884 in 1988, a twofold increase.

With the reinstatement of Indians through Bill C-31, this population is expected to reach approximately 623,000 at the turn of the century, a 40 percent increase from 1988.

Eight out of 10 registered Indians lived on-reserve in 1966 but this proportion dropped to 62 percent in 1988 and is expected to remain at this level in 2001.

The off-reserve population growth rate, which was quite significant between 1986 and 1988, was largely attributable to the reinstatement of Indians under Bill C-31.

Table 1

# Registered Indian Population and Average Annual Growth Rates (AAGR), On / Off-Reserve

Canada, 1966 - 2001

Year	On-Reserve (1)			Off-Reserve			Total		
	No.	%	AAGR (2)	No.	%	AAGR (2)	No.	%	AAGR (2)
1966	180,418	80.5		43,746 (3)	19.5		224,164	100	
			0.88			9.58			2.82
1971	188,513	73.2		69,106 (4)	26.8		257,619	100	
			2.15			2.79			2.32
1976	209,637	72.6		79,301	27.4		288,938	100	
			1.65			3.96			2.30
1981	227,492	70.3		96,290	29.7		323,782	100	
			3.04			5.13			3.68
1986 (5)	264,187	68.1		123,642	31.9		387,829	100	
			1.62			19.23			7.24
1987	268,474	64.6		147,424	35.4		415,898	100	
			1.97			15.39			6.73
1988	273,766	61.7		170,118	38.3		443,884	100	
			4.93			6.45			5.52
1991	316,273	60.7		205,188	39.3		521,461	100	
			2.30			1.30			1.91
1996	354,379	61.8		218,890	38.2		573,269	100	
			1.70			1.64			1.67
2001	385,514	61.9		237,387	38.1		622,901	100	

## Notes:

1. On-reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. See Glossary for definition of term.
3. In 1966, the off-reserve total includes 274 individuals whose type of residence was not stated.
4. In 1971, the off-reserve total includes six individuals whose type of residence was not stated.
5. In 1985 the Indian Act was amended to allow, through Bill C-31, the restoration of Indian status to those who had lost it. The inflated AAGRs from 1986 to 1991, particularly off-reserve, are a result of the reinstatement process, the bulk of which is expected to be completed in 1990/91.

## Sources:

1961-1988: Indian Register, DIAND.

1991-2001: Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1987 to 2011, Preliminary Report, DIAND, 1989.

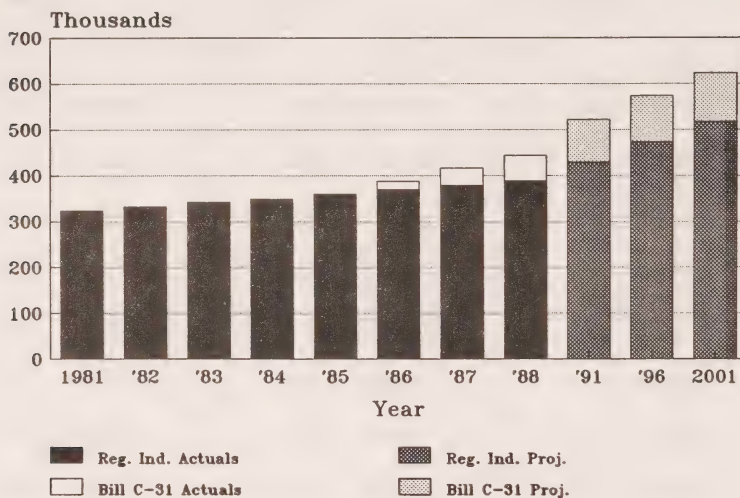
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## Population / Bill C-31

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Chart 2

### Registered Indian Population Growth Showing Bill C-31



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### Highlights

In 1985 at the beginning of the reinstatement process under Bill C-31, approximately 1,600 C-31 registrants were added to the Indian Register.

By 1991 at the end of the reinstatement process, roughly 92,000 C-31 registrants and their offsprings are expected to be added to the Register, representing 18 percent of the total registered Indian population for that year.

Table 2

# Registered Indians and Indians Registered Under Bill C-31, Average Annual Growth Rates

Canada, 1981-2001

Year	Registered Indians			Average Annual Growth Rate (1)	
	Excluding Bill C-31	Bill C-31 Population	Total	Excluding Bill C-31	Including Bill C-31
1981	323,782	0	323,782		
1982	332,178	0	332,178	2.59	0.00
1983	341,968	0	341,968	2.95	0.00
1984	348,809	0	348,809	2.00	0.00
1985 (2)	358,636	1,605	360,241	2.82	3.28
1986	369,972	17,857	387,829	3.16	7.66
1987	378,842	37,056	415,898	2.40	7.24
1988	389,110	54,774	443,884	2.71	6.73
1991	429,178	92,282 (3)	521,461	3.32	5.52
1996	473,559	99,710	573,269	1.99	1.91
2001	517,226	105,675	622,901	1.78	1.67

## Notes:

1. See Glossary for definition of term.
2. In 1985 the Indian Act was amended to allow, through Bill C-31, the restoration of Indian status to those who had lost it. The inflated AAGRs from 1985 to 1991 are a result of the reinstatement process, the bulk of which is expected to be completed in 1990/91.
3. The projected C-31 population in 1991 is based on the Department's estimate of 86,000 registrants by the end of 1990 plus the growth due to natural increase.
4. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

## Sources:

1981-1988: Indian Register, DIAND.

1985-1988: Membership and Entitlement Directorate, DIAND.

1991-2001: Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1987 to 2011, Preliminary Report, DIAND, 1989.



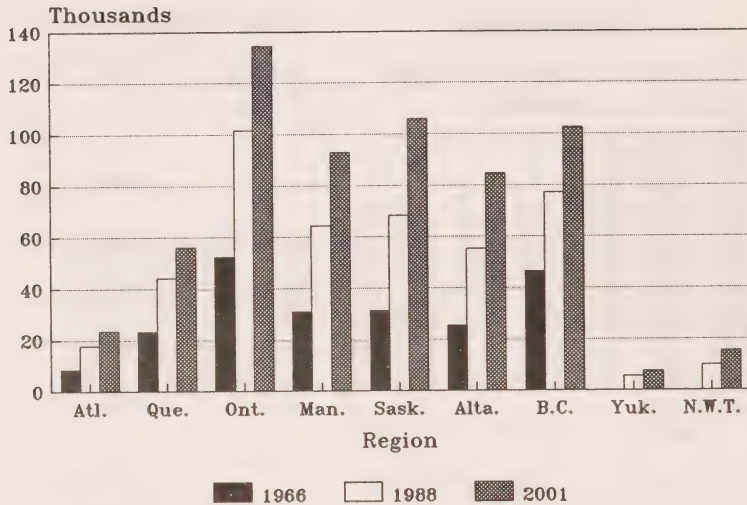
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## Population / Regions

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Chart 3

### Registered Indian Population by Region




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### Highlights

While the total registered Indian population nearly doubled between 1966 and 1988, the biggest regional gains south of 60° were in Saskatchewan and Alberta. This trend is expected to continue until 2001.

In 1988, 23 percent of the total Indian population was located in Ontario, the largest proportion of all regions. Slightly over one percent of the population was in the Yukon.



Table 3

## Registered Indian Population by Region

1966 - 2001

Region	1966		1976		1986		1988		1991		1996		2001	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Atlantic	8 494	3,8	10 891	3,8	15 636	4,0	17 711	4,0	20 089	3,9	21 835	3,8	23 398	3,8
Quebec	23 186	10,3	29 580	10,2	38 962	10,0	44 111	9,9	50 014	9,6	53 280	9,3	56 125	9,0
Ontario	52 408	23,4	64 690	22,4	86 544	22,3	101 612	22,9	118 440	22,7	126 755	22,1	134 372	21,6
Manitoba	31 000	13,8	42 311	14,6	57 488	14,8	64 315	14,5	76 208	14,6	84 684	14,8	93 020	14,9
Saskatchewan	31 362	14,0	43 404	15,0	60 545	15,6	68 246	15,4	80 722	15,5	93 250	16,3	105 830	17,0
Alberta	25 432	11,3	34 130	11,8	48 706	12,6	55 290	12,5	67 240	12,9	75 954	13,2	84 684	13,6
B.C.	46 543	20,8	53 342	18,5	66 604	17,2	77 153	17,4	89 628	17,2	96 472	16,8	102 552	16,5
Yukon	}	}	3 181	1,1	4 249	1,1	5 510	1,2	6 624	1,3	7 133	1,2	7 602	1,2
N.W.T.			5 739	2,6	7 409	2,6	9 095	2,3	12 495	2,4	13 906	2,4	15 318	2,5
Canada			224 164	100	288 938	100	387 829	100	521 461	100	573 269	100	622 901	100

**Note:**

1. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

**Sources:**

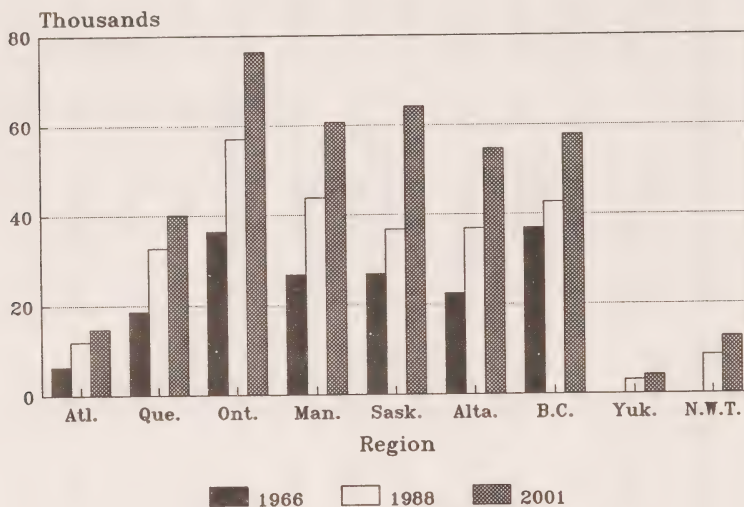
1966-1988: Indian Register, DIAND.

1991-2001: Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1987 to 2011, Preliminary Report, DIAND, 1989.

## Population On-Reserve / Regions

Chart 4

### Registered Indian Population On-Reserve by Region



### Highlights

The regional on-reserve proportions (including Crown lands and settlements) in 1988 ranged from a low of 54 percent in Saskatchewan to a high of 87 percent in the Northwest Territories.

The biggest regional gains south of 60° were in the Atlantic and Quebec regions where the on-reserve population increased by 86 and 75 percent respectively between 1966 and 1988.

South of 60°, Quebec had the highest proportion of its Indian population living on-reserve in 1988 (74%) and is expected to be the same in 2001.

Between 1988 and 2001, Saskatchewan and Alberta are expected to have the largest percentage increases in the on-reserve population among all regions (74 and 48 percent respectively).

Table 4

## Registered Indian Population On-Reserve by Region

1966 - 2001

Region	1966		1976		1986		1988		1991		1996		2001	
	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)
Atlantic	6 444	75,9	8 066	74,1	11 132	71,2	11 989	67,7	12 752	63,5	13 905	63,7	14 775	63,1
Quebec	18 720	80,7	24 198	81,8	31 043	79,7	32 765	74,3	35 693	71,4	38 238	71,8	40 223	71,7
Ontario	36 508	69,7	44 227	68,4	55 289	63,9	57 058	56,2	65 537	55,3	72 229	57,0	76 339	56,8
Manitoba	26 752	86,3	31 723	75,0	41 211	71,7	43 864	68,2	48 979	64,3	55 115	65,1	60 648	65,2
Saskatchewan	26 920	85,8	30 746	70,8	38 744	64,0	36 775	53,9	47 972	59,4	56 442	60,5	64 162	60,6
Alberta	22 573	88,8	26 841	78,6	35 030	71,9	36 863	66,7	42 032	62,5	48 656	64,1	54 630	64,5
B.C.	37 019	79,5	34 073	63,9	40 876	61,4	42 785	55,5	49 530	55,3	54 327	56,3	57 805	56,4
Yukon	}		2 620	82,4	2 463	58,0	3 042	55,2	3 500	52,8	3 905	54,7	4 182	55,0
N.W.T.	}	95,5	7 143	96,4	8 399	92,3	8 625	86,8	10 278	82,3	11 562	83,1	12 750	83,2
Canada	180 418	80,5	209 637	72,6	264 187	68,1	273 766	61,7	316 273	60,7	354 379	61,8	385 514	61,9

**Notes:**

1. On-Reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.

2. Percentages are based on regional totals shown in Table 3. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

**Sources:**

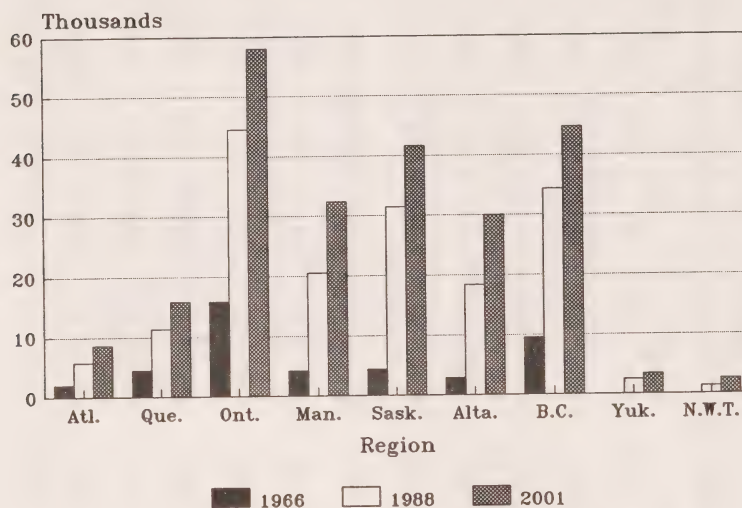
1966-1988: Indian Register, DIAND.

1991-2001: Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1987 to 2011, Preliminary Report, DIAND, 1989.

## Population Off-Reserve / Regions

Chart 5

### Registered Indian Population Off-Reserve by Region



### Highlights

The off-reserve population increased substantially between 1966 and 1988 largely due to the implementation of Bill C-31 in 1985. It increased from 43,746 to 170,118 registered Indians nationally, a fourfold gain.

The proportion of off-reserve Indians increased accordingly from 20 percent in 1966 to almost 40 percent in 1988, as most C-31 registrants lived off-reserve.

All regions have seen their respective shares of off-reserve Indians increase over the last 20 years. The biggest off-reserve regional gains south of 60° between 1966 and 1988 were in Saskatchewan and Alberta with seven and sixfold increases respectively. Quebec had the lowest increase.

Among regions in 1988, Saskatchewan had the highest proportion of its Indian population living off-reserve (46%) while the Northwest Territories had the lowest (13%).

From 1988 to the turn of the century, Alberta and Manitoba are expected to have the largest increases in the off-reserve population south of 60°.



Table 5

## Registered Indian Population Off-Reserve by Region

1966 - 2001

Region	1966 (1)		1976		1986		1988		1991		1996		2001	
	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)
Atlantic	2,050	24.1	2,825	25.9	4,504	28.8	5,722	32.3	7,337	36.5	7,930	36.3	8,623	36.9
Quebec	4,466	19.3	5,382	18.2	7,919	20.3	11,346	25.7	14,320	28.6	15,041	28.2	15,902	28.3
Ontario	15,900	30.3	20,463	31.6	31,255	36.1	44,554	43.8	52,903	44.7	54,526	43.0	58,032	43.2
Manitoba	4,248	13.7	10,588	25.0	16,277	28.3	20,451	31.8	27,229	35.7	29,570	34.9	32,372	34.8
Saskatchewan	4,442	14.2	12,658	29.2	21,801	36.0	31,471	46.1	32,750	40.6	36,809	39.5	41,669	39.4
Alberta	2,859	11.2	7,289	21.4	13,676	28.1	18,427	33.3	25,209	37.5	27,298	35.9	30,054	35.5
B.C.	9,524	20.5	19,269	36.1	25,728	38.6	34,368	44.5	40,098	44.7	42,145	43.7	44,747	43.6
Yukon	}		561	17.6	1,786	42.0	2,468	44.8	3,124	47.2	3,228	45.3	3,420	45.0
N.W.T.	}	257	4.5											
	}		266	3.6	696	7.7	1,311	13.2	2,218	17.8	2,343	16.8	2,568	16.8
Canada	43,746	19.5	79,301	27.4	123,642	31.9	170,118	38.3	205,188	39.3	218,890	38.2	237,387	38.1

**Notes:**

1. In 1966, numbers include 274 individuals with unstated places of residence distributed as follows: Atlantic 5, Quebec 24, Ontario 51, Manitoba 12, Saskatchewan 33, Alberta 69, B.C. 56, Yukon and N.W.T. 24.

2. Percentages are based on regional totals shown in Table 3. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

**Sources:**

1966-1988: Indian Register, DIAND.

1991-2001: Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1987 to 2011, Preliminary Report, DIAND, 1989.

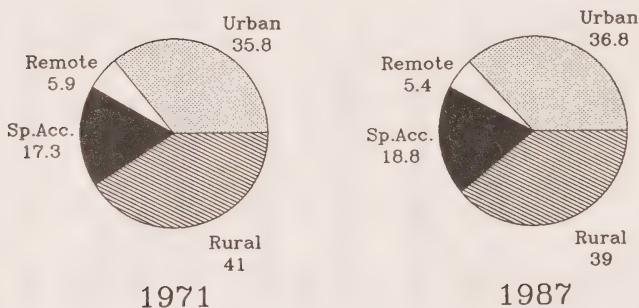
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## Population / Geographical Zones

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Chart 6

### Registered Indian Population On-Reserve by DIAND Geographical Zones



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### Highlights

The proportion of on-reserve Indians living in urban, rural, remote or special access areas has remained relatively constant between 1971 and 1987.

In 1987, slightly more than a third of on-reserve Indians (37%) were located in DIAND defined urban zones while almost one-fifth (19%) of Indians were in special access zones where no year-round road access to the nearest service centre is available.

Table 6

# Registered Indian Population Living On-Reserve by DIAND Geographical Zones

Canada, 1971 - 1987

Geographical Zones (1)	1971	1976	1981	1986	1987
<b>Urban</b>					
Number	67,414	76,485	86,816	98,474	98,880
Percent	35.8	36.5	38.2	37.3	36.8
<b>Rural</b>					
Number	77,314	83,392	86,574	102,289	104,579
Percent	41.0	39.8	38.1	38.7	39.0
<b>Remote</b>					
Number	11,108	10,947	13,167	14,224	14,607
Percent	5.9	5.2	5.8	5.4	5.4
<b>Special Access</b>					
Number	32,677	38,813	40,935	49,200	50,408
Percent	17.3	18.5	18.0	18.6	18.8
<b>Canada</b>					
Number	188,513	209,637	227,492	264,187	268,474
Percent	100	100	100	100	100

**Notes:**

1. See Glossary for definition of terms.
2. On-Reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.

**Sources:**

1971-1987: Indian Register, DIAND.

Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone.

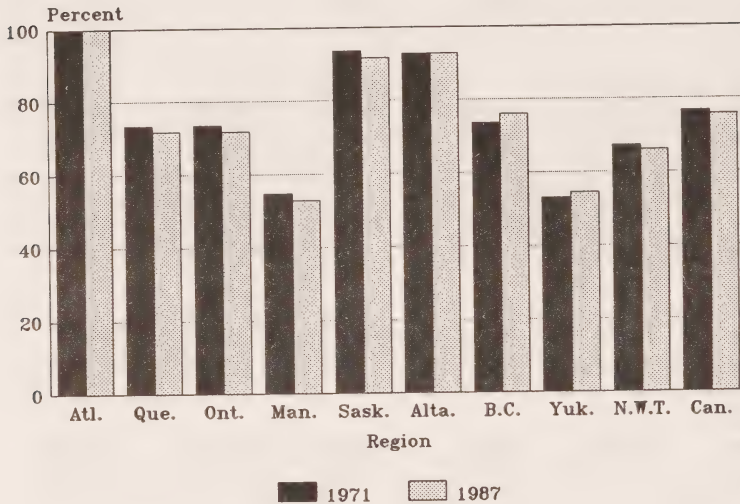
Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND.



## Population / Geographical Zones / Regions

Chart 7-A

### Registered Indian Population On-Reserve by Region and DIAND Geographical Zones Urban & Rural



### Highlights

The regional proportions of on-reserve Indians living in DIAND defined geographical zones have remained nearly constant between 1971 and 1987 (Tables 7-A and 7-B).

Over one-fifth of on-reserve Indians lived in remote and special access areas in 1971.

All Indians living on-reserve in the Atlantic region were located in urban and rural areas while only half of Yukon's Indians were in these areas.

Manitoba had the highest proportion of its on-reserve Indian population (31%) living in special access areas where no year-round road access to the nearest service centre is available.

Table 7-A

# Registered Indian Population Living On-Reserve by Region and DIAND Geographical Zones

1971

Region	Zone (1)	<u>Urban &amp; Rural</u>		<u>Remote</u>		<u>Special Access</u>		<u>Total (2)</u>	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Atlantic		7,021	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	7,021	100
Quebec		15,105	73.4	1,296	6.3	4,177	20.3	20,578	100
Ontario		27,937	73.6	911	2.4	9,110	24.0	37,958	100
Manitoba		15,828	54.8	3,986	13.8	9,070	31.4	28,884	100
Saskatchewan		26,440	93.6	678	2.4	1,130	4.0	28,248	100
Alberta		23,142	92.8	0	0.0	1,796	7.2	24,938	100
B.C.		23,860	73.7	2,784	8.6	5,730	17.7	32,374	100
Yukon		1,247	53.1	897	38.2	204	8.7	2,348	100
N.W.T.		4,148	67.3	556	9.0	1,460	23.7	6,164	100
Canada		144,728	76.8	11,108	5.9	32,677	17.3	188,513	100

Notes:

1. See Glossary for definition of terms.
2. Includes six individuals whose place of residence was unstated, distributed as follows: Ontario 1, Manitoba 1, Saskatchewan 2 and Alberta 2.
3. On-Reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.

Sources:

Indian Register, DIAND, 1971.

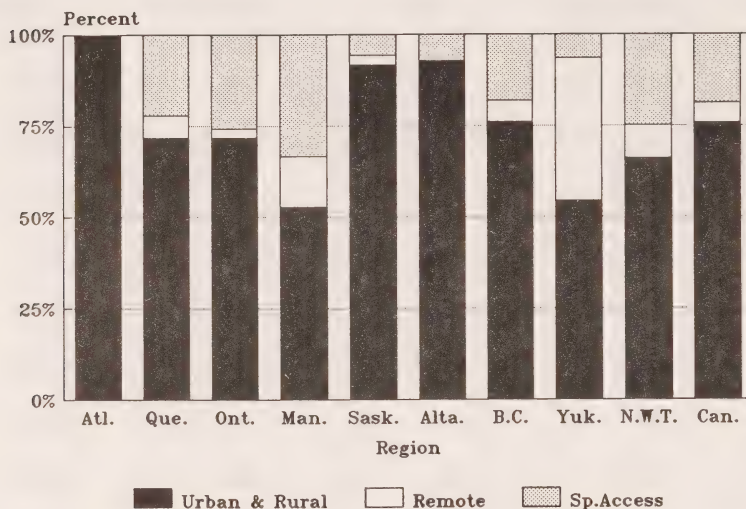
Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone.

Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND.

## Population / Geographical Zones / Regions

Chart 7-B

### Registered Indian Population On-Reserve by Region and DIAND Geographical Zones, 1987



### Highlights

The regional distribution of the on-reserve Indian population by DIAND geographical zones has remained relatively constant between 1971 and 1987 (Tables 7-A and 7-B).

As in 1971, approximately three-quarters of on-reserve Indians lived in urban and rural areas in 1987.

At least nine out of 10 Indians in the Atlantic, Alberta and Saskatchewan regions were located in urban and rural areas in 1987.

Table 7-B

# Registered Indian Population Living On-Reserve by Region and DIAND Geographical Zones

1987

Region	Zone (1)	<u>Urban &amp; Rural</u>		<u>Remote</u>		<u>Special Access</u>		<u>Total</u>	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Atlantic		11,517	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	11,517	100
Quebec		22,846	71.8	1,942	6.1	7,028	22.1	31,816	100
Ontario		40,558	71.7	1,418	2.5	14,612	25.8	56,588	100
Manitoba		22,589	52.9	5,892	13.8	14,193	33.3	42,674	100
Saskatchewan		33,689	91.7	965	2.6	2,078	5.7	36,732	100
Alberta		33,356	92.7	0	0.0	2,618	7.3	35,974	100
B.C.		31,603	76.0	2,464	5.9	7,543	18.1	41,610	100
Yukon		1,621	54.5	1,156	38.9	196	6.6	2,973	100
N.W.T.		5,680	66.1	770	9.0	2,140	24.9	8,590	100
Canada		203,459	75.8	14,607	5.4	50,408	18.8	268,474	100

**Notes:**

1. See Glossary for definition of terms.
2. On-Reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.

**Sources:**

Indian Register, DIAND, 1987.

Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone.

Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND.



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## Health Conditions

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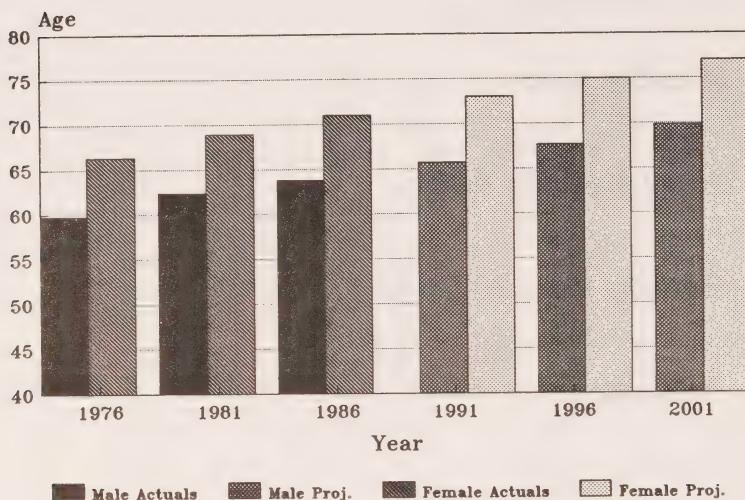
- ◆ *Life Expectancy*
- ◆ *Mortality Rates*
- ◆ *Infant Mortality Rates*
- ◆ *Mortality Rates by Cause*
- ◆ *Tuberculosis*



## Life Expectancy

Chart 8

### Registered Indian Population, Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex



### Highlights

Life expectancy at birth for registered Indians is increasing and will continue to increase.

Between 1976 and 2001, the life expectancy at birth of Indians is expected to increase by approximately 10 years for both sexes.

The gap between sexes will continue to increase until 2001. The gap in 1976 was 6.5 years in favour of females and could climb to 7.2 years by 2001.

Life expectancy for males increased from 59.8 in 1976 to an expected 69.8 years in 2001 while that for females should increase from 66.3 to 77.0 years.



Table 8

# Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex, Registered Indian Population

Canada, 1976 – 2001

Year	<u>Life Expectancy at Birth(1)</u>	
	Male	Female
1976	59.8	66.3
1981	62.4	68.9
1986	63.8	71.0
1991	65.7	73.0
1996	67.7	75.0
2001	69.8	77.0

**Note:**

1. See Glossary for definition of term.

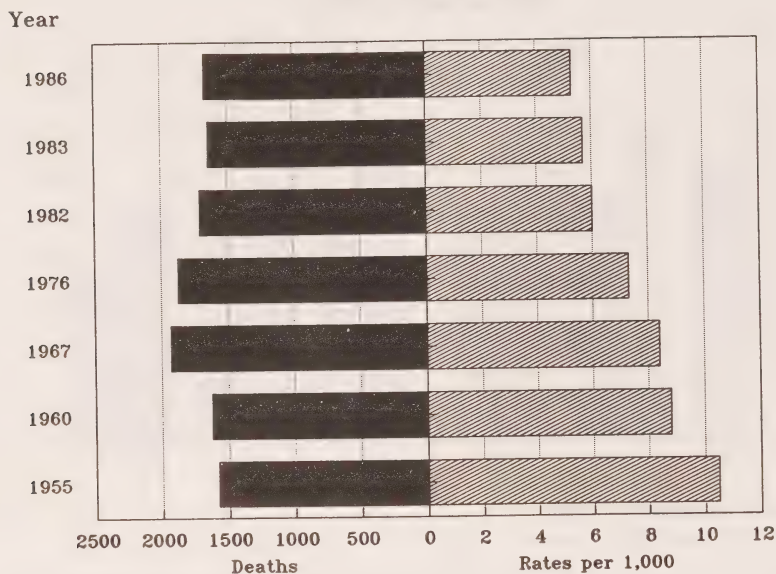
**Source:**

Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1987 to 2011, Preliminary Report, DIAND, 1989.

## Mortality Rates

Chart 9

### Registered Indian Population On-Reserve, Deaths and Mortality Rates



### Highlight

While the number of deaths between 1955 and 1986 was relatively constant, averaging approximately 1,700 deaths per year over the period, the registered Indian mortality rates have decreased significantly from 10.5 to 5.3 deaths per 1,000 population.

Table 9

## Deaths and Mortality Rates, Registered Indian Population Living On-Reserve

Canada, 1955 – 1986

Year	<u>Number of Deaths</u>	<u>Mortality Rates (1)</u> (per 1,000)
1955	1,578	10.5 (2)
1960	1,623	8.8
1967	1,932	8.4
1976	1,875	7.3
1982	1,709	6.0
1983	1,642	5.7
1986 (3)	1,671	5.3

### Notes:

1. Mortality rates have been calculated using Health and Welfare Canada data. The population numbers do not correspond exactly to Indian Register population numbers.
2. Since the mortality rate for 1955 was not available from Health and Welfare Canada, this figure was estimated using the number of registered Indians in 1955 derived from "Indian Conditions: A Survey".
3. Figures for 1986 include estimates for the province of British Columbia.
4. Population served by Health and Welfare Canada. See Glossary for definition of term.

### Sources:

1955-1967: Annual Reports, Health and Welfare Canada.

1976-1983: Indian and Inuit of Canada, Health Status Indicators 1974-1983, Ottawa, 1986.

1986: Demographic and Statistics Division, Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare Canada.

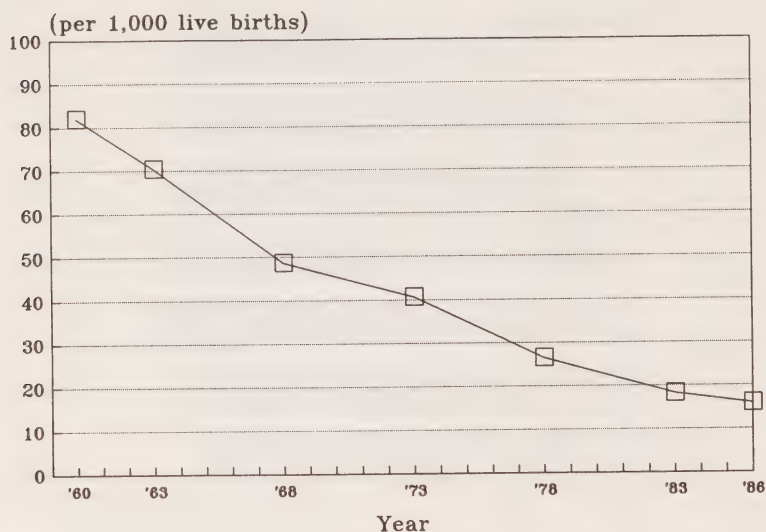
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## Infant Mortality Rates

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Chart 10

### Registered Indian Population On-Reserve, Infant Mortality Rates



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### Highlights

One factor in the increased life expectancy of registered Indians is the declining infant mortality rate.

Over the past 26 years, infant mortality rates for Indians have dropped dramatically from 82.0 in 1960 to 15.9 per 1,000 live births in 1986.

Table 10

# **Infant Deaths and Infant Mortality Rates** **Registered Indian Population Living On-Reserve**

**Canada, 1960-1986**

Year	Number of Infant Deaths (1)	Number of Live Births	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)
1960	617	7,522	82.0
1963	568	8,071	70.4
1968	n/a	n/a	48.6
1973	273	6,717	40.6
1978	192	7,239	26.5
1983	146	8,029	18.2
1986 (2)	132	8,320	15.9

**Notes:**

1. Infants are children of one year of age and under.
2. Figures for 1986 include estimates for the province of British Columbia.
3. Population served by Health and Welfare Canada. See Glossary for definition of term.

**Sources:**

1960-1973: Annual Reports, Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare Canada.

1978-1983: Indian and Inuit of Canada, Health Status Indicators 1974-1983, Health and Welfare Canada  
 Ottawa, 1986.

1986: Demographic and Statistics Division, Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare Canada.

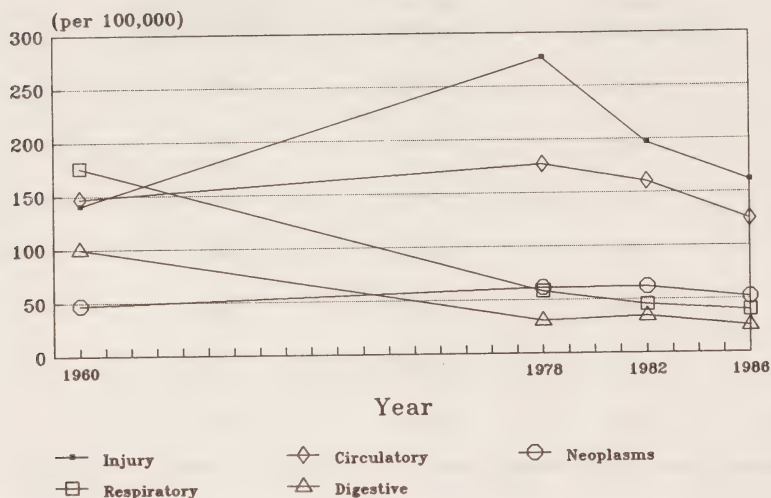
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## Mortality Rates by Cause

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Chart 11

Registered Indian Population On-Reserve,  
Mortality Rates by Major Cause



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### Highlights

Over the past 26 years, Indian mortality rates associated with Respiratory and Digestive diseases have declined.

In 1986, Injury and Poisoning, Circulatory System diseases and Neoplasms have become the three major causes of death among registered Indians.



Table 11

# Number of Deaths and Mortality Rates by Cause Registered Indian Population Living On-Reserve

Canada, 1960 - 1986

Classification of Diseases	1960		1978		1982		1986 (1)	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
I. Infectious & Parasitic	71	38.5	37	14.3	25	8.9	35	n/a
II. Neoplasms	87	47.2	159	61.3	174	62.0	163	51.8
III & IV. Endocrine, Metabolic & Blood Diseases	16	8.7	39	15.0	44	15.7	38	n/a
V. Mental Disorders	n/a	n/a	32	12.3	25	8.9	15	n/a
VI. Nervous System & Sense Organs	10	5.4	28	10.8	12	4.3	14	n/a
VII. Circulatory System	271	146.9	459	176.8	450	160.4	393	124.9
VIII. Respiratory System	324	175.7	150	57.8	127	45.3	125	39.7
IX. Digestive System	184	99.8	80	30.8	97	34.2	79	25.1
X. Genito-Urinary System	31	16.8	34	13.1	28	10.0	16	n/a
XI. Complic. of Pregnancy, Childbirth, etc.	6	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	n/a
XII & XIII. Skin & Musculoskeletal System	11	6.0	10	3.9	7	2.5	2	n/a
XIV. Congenital Anomalies	38	20.6	43	16.6	25	8.9	26	n/a
XV. Conditions from Perinatal Period	153	83.0	59	22.7	45	16.0	29	n/a
XVI. Symptoms, Signs & Ill-defined Conditions	57	30.9	77	29.3	65	23.2	65	n/a
XVII. Injury and Poisoning	259	140.4	718	276.6	551	196.4	508	161.1
Others	105	56.9	29	11.2	35	12.5	126	n/a

## Notes:

1. Figures in 1986 for classes II-VII, VIII-IX-XVII include estimates for the province of British Columbia.
2. Population served by Health and Welfare Canada. See Glossary for definition of term.
3. Rates per 100,000.

## Sources:

- 1960: Annual Report, Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare Canada.  
 1978-1982: Indian and Inuit of Canada, Health Status Indicators 1974-1983, Health and Welfare Canada, Ottawa, 1986.  
 1986: Demographic and Statistics Division, Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare Canada.



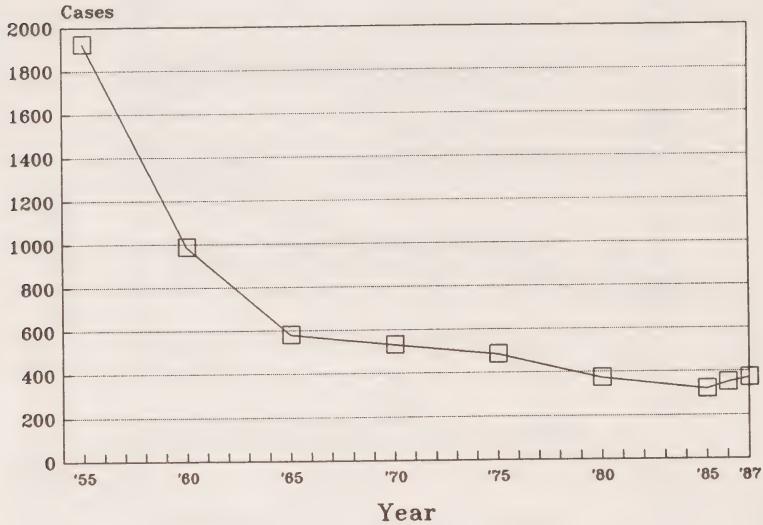
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## Tuberculosis

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Chart 12

### Registered Indian Population, Tuberculosis Cases



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### Highlights

Although the number of tuberculosis cases decreased over the last 32 years from 1,922 in 1955 to 372 in 1987, little improvement has been made since 1980, averaging approximately 350 cases per year between 1980 and 1987.

Since 1985, the number of new and reactivated cases of tuberculosis has been rising approximately eight percent a year.

Table 12

# Tuberculosis Cases, Registered Indian Population

Canada, 1955 – 1987

Year	Cases (1)
1955	1,922
1960	987
1965	579
1970	531
1975	484
1980	373
1985	320
1986	350
1987	372

**Note:**

1. Includes new and reactivated cases.

**Sources:**

1955-1970: Tuberculosis Statistics, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Cat. No. 83-206.

1975-1986: Tuberculosis Statistics, Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 82-212.

1987: Health Division, Statistics Canada.



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## Education

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- ◆ *Enrolment*
- ◆ *Consecutive Years of Schooling*
- ◆ *Post-secondary Enrolment*
- ◆ *Band-operated Schools*
- ◆ *Enrolment by School Type*

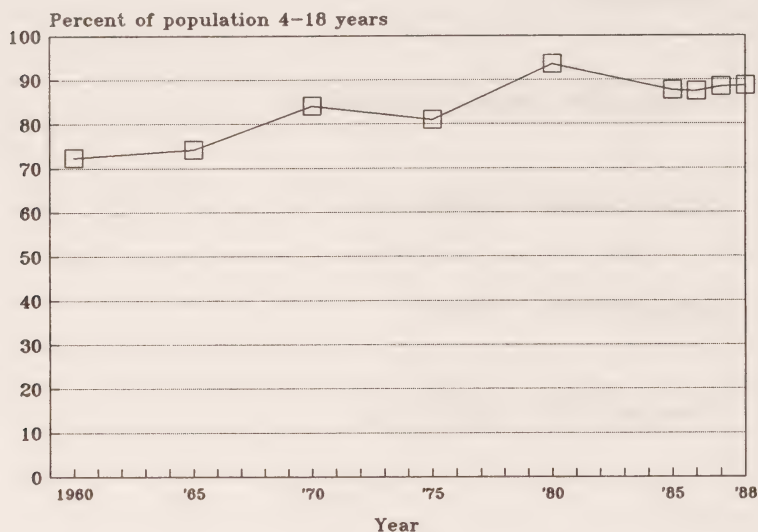
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## Enrolment

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Chart 13

### Enrolment in Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Schools On-Reserve



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### Highlights

The number of on-reserve children enrolled in elementary and secondary schools has been increasing in the last three decades. It doubled between 1960/61 and 1988/89, reaching 85,582 students in 1988/89.

Enrolment is increasing not only due to the increase in the school-age population, but also due to increases in the enrolment rate.

The percentage of school-aged children living on-reserve enrolled in kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools has increased from 72 percent in 1960/61 to 89 percent in 1988/89.

Table 13

# Enrolment in Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Schools, On-Reserve

Canada, 1960/61 - 1988/89

Year	Enrolment (1)	Population 4-18 Years	Enrolment Rate
1960/61 (2)	41,671	57,550	72.4 %
1965/66 (2)	54,670	73,632	74.2 %
1970/71	68,449	81,531	84.0 %
1975/76	71,817	88,660	81.0 %
1980/81	82,801	88,581	93.5 %
1985/86	80,623	92,080	87.6 %
1986/87	82,271	94,169	87.4 %
1987/88	84,271	95,336	88.4 %
1988/89	85,582	96,606	88.6 %

## Notes:

1. Total enrolment include registered, non-registered Indians and Inuit in Grades K4 to 13.
2. A breakdown of on/off-reserve Indian population was not available in 1960/61 and 1965/66. Based on 1975 Indian Register data, off-reserve was estimated to be 26 percent of the total population. Data were also not available for the 4-18 population for 1960/61 and was estimated to be 42 percent of the total Indian population.
3. On-reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.

## Sources:

### Enrolment:

- 1960-1975: Nominal Roll, Statistics Division, DIAND.
- 1980-1985: Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND.
- 1986-1988: Year End Status report on Performance Indicators, National, DIAND.

### Population:

- Indian Register, DIAND.

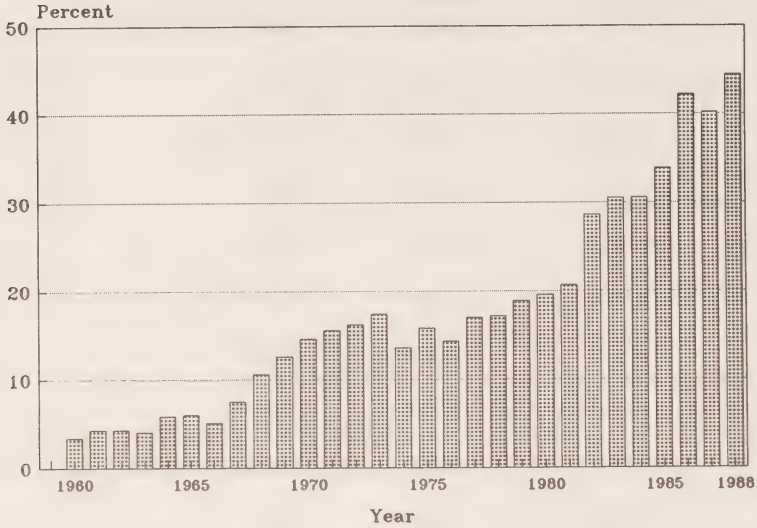
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## Consecutive Years of Schooling

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Chart 14

### On-Reserve Students Remaining Until Grade XII or XIII for Consecutive Years of Schooling



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### Highlights

Indian children are increasingly successful in their schooling.

The percentage of Indian children who are in grade XII or XIII after consecutive years of schooling has increased from 3.4 percent in 1960/61 to 44.4 percent in 1988/89.



Table 14

# **On-Reserve Students Remaining Until Grade XII or XIII for Consecutive Years of Schooling**

**Canada, 1960/61 - 1988/89**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1960/61	3.4	1975/76	15.8
1961/62	4.3	1976/77	14.3
1962/63	4.3	1977/78	17.0
1963/64	4.1	1978/79	17.2
1964/65	5.8	1979/80	18.9
1965/66	6.0	1980/81	19.6
1966/67	5.1	1981/82	20.7
1967/68	7.5	1982/83	28.6
1968/69	10.6	1983/84	30.5
1969/70	12.6	1984/85	30.6
1970/71	14.6	1985/86	33.9
1971/72	15.6	1986/87	42.2
1972/73	16.2	1987/88	40.2
1973/74	17.4	1988/89 (1)	44.4
1974/75	13.6		

**Note:**

1. The percentage for 1988/89 was obtained by dividing the number of students in Grade XII and XIII in 1988/89 by the number of students in Grade 1 in 1977/78. These percentages are under estimated since Quebec students graduate in Grade 11 at age 17.

**Sources:**

1960/61 - 1977/78:

Statistics Division, Program Services Branch, DIAND.

1978/79 - 1988/89:

Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND.

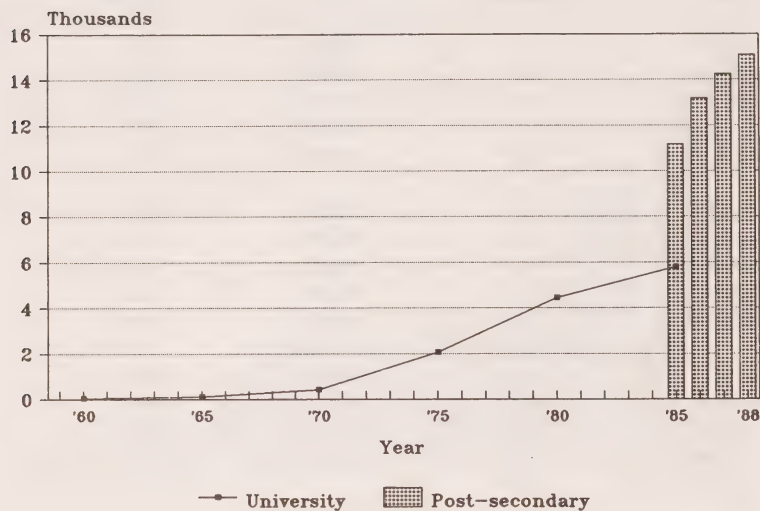
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## Post-secondary Enrolment

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Chart 15

### Registered Indian Population, Enrolment in University and Post-secondary Institutions



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### Highlights

The number of registered Indians enrolled in University increased from 60 in 1960/61 to 5,800 in 1985/86.

The number of Indians enrolled in post-secondary institutions increased 35 percent between 1985/86 and 1988/89, from 11,170 to 15,084.

Table 15

# Enrolment in University and Post-secondary Institutions, Registered Indian Population

Canada, 1960/61 - 1988/89

Year	University Enrolment	Post-secondary Enrolment (1)
1960/61	60	n/a
1965/66	131	n/a
1970/71	432	n/a
1975/76	2,071	n/a
1980/81	4,455	n/a
1985/86	5,800	11,170
1986/87	n/a	13,196
1987/88	n/a	14,242
1988/89	n/a	15,084 (2)

## Notes:

1. Includes Bill C-31 population. Total number enrolled in post-secondary institutions also includes the number enrolled at university.
2. 1988/89 enrolment figure is estimated.

## Sources:

### University Enrolment:

- 1960: Facts and Figures, Departmental Statistics, DIAND, 1971.
- 1965-1975: Full-time University Enrolment of Registered Indians, Research Branch, DIAND.
- 1980-1985: Education Branch, DIAND.

### Post-secondary:

- 1985-1987: Year End Status report on Performance Indicators, DIAND.
- 1988: Education Branch, DIAND.

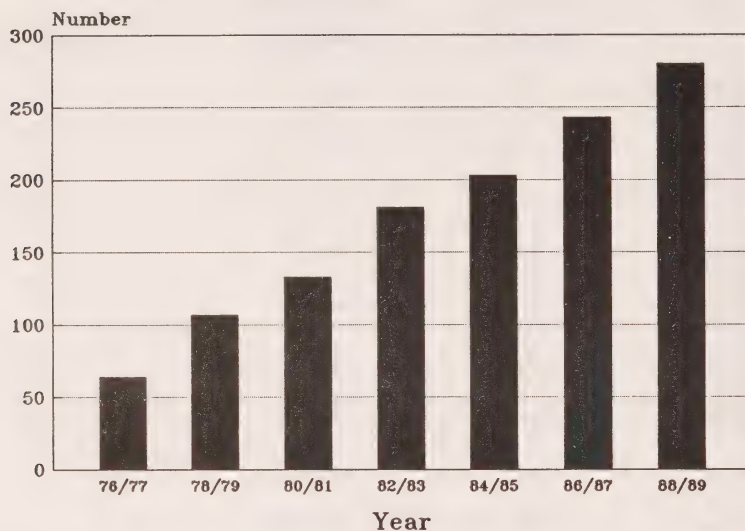
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## Band-operated Schools

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Chart 16

### Band-operated Schools



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### Highlights

Indian bands and Tribal Councils are assuming more control in the education of Indian children on-reserve.

The number of band-operated schools increased from 53 in 1975/76 to 280 in 1988/89, a fivefold increase.

Table 16

**Band-operated Schools****Canada, 1975/76 - 1988/89**


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Year	Band-operated <u>Schools (1)</u>
1975/76	53
1976/77	64
1977/78	104
1978/79	107
1979/80	115
1980/81	133
1981/82	159
1982/83	181
1983/84	191
1984/85	203
1985/86	229
1986/87	243
1987/88	262
1988/89	280

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**Note:**

1. Band-operated schools are defined as schools operated directly by a band.

**Sources:**

1975-1978: Nominal Roll, Statistics Section (Management Services), DIAND.

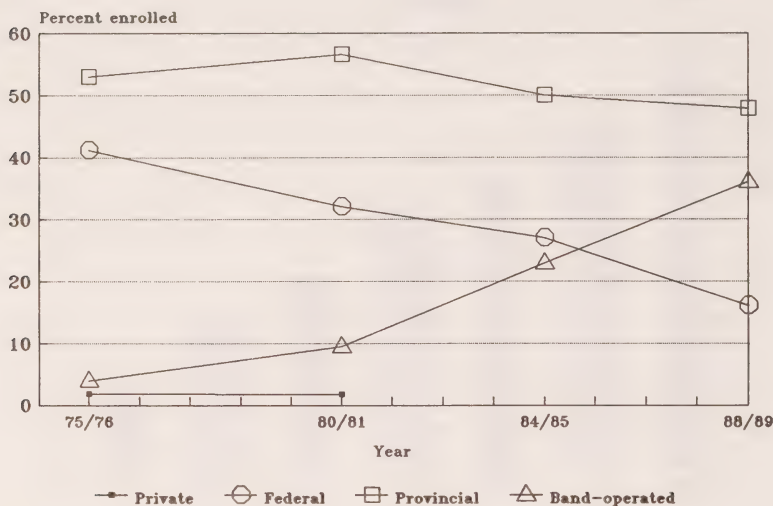
1979-1985: Nominal Roll, Education Directorate, DIAND.

1986-1988: Year End Status Report on Performance Indicators, DIAND.

## Enrolment by School Type

Chart 17

### Registered Indian Population, Enrolment by School Type



### Highlights

The government's commitment to increased Indian control of Indian education is reflected in the enrolment trends.

The proportion of children enrolled in band-operated schools is increasing while the proportion enrolled in federal or provincial schools is declining.

The proportion of children enrolled in band-operated schools increased ninefold from approximately four percent in 1975/76 to 36 percent in 1988/89.

The proportion enrolled in federal schools in 1988/89 dropped to 16 percent from 41 percent in 1975/76.

The proportion of students enrolled in provincial schools dropped between 1975/76 and 1988/89, from 53 to 48 percent.

Table 17

**Enrolment by School Type, On-Reserve Population****Canada, 1975/76 - 1988/89**


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<u>Year</u>	<u>Federal</u>	<u>Provincial</u>	<u>Band-operated</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Total</u>
1975/76	29,581	38,079	2,842	1,315	71,817
1976/77	30,012	36,884	3,340	1,481	71,717
1977/78	29,412	41,358	5,639	1,679	78,088
1978/79	28,605	45,438	5,796	1,520	81,359
1979/80	27,742	45,742	6,311	1,442	81,237
1980/81	26,578	46,852	7,879	1,492	82,801
1981/82	22,525	43,652	13,133	1,156	80,466
1982/83	21,825	38,511	15,912	1,164	77,412
1983/84	21,893	39,474	16,715	n/a	78,082
1984/85	21,669	40,080	18,372	n/a	80,121
1985/86	19,943	39,712	20,968	n/a	80,623
1986/87	18,811	40,053	23,407	n/a	82,271
1987/88	17,322	40,520	26,429	n/a	84,271
1988/89	13,783	40,954	30,845	n/a	85,582

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**Sources:**

1975-1978: Nominal Roll, Statistics Section (Management Services), DIAND.

1979-1988: Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND.





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## Social Conditions

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- ◆ *Children in care*
- ◆ *Per Child Expenditures*
- ◆ *Adults in Residential Care*
- ◆ *Per Adult Expenditures*
- ◆ *Social Assistance Recipients and Dependents*
- ◆ *Social Assistance Expenditures*

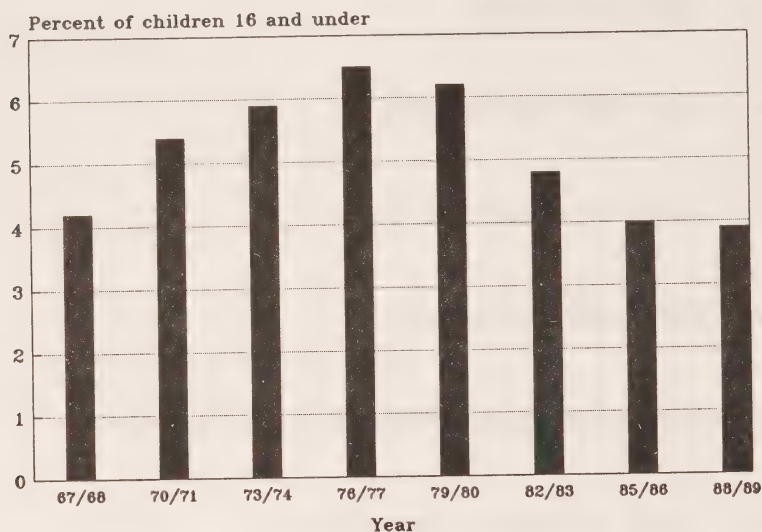
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## Children in Care

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Chart 18

### Registered Indian Population On-Reserve, Children in Care



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### Highlights

The ratio of registered Indian children in care to Indian children aged 16 and under peaked at about 6.5 percent in the mid-seventies, and has since gradually declined to four percent in 1988/89.

In 1988/89, the number of children in care stood at approximately 4,000 children.

Table 18

# On-Reserve Children in Care, Registered Indian Population

Canada, 1966/67 - 1988/89

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Fiscal Year	Children in Care (1)	Children Aged 16 and under	Ratio
1966/67	3,201	93,101	3.4%
1967/68	3,946	93,484	4.2%
1968/69	4,310	94,616	4.6%
1969/70	4,861	94,698	5.1%
1970/71	5,156	95,048	5.4%
1971/72	5,336	94,777	5.6%
1972/73	5,336	94,906	5.6%
1973/74	5,582	94,634	5.9%
1974/75	5,817	96,960	6.0%
1975/76	6,078	96,493	6.3%
1976/77	6,247	96,417	6.5%
1977/78	6,017	96,780	6.2%
1978/79	6,177	94,866	6.5%
1979/80	5,820	94,414	6.2%
1980/81	5,716	94,916	6.0%
1981/82	5,144	94,608	5.4%
1982/83	4,577	96,105	4.8%
1983/84	4,105	98,379	4.2%
1984/85	3,887	97,586	4.0%
1985/86	4,000	99,213	4.0%
1986/87	3,603	101,841	3.5%
1987/88	3,836	101,537	3.8%
1988/89	3,989	102,529	3.9%

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## Notes:

1. The total number of children in care calculated by Social Development Branch is obtained by dividing the total number of case-days by 365. Child care cases do not include preventive and alternate approaches to child and family services (eg. homemakers). See Glossary for definition of Children in care. Excludes Indians residing in N.W.T. and Newfoundland.

## Sources:

### Children in care:

- 1966/67-1980/81: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, 1978, Cat. No. 86-511.  
1981/82-1988/89: Social Development Branch, DIAND.

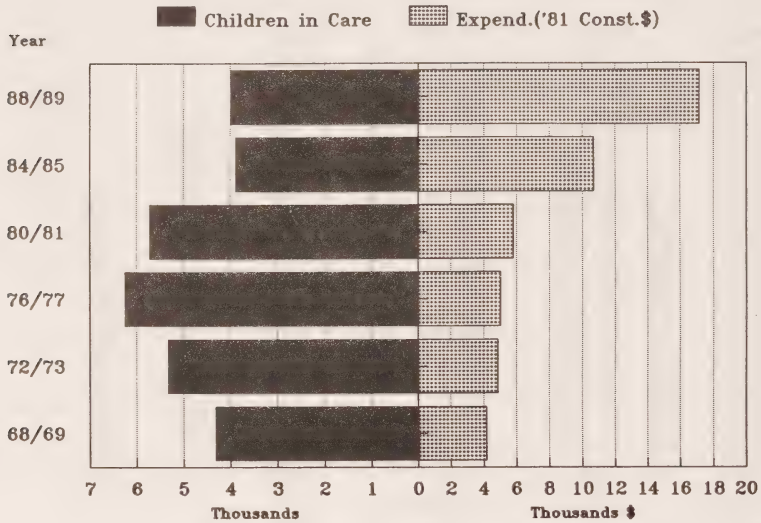
### Children aged 16 and under:

- Indian Register, DIAND.

## Per Child Expenditures

Chart 19

### Registered Indian Population, Children in Care and Per Child Expenditures



### Highlight

Per child expenditures in constant 1981 dollars have increased gradually from approximately \$2,200 in 1966/67 to \$17,150 per child in 1988/89, an almost eightfold increase.

Table 19

# **Total and Per Child Expenditures, Registered Indian Population Living On-Reserve**

**Canada, 1965/66 - 1988/89**

Fiscal Year	Children in Care (1)	Total Expenditures (Current \$)	Per Child Expenditures (Current \$)	Total Expenditures (2) (81 Constant \$)	Per Child Expenditures (81 Constant \$)
1965/66	2,889	2,464,000	853	7,247,059	2,509
1966/67	3,201	2,511,000	784	7,133,523	2,229
1967/68	3,946	4,851,000	1,229	13,290,411	3,368
1968/69	4,310	6,835,000	1,586	17,986,842	4,173
1969/70	4,861	8,098,000	1,666	20,397,985	4,196
1970/71	5,156	10,042,000	1,948	24,492,683	4,750
1971/72	5,336	10,958,000	2,054	25,966,825	4,866
1972/73	5,336	11,494,000	2,154	26,004,525	4,873
1973/74	5,582	12,351,000	2,213	25,947,479	4,648
1974/75	5,817	14,091,000	2,422	26,687,500	4,588
1975/76	6,078	16,076,000	2,645	27,480,342	4,521
1976/77	6,247	19,806,000	3,170	31,488,076	5,041
1977/78	6,017	20,992,000	3,489	30,916,053	5,138
1978/79	6,177	24,773,000	4,011	33,522,327	5,427
1979/80	5,820	25,626,500	4,403	31,755,266	5,456
1980/81	5,716	29,485,700	5,158	33,167,267	5,803
1981/82	5,144	34,740,700	6,754	34,740,700	6,754
1982/83	4,577	37,578,200	8,210	33,915,343	7,410
1983/84	4,105	43,673,900	10,639	37,264,420	9,078
1984/85	3,887	50,734,100	13,052	41,483,320	10,672
1985/86	4,000	63,868,400	15,967	50,211,006	12,553
1986/87	3,603	71,979,700	19,978	54,365,332	15,089
1987/88	3,836	80,455,800	20,974	58,216,932	15,176
1988/89	3,989	96,457,800	24,181	68,409,787	17,150

## **Notes:**

1. The number of children in care calculated by the Social Development Branch is obtained by dividing the number of case-days by 365. Child care cases do not include preventive and alternate approaches to child and family services (eg. homemakers). As a result, per child expenditures are over-estimated. See Glossary for definition of Children in care. Excludes Indians residing in N.W.T. and Newfoundland.
2. The expenditures in constant dollars have been estimated using the Consumer Price Index based on the year 1981 from Statistics Canada.

## **Sources:**

1965/66-1970/71: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, 1978, Cat. No. 86-201.  
 1971/72-1980/81: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, 1982, Cat. No. 86-511.  
 1981/82-1988/89: Social Development Branch, DIAND.



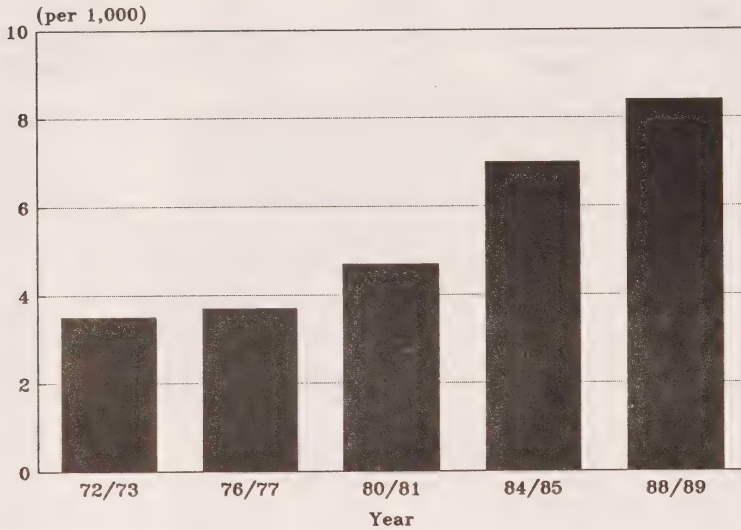
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## Adults in Residential Care

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Chart 20

### Registered Indian Population, Adults in Care



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### Highlights

The proportion of Indian adults in care increased almost two and one-half times between 1972/73 and 1988/89.

Since the early eighties, at least five Indian adults per 1,000 adult Indians were in residential care. This proportion increased to 8.4 per 1,000 adult Indians in 1988/89.



Table 20

# Adults in Residential Care, Registered Indian Population Living On-Reserve

Canada, 1971/72 - 1988/89

Fiscal Year	Adults in Care (1)	Adult Population	Ratio (per 1,000)
1971/72	335	87,585	3.8
1972/73	319	90,093	3.5
1973/74	434	92,489	4.7
1974/75	325	98,441	3.3
1975/76	318	102,282	3.1
1976/77	389	106,100	3.7
1977/78	313	110,193	2.8
1978/79	432	112,664	3.8
1979/80	500	116,505	4.3
1980/81	567	121,263	4.7
1981/82	730	125,388	5.8
1982/83	743	131,880	5.6
1983/84	945	137,315	6.9
1984/85	1,004	143,205	7.0
1985/86	1,118	148,441	7.5
1986/87	1,217	153,947	7.9
1987/88	1,279	158,347	8.1
1988/89	1,358	162,593	8.4

## Notes:

1. See Glossary for definition of term. Excludes Indians residing in N.W.T. and Newfoundland. Indian adults in care were resident on a reserve, Crown land or settlement prior to the provision of care. Adult care cases do not include in-home care.

## Sources:

### Adults in care:

1971/72-1980/81: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, Other Programs, 1982, Cat. No. 86-511.

1981/82-1988/89: Social Development Branch, DIAND.

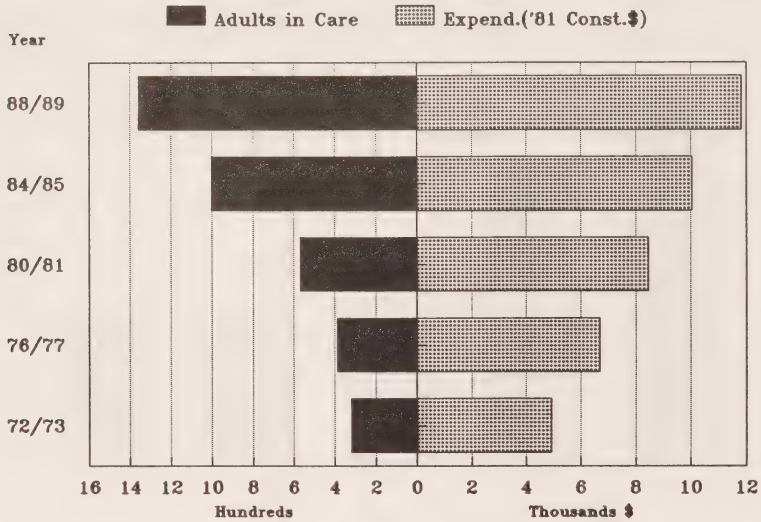
### Adult Population:

Indian Register, DIAND.

## Per Adult Expenditures

Chart 21

### Registered Indian Population, Adults in Care and Per Adult Expenditures



### Highlights

In 1988/89, a total of 1,358 Indian adults were in residential care.

Approximately \$16,700 was required to cover the cost of care for one Indian adult in a residential home or institution in that year.

Expressed in 1981 constant dollars, the average cost per adult increased two and one-half times between 1971/72 and 1988/89, from \$4,690 to \$11,813.

Table 21

# **Total and Per Adult Expenditures, Registered Indian Population Living On-Reserve in Residential Care**

**Canada, 1971/72 - 1988/89**

Fiscal Year	Adults in Care (1)	Total Expenditures (Current \$)	Per Adult Expenditures (Current \$)	Total Expenditures (2) (81 Constant \$)	Per Adult Expenditures (81 Constant \$)
1971/72	335	663,000	1,979	1,571,090	4,690
1972/73	319	693,000	2,172	1,567,873	4,915
1973/74	434	759,000	1,749	1,594,538	3,674
1974/75	325	1,149,000	3,535	2,176,136	6,696
1975/76	318	1,330,000	4,182	2,273,504	7,149
1976/77	389	1,636,000	4,206	2,600,954	6,686
1977/78	313	1,662,000	5,310	2,447,717	7,820
1978/79	432	2,936,000	6,796	3,972,936	9,197
1979/80	500	3,224,000	6,448	3,995,043	7,990
1980/81	567	4,257,000	7,508	4,788,526	8,445
1981/82	730	6,215,300	8,514	6,215,300	8,514
1982/83	743	7,848,500	10,563	7,083,484	9,534
1983/84	945	10,832,900	11,463	9,243,089	9,781
1984/85	1,004	12,313,100	12,264	10,067,948	10,028
1985/86	1,118	14,425,900	12,903	11,341,116	10,144
1986/87	1,217	17,000,800	13,969	12,840,483	10,551
1987/88	1,279	19,191,200	15,005	13,886,541	10,857
1988/89	1,358	22,619,600	16,657	16,042,270	11,813

## **Notes:**

1. See Glossary for definition of term. Excludes Indians residing in N.W.T. and Newfoundland. Indian adults in care were resident on a reserve, Crown land or settlement prior to the provision of care. Adult care cases do not include in-home care. As a result, per adult expenditures are over-estimated.
2. The expenditures in constant dollars have been calculated using the Consumer Price Index based on the year 1981 from Statistics Canada.

## **Sources:**

1971/72-1980/81: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, Other Programs, 1982, Cat. No. 86-511.  
1981/82-1988/89: Social Development Branch, DIAND.

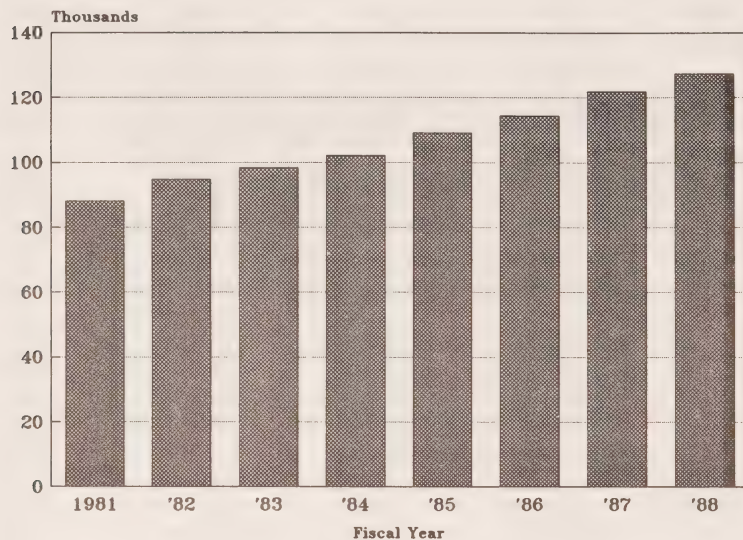
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## Social Assistance Recipients and Dependants

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Chart 22

### Registered Indian Population, Average Number of Social Assistance Dependants



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### Highlights

The average annual number of social assistance dependants among registered Indians has increased 45 percent in the last eight years from slightly over 88,000 dependants in 1981/82 to over 127,000 in 1988/89.

The ratio between social assistance recipients and dependants for Indians remained relatively constant between 1981 and 1988, fluctuating between 2.2 and 2.3.

Table 22

# **Average Annual Number of Social Assistance Recipients and Dependants per Month, Registered Indian Population**

**Canada, 1981/82 - 1988/89**

Fiscal Year	Average Annual Number of Recipients per Month (1)	Average Annual Number of Dependants per Month (2)
1981/82	39,146	88,079
1982/83	42,101	94,726
1983/84	43,750	98,438
1984/85	45,408	102,168
1985/86	48,494	109,112
1986/87	50,879	114,478
1987/88	54,170	121,882
1988/89	56,573	127,290

**Notes:**

1. The number of single recipients has been estimated by Social Development Branch to be 50 percent of the total recipients per month. See Glossary for definition of Recipients. Excludes Indians residing in N.W.T. and Newfoundland.
2. The average number of dependants living in a family has been calculated by multiplying the annual average number of recipients living in a family by the average family size which has been estimated to be 3.5. The total average number of dependants is the sum of the annual average number of single recipients and the average number of dependants living in a family. Excludes Indians residing in N.W.T. and Newfoundland.

**Source:**

Social Development Branch, DIAND.



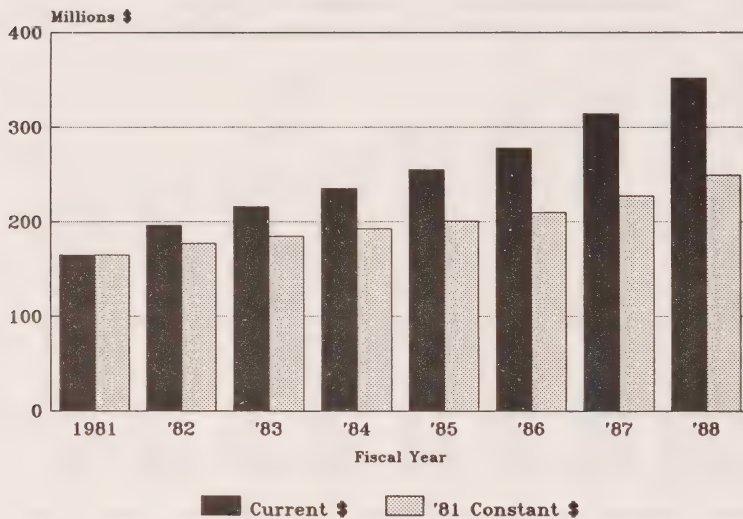
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## Social Assistance Expenditures

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Chart 23

### Registered Indian Population, Social Assistance Expenditures



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### Highlights

Total social assistance expenditures, expressed in 1981 constant dollars, doubled between 1973/74 and 1988/89.

Expenditures per recipient have been relatively constant from 1981/82 to 1988/89 averaging approximately \$4,200 per year over the period.

Table 23

# **Social Assistance Expenditures, Registered Indian Population**

**Canada, 1973/74 - 1988/89**

Fiscal Year	Number of Recipients (1)	Total Expenditures (Current \$)	Per Recipients (Current \$)	Total Expenditures (2) (81 Constant \$)	Per Recipients (81 Constant \$)
1973/74	n/a	53,319,000	n/a	112,014,706	n/a
1974/75	n/a	64,105,000	n/a	121,410,985	n/a
1975/76	n/a	73,023,000	n/a	124,825,641	n/a
1976/77	n/a	78,660,000	n/a	125,055,644	n/a
1977/78	n/a	85,753,000	n/a	126,293,078	n/a
1978/79	n/a	105,983,000	n/a	143,414,073	n/a
1979/80	n/a	122,004,400	n/a	151,182,652	n/a
1980/81	n/a	141,985,300	n/a	159,713,498	n/a
1981/82	39,146	165,030,100	4,216	165,030,100	4,216
1982/83	42,101	196,241,700	4,661	177,113,448	4,207
1983/84	43,750	216,157,600	4,941	184,434,812	4,216
1984/85	45,408	235,433,500	5,185	192,504,906	4,239
1985/86	48,494	255,288,200	5,264	200,698,270	4,139
1986/87	50,879	278,070,900	5,465	210,023,338	4,128
1987/88	54,170	314,446,000	5,805	227,529,667	4,200
1988/89	56,573	351,706,500	6,217	249,437,234	4,409

## **Notes:**

1. See Glossary for definition of term. Excludes Indians residing in N.W.T. and Newfoundland.
2. The expenditures in constant dollars have been calculated using the Consumer Price Index based on the year 1981 from Statistics Canada.

## **Source:**

Social Development Branch, DIAND.





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## Housing Conditions

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- ◆ *Dwellings*
- ◆ *Dwellings / Infrastructure*

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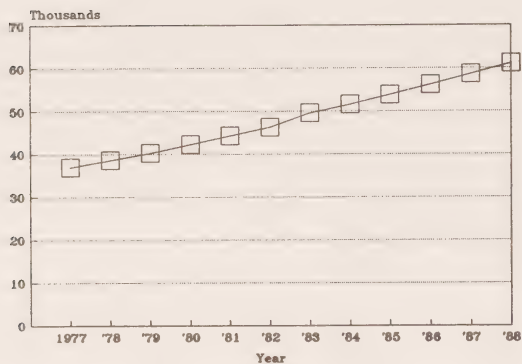
## Dwellings

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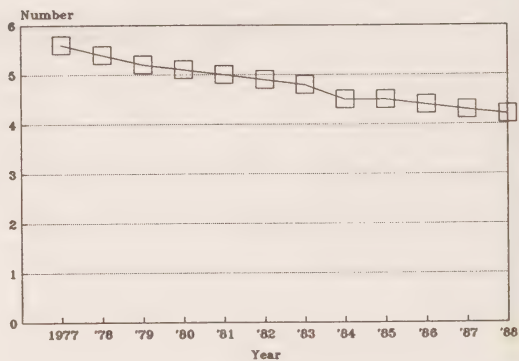
Chart 24

### Registered Indian Population On-Reserve, Dwellings and Persons Per Dwelling

#### Number of Dwellings



#### Persons Per Dwelling



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### Highlights

The number of dwelling units on-reserve increased by approximately two-thirds between 1977 and 1988, from 37,003 to 61,080.

This increase in dwelling units had the impact of reducing the average number of persons per unit over the same period. In 1977, dwellings on-reserve had an average of 5.6 occupants compared to an average of 4.2 occupants in 1988.

Table 24

# **Dwellings and Average Number of Persons per Dwelling, Registered Indian Population Living On-Reserve**

**Canada, 1977 - 1988**

Year	Number of Dwellings (1)	Growth Rate %	Indian Population (2)	Average Persons per Dwelling
1977	37,003		206,947	5.6
1978	38,621	4.4	207,503	5.4
1979	40,291	4.3	210,892	5.2
1980	42,215	4.8	216,137	5.1
1981	44,246	4.8	219,994	5.0
1982	46,216	4.5	227,983	4.9
1983	49,598	7.3	235,694	4.8
1984	51,519	3.9	233,288	4.5
1985	53,835	4.5	239,839	4.5
1986	56,152	4.3	247,323	4.4
1987	58,638	4.4	251,222	4.3
1988	61,080 (3)	4.2	256,147	4.2

## **Notes:**

1. Excludes dwellings in the Northwest Territories and Inuit communities of Northern Quebec as well as dwellings of bands under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement since 1984 and the Sechelt Band since 1986. See Glossary for definition of term.
2. Refers to registered Indians residing on-reserve and Crown lands. Excludes the Northwest Territories. Also excludes bands under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement since 1984 and the Sechelt Band since 1986.
3. Datum for 1988 is provisional.

## **Sources:**

### **Dwellings:**

1977: Adjusted data from Statistical Report - Listing of Information Related to the Housing Needs Analysis, DIAND, 1977.

1978-1988: Housing Directorate, DIAND.

### **Population:**

1977-1988: Indian Register, DIAND.

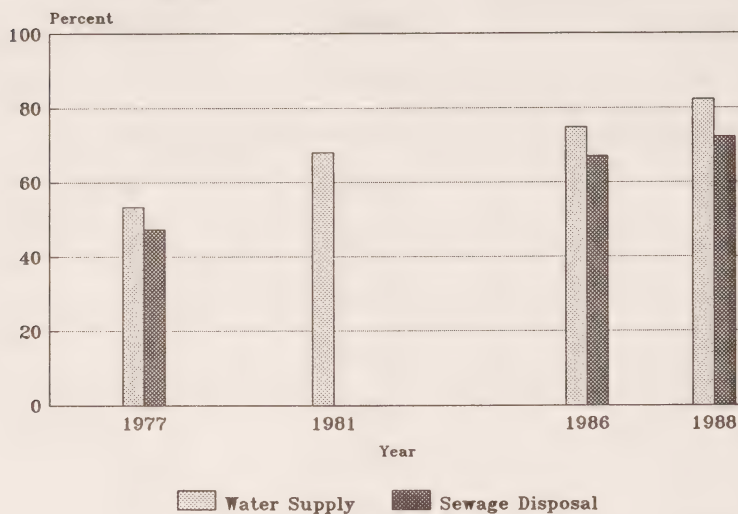
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## Dwellings / Infrastructure

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Chart 25

### On-Reserve Dwellings with Adequate Water Supply and Sewage Disposal



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### Highlights

In 1988, eight out of 10 dwellings on-reserve had adequate water supply compared to slightly over half in 1977.

The proportion of dwellings with adequate sewage disposal also increased considerably from 47 percent in 1977 to 72 percent in 1988.

Table 25

# **Dwellings with Adequate Water Supply and Sewage Disposal On-Reserve**

**Canada, 1977 - 1988**

Year	Adequate Water Supply (1)		Adequate Sewage Disposal	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1977	19,723	53.3	17,539	47.4
1981	30,087	68.0	n/a	n/a
1986 (2)	40,026	74.8	35,874	67.0
1988 (3)	49,951	82.3	43,793	72.2

**Notes:**

1. See Glossary for definition of term.
2. From 1987 Infrastructure Assets Survey, based on 53,509 units surveyed as of March 31, 1987.
3. The 1988 infrastructure data are estimates based on 60,662 units surveyed as of March 31, 1989.

**Source:**

Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND.





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## Self-government

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- ◆ *Self-government Negotiations*
- ◆ *Alternative Funding Arrangements*
- ◆ *Devolution*

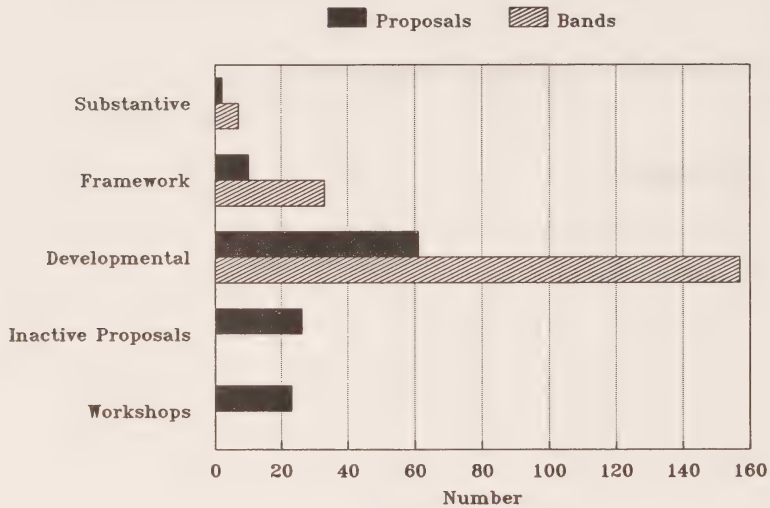
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## Self-government Negotiations

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Chart 26

### Self-government Negotiations



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### Highlights

As of July 1989, a total of 122 proposals were submitted by Indian bands to achieve self-government.

As of July 1989, the Sechelt band and the James Bay Cree were the only bands to reach self-government but two proposals involving seven bands were in the final stages prior to legislation in Parliament.

Over 70 proposals are presently at various stages of negotiations involving a total of 190 bands.

Table 26

**Self-government Negotiations****Canada, July 1989**

Status (1)	Number of Proposals	Number of Bands
Substantive Negotiations	2	7
Framework Negotiations	10	33
Developmental	61	157
Inactive Proposals	26	n/a
Workshops	23	n/a
Total Proposals Received to Date	122	

**Note:**

1. See glossary for definition of terms under Self-government Negotiations.

**Source:**

Self-government Negotiations Branch Status Report, June/July 1989, Self-government Sector, DIAND

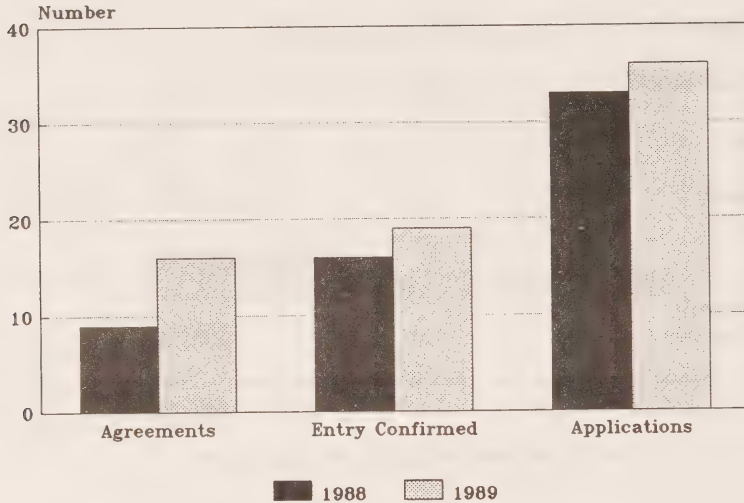
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## Alternative Funding Arrangements

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Chart 27

### Alternative Funding Arrangements - Agreements by Stage of Development



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### Highlights

Indian bands are increasingly involved in the development of alternative funding arrangements (AFA) as a stepping stone towards self-determination.

There has been an almost twofold increase in the number of signed agreements between Indian leaders and DIAND representatives. In 1988, only nine AFA agreements were signed compared to 16 in 1989 (involving 38 bands). One of the agreements was with a Tribal Council involving 14 bands.

A total of 55 proposals involving 72 bands in 1989 were at various stages of development.

Table 27

## Alternative Funding Arrangements

Canada, 1988 - 1989

Status (1)	Number of <u>Proposals</u>		Bands <u>Involved</u>	
	1988	1989	1988	1989
Signed Agreements	9	16	21	38
Entry Confirmed	16	19	29	27
Applications	33	36	54	45

**Note:**

1. See Glossary for definition of terms under Alternative Funding Arrangements.

**Source:**

Alternative Funding Arrangements Status Report, DIAND.

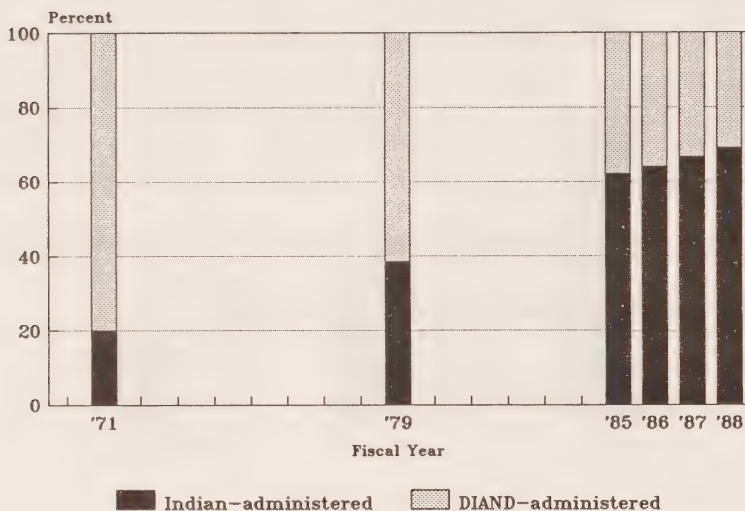
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## Devolution

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Chart 28

### Indian-administered Expenditures as a Percent of Indian & Inuit Program Expenditures



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### Highlights

Indian control of program expenditures has steadily increased over the past 17 years.

In 1988/89, registered Indians through their Band Councils, administered approximately 70 percent of DIAND's Indian and Inuit total program expenditures.

Since 1971/72, the number of authorized person-years in the Indian & Inuit Program decreased steadily from 6,556 to 3,260 in 1988/89.

Table 28

## Devolution of Indian and Inuit Program Expenditures and Person-years

Canada, 1971/72 - 1988/89

Year	Indian & Inuit Program Expenditures (Current \$)	Indian-administered Expenditures (Current \$)	Percent	Indian & Inuit Program (Auth. P. Y. 's)
1971/72	265,361,360	53,072,272	20.0	6,556
1979/80	718,895,900	276,955,600	38.5	5,569
1985/86	1,539,059,600	955,654,500	62.1	4,400
1986/87	1,705,026,500	1,092,086,500	64.1	4,108
1987/88	1,814,887,800	1,208,758,100	66.6	3,855
1988/89	2,007,251,800	1,386,290,500	69.1	3,260

### Sources:

Indian Conditions: A Survey, DIAND, 1980.

Estimates, Part III, Expenditure Plan, DIAND.

Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, Program Service Delivery Status Report, Finance Branch, DIAND.





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## Labour Force

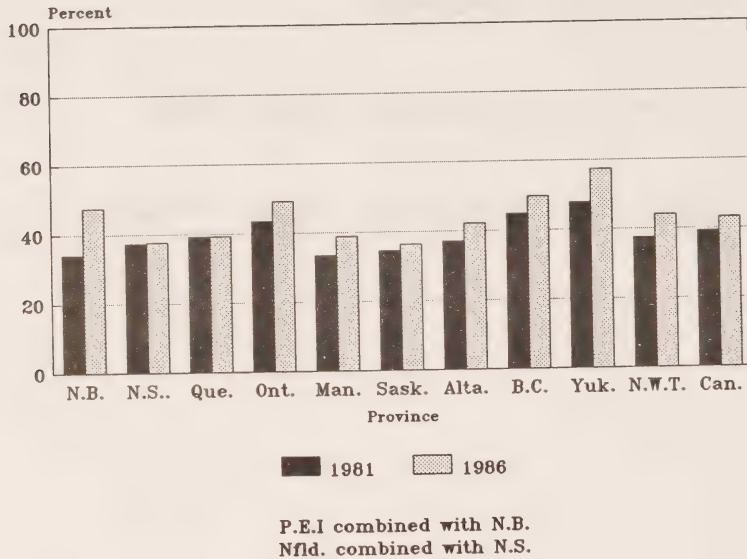
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- ◆ *Labour Force Participation*
- ◆ *Labour Force Participation / Indian Males*
- ◆ *Labour Force Participation / Indian Females*

## Labour Force Participation

Chart 29

### Registered Indian Population On-Reserve 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force



### Highlights

In 1986, 43 percent of Indians aged 15 years and over living on-reserve were in the labour force.

Among the provinces in 1981 and 1986, British Columbia and Ontario had the highest participation rates of any other provinces.

Almost three-fifths of Yukon's Indian population aged 15 years and over living on-reserve were in the labour force in 1986.

Table 29

**Percent of Population 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force,  
Registered Indians Living On-Reserve by Province**

**1981 and 1986**

Province	1981	1986 (1)
	<u>In the Labour Force (2)</u> %	<u>In the Labour Force (2)</u> %
New Brunswick & P.E.I.	34.2	47.7
Nova Scotia & Newfoundland	37.4	37.7
Quebec	39.4	39.4
Ontario	43.5	49.3
Manitoba	33.5	38.9
Saskatchewan	34.6	36.4
Alberta	37.2	42.2
B.C.	44.9	49.8
Yukon	47.9	57.4
N.W.T.	37.6	44.2
Canada	39.4	43.3

**Notes:**

1. In 1986, 136 reserves did not participate in the enumeration process. Therefore, data for 1981 and 1986 are not directly comparable.
2. Refers to the population 15 years and over who in the week prior to enumeration were employed or unemployed.

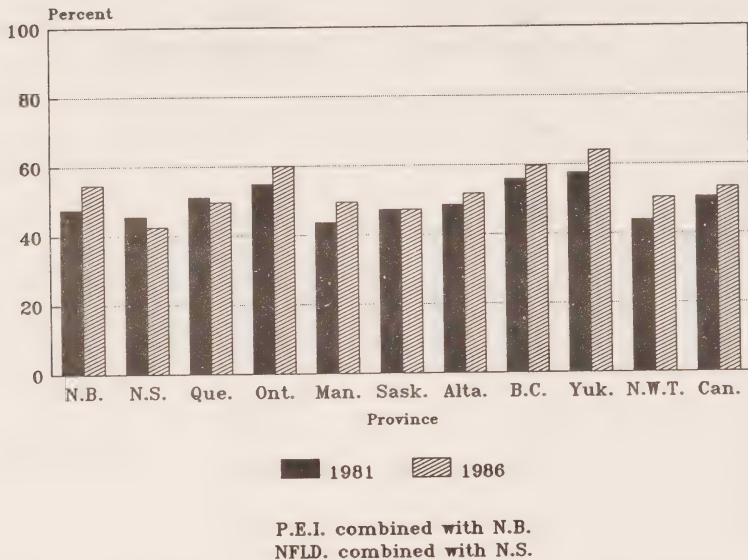
**Source:**

INAC Customized Data based on 1981 and 1986 Censuses of Canada.

## Labour Force Participation / Indian Males

Chart 30

### Registered Indian Males On-Reserve 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force



### Highlights

Slightly more than half the Indian male population aged 15 years and over was in the labour force in 1986.

At least three-fifths of Indians in the Yukon, Ontario and British Columbia were in the labour force in 1986 while just over two-fifths (43%) were in the labour force in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

Table 30

**Percent of Population 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force,  
Registered Indian Males Living On-Reserve by Province**

**1981 and 1986**

Province	1981	1986 (1)
	<u>In the Labour Force (2)</u> %	<u>In the Labour Force (2)</u> %
New Brunswick & P.E.I.	47.6	54.6
Nova Scotia & Newfoundland	45.6	42.6
Quebec	51.1	49.7
Ontario	54.9	60.1
Manitoba	43.7	49.5
Saskatchewan	47.3	47.4
Alberta	48.7	51.9
B.C.	56.0	59.7
Yukon	57.7	64.1
N.W.T.	44.0	50.5
Canada	50.6	53.3

**Notes:**

1. In 1986, 136 reserves did not participate in the enumeration process. Therefore, data for 1981 and 1986 are not directly comparable.
2. Refers to the population 15 years and over who, in the week prior to enumeration were employed or unemployed.

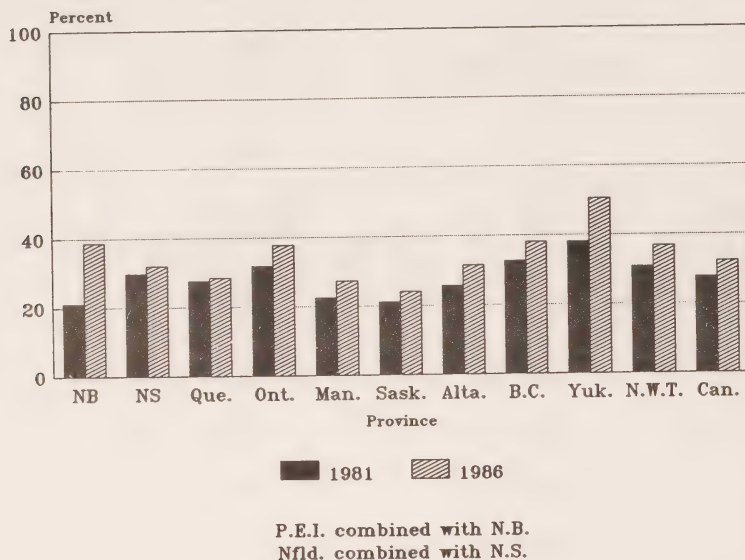
**Source:**

INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 and 1986 Censuses of Canada.

## Labour Force Participation / Indian Females

Chart 31

### Registered Indian Females On-Reserve 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force



### Highlights

Only a third of all registered Indian females 15 years of age and over were in the labour force in 1986.

The highest proportion of Indian females in the labour force in 1986 was in the Yukon (51%) while the lowest proportion was in Saskatchewan (24%).



Table 31

# Percent of Population 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force, Registered Indian Females Living On-Reserve by Province

1981 and 1986

Province	1981	1986 (1)
	<u>In the Labour Force (2)</u> %	<u>In the Labour Force (2)</u> %
New Brunswick & P.E.I.	21.3	38.7
Nova Scotia & Newfoundland	29.9	32.1
Quebec	27.6	28.5
Ontario	31.9	37.9
Manitoba	22.6	27.4
Saskatchewan	21.2	24.1
Alberta	25.8	31.6
B.C.	32.7	38.2
Yukon	38.1	50.6
N.W.T.	30.8	36.8
Canada	27.8	32.3

Notes:

1. In 1986, 136 reserves did not participate in the enumeration process. Therefore, data for 1981 and 1986 are not directly comparable.
2. Refers to the population 15 years and over who, in the week prior to enumeration were employed or unemployed.

Source:

INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 and 1986 Censuses of Canada.



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## The North

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- ◆ *North / Population Growth*
- ◆ *North / Aboriginal Composition*
- ◆ *North / Mortality*
- ◆ *North / Infant Mortality*
- ◆ *North / DIAND Expenditures*
- ◆ *North / Employment*

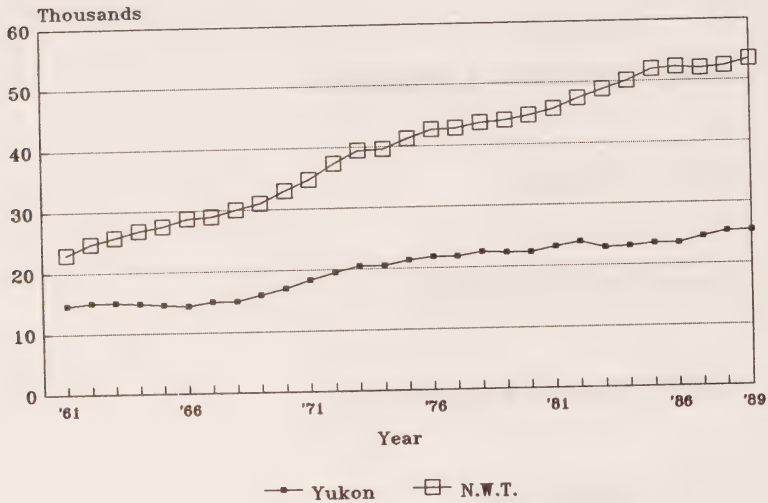
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## North / Population Growth

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Chart 32

### Population Growth in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories



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### Highlight

Between 1961 and 1989, the Yukon population increased by over 70 percent while the Northwest Territories population more than doubled, from about 23,000 in 1961 to 53,400 in 1989.

Table 32

# Total Population Growth in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories

## 1961-1989

Year	<u>Total Population (1)</u>	
	<u>Yukon</u>	<u>N.W.T.</u>
1961	14,628	22,998
1962	15,000	24,700
1963	15,000	25,700
1964	14,900	26,800
1965	14,600	27,500
1966	14,382	28,738
1967	15,000	29,000
1968	15,000	30,000
1969	16,000	31,000
1970	17,000	33,000
1971	18,385	34,805
1972	19,500	37,300
1973	20,500	39,400
1974	20,500	39,600
1975	21,300	41,200
1976	21,836	42,609
1977	21,800	42,800
1978	22,500	43,600
1979	22,300	44,000
1980	22,300	44,700
1981	23,153	45,741
1982	23,900	47,400
1983	22,900	48,800
1984	23,100	50,100
1985	23,500	51,900
1986	23,504	52,238
1987	24,500	52,000
1988	25,300	52,300
1989	25,400	53,400

### Note:

1. Population figures are for June 1. Census population figures are presented for years 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986, including institutional population. Population figures for 1962-1985 are Final Intercensal Estimates. 1987 are Final, 1988 are Revised and 1989 are Preliminary Postcensal Estimates.

### Sources:

Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 91-201.

Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

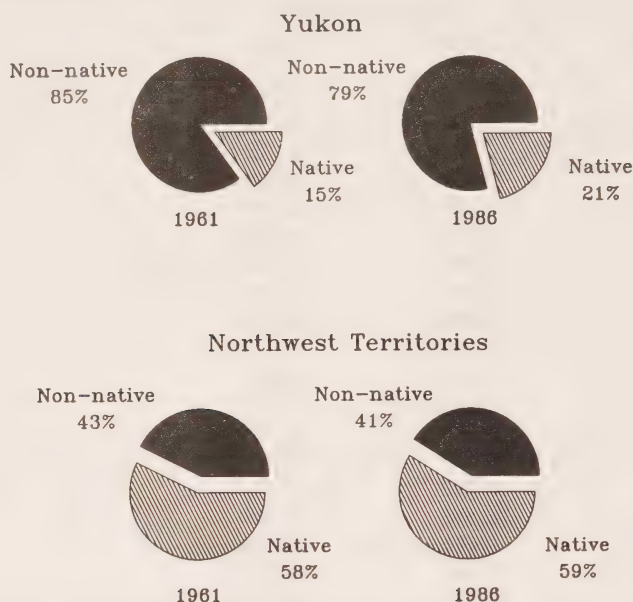
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## North / Aboriginal Composition

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Chart 33

### Native and Non-Native Populations Yukon and the Northwest Territories



---

### Highlights

As a percentage of the total territorial population, the Native population of the Yukon increased from 15.1 percent in 1961 to 21.4 percent in 1986.

In the N.W.T., the proportion of Natives over the same period also increased but marginally from 57.5 to 58.7 percent.

Table 33

# Total Population by Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Ethnic Origin, Yukon and Northwest Territories

1961 – 1986

	1961 (1)		1971 (1)		1981 (2)		1986 (3)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>YUKON</b>								
Total Native	2,207	15.1	2,590	14.1	4,045	17.5	4,995	21.4
Inuit	40	0.3	10	0.1	95	0.4	55	0.2
Indian	2,167	14.8	2,580	14.0	3,760	16.3	4,710	20.2
Métis	-	-	-	-	190	0.8	165	0.7
Multiple								
Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	0.3
Non-Native	12,421	84.9	15,795	85.9	19,030	82.5	18,365	78.6
Total Population	14,628	100	18,385	100	23,075	100	23,360	100
<b>NORTHWEST TERRITORIES</b>								
Total Native	13,233	57.5	18,580	53.4	26,430	58.0	30,530	58.7
Inuit	7,977	34.7	11,400	32.8	15,910	34.9	18,135	34.9
Indian	5,256	22.9	7,180	20.6	7,930	17.4	8,435	16.2
Métis	-	-	-	-	2,590	5.7	2,970	5.7
Multiple								
Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1.9
Non-Native	9,765	42.5	16,225	46.6	19,110	42.0	21,490	41.3
Total Population	22,998	100	34,805	100	45,540	100	52,020	100

**Notes:**

1. For 1961 and 1971, two aboriginal origins were identified. Some Métis may have been represented as Indians but most are included in the non-native group.
2. For 1981, status and non-status Indians have been grouped as Indian; Métis appear in their own separate group; Persons reporting both aboriginal and non-aboriginal origins were accounted for under one aboriginal origin; no multiple aboriginal group existed.
3. For 1986, Inuit, North American Indians and Métis figures are a combination of the single response figure and those who identified one aboriginal ethnic origin and a non-aboriginal origin as a multiple response. Multiple aboriginal persons are those indicating more than one aboriginal origin.
4. The ethnic origin data for 1961 and 1971 include inmates in institutions while the data for 1981 and 1986 do not.

**Source:**

Statistics Canada, Censuses of Canada.



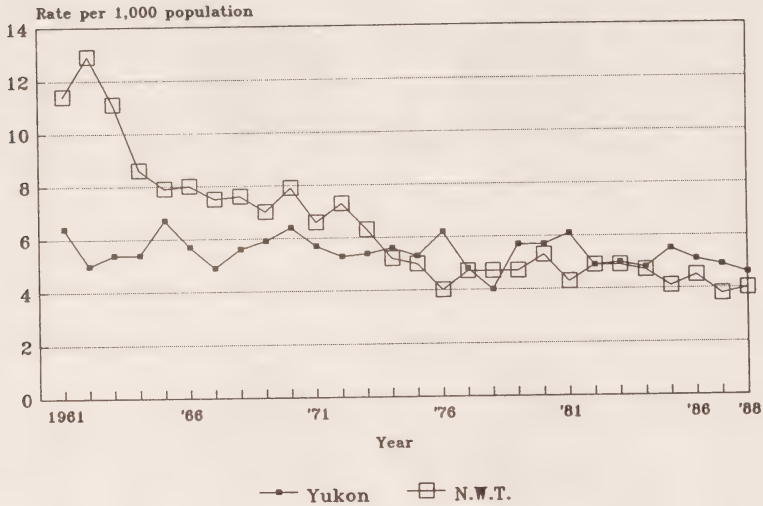
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# North / Mortality

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Chart 34

Mortality Rates,  
Yukon and the Northwest Territories



---

## Highlight

Between 1961 and 1988, mortality rates in the Yukon generally declined from 6.4 to 4.6 deaths per 1,000 population while the rates in the Northwest Territories have declined substantially from 11.4 to 4 deaths per 1,000 population.

Table 34

## Mortality Rates, Yukon and Northwest Territories

1961 - 1988

Year	Mortality Rates Per 1,000 (1)	
	<u>Yukon</u>	<u>N.W.T.</u>
1961	6.4	11.4
1962	5.0	12.9
1963	5.4	11.1
1964	5.4	8.6
1965	6.7	7.9
1966	5.7	8.0
1967	4.9	7.5
1968	5.6	7.6
1969	5.9	7.0
1970	6.4	7.9
1971	5.7	6.6
1972	5.3	7.3
1973	5.4	6.3
1974	5.6	5.2
1975	5.3	5.0
1976	6.2	4.0
1977	4.8	4.7
1978	4.0	4.7
1979	5.7	4.7
1980	5.7	5.3
1981	6.1	4.3
1982	4.9	4.9
1983	5.0	4.9
1984	4.8	4.7
1985	5.5	4.1
1986	5.1	4.5
1987	4.9	3.8
1988	4.6	4.0

Note:

1. Rates are based on Statistics Canada's June 1 population estimates for non-census years. Figures for 1962-1987 are final intercensal estimates, while 1988 figures are preliminary postcensal estimates. For census years 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986 rates were based on census population.

Sources:

1961-1985: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Cat. No. 84-206.  
 1986-1988: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics Division, Ottawa.

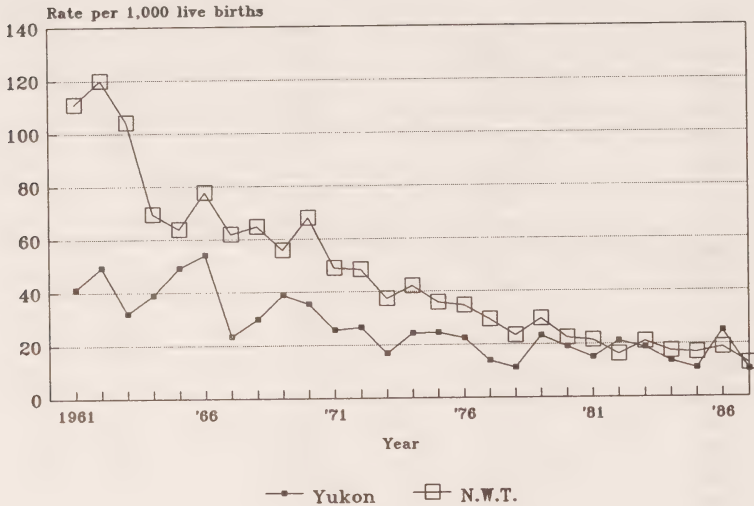
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## North / Infant Mortality

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Chart 35

### Infant Mortality Rates, Yukon and the Northwest Territories



---

### Highlight

Infant mortality rates in the two territories significantly declined over the last 26 years, however the Northwest Territories experienced the steepest decline from 111 deaths in 1961 to 12.5 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1987.

Table 35

# Infant Mortality Rates, Yukon and Northwest Territories

1961 – 1987

Year	Infant Mortality Rates (1) (per 1,000 live births)	
	Yukon	N.W.T.
1961	41.2	111.0
1962	49.4	119.9
1963	32.1	104.2
1964	38.9	69.5
1965	49.1	63.8
1966	54.2	77.7
1967	23.4	62.0
1968	29.7	64.7
1969	39.0	55.9
1970	35.5	68.1
1971	25.7	49.0
1972	26.6	48.4
1973	16.7	37.4
1974	24.2	42.2
1975	24.5	35.9
1976	22.3	34.7
1977	13.9	29.4
1978	11.2	23.3
1979	23.2	29.6
1980	18.9	22.3
1981	14.9	21.5
1982	21.0	16.2
1983	18.5	20.8
1984	13.5	17.3
1985	10.8	16.7
1986	24.8	18.6
1987	10.5	12.5

## Note:

1. Infant mortality refers to deaths of infants under one year of age.

## Sources:

1961–1985: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Cat. No. 84–206.

1986–1987: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics Division, Ottawa.

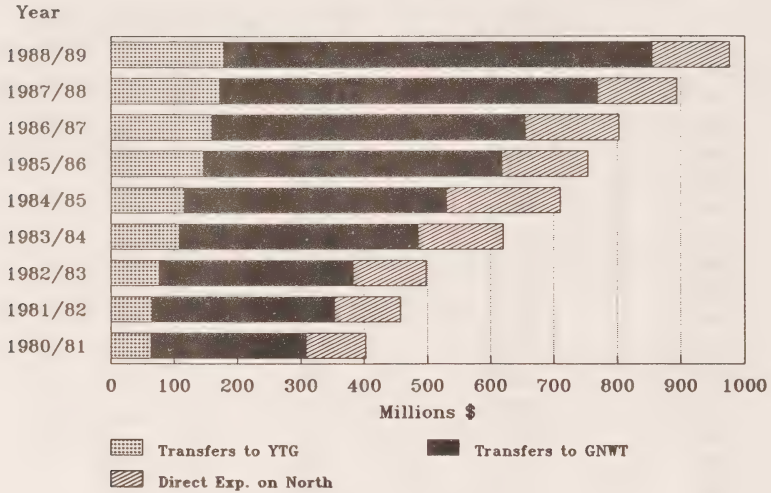
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## North / DIAND Expenditures

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Chart 36

### DIAND Expenditures on the North



---

### Highlights

DIAND expenditures on the North have steadily increased since 1980.

Transfer payments to the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) and to the Yukon Territorial Government (YTG) increased 176 and 181 percent respectively between 1980/81 and 1988/89.

Table 36

## DIAND Expenditures on the North

1980/81-1988/89

Type	Year	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88 (3)	1988/89 (4)
					Thousands of dollars					
Transfers to YTG		63 648	65 032	76 203	108 805	116 953	146 937	160 397	172 686	178 915
Transfers to GNWT		244 235	287 018	304 985	374 927	412 384	471 125	494 168	595 601	674 860
Direct Expenditure on the North (1)		93 964	105 309	116 789	136 533	180 527	135 642	147 556	125 143	122 932
Yukon		22 513	29 718	34 184	37 990	37 260	40 092	46 197	48 633	48 073
N.W.T.		30 966	30 790	33 959	40 284	41 050	37 987	49 800	23 546	22 798
North Generally		40 485	44 801	48 646	58 259	102 217	57 563	51 559	52 964	52 061
<b>Total Expenditure</b> (Current dollars)		<b>401 847</b>	<b>457 359</b>	<b>497 977</b>	<b>620 265</b>	<b>709 864</b>	<b>753 704</b>	<b>802 121</b>	<b>893 430</b>	<b>976 707</b>
Total Expenditure (Constant 81 dollars) (2)		445 507	457 359	458 121	543 615	601 113	622 382	645 830	689 375	723 487

**Notes:**

1. Direct expenditures on the North have been broken down by the location of the principal benefit.
2. Constant dollar series obtained by deflating total DIAND expenditures by the gross domestic product implicit price index (Statistics Canada).
3. 1987/88 figures are forecasts.
4. 1988/89 figures are planned expenditures.
5. The Annual Northern Expenditure Plan was revised in 1989. Some of the figures which appear may therefore differ from previous editions of ANEP.

**Sources:**

Annual Northern Expenditure Plan, (ANEP), DIAND, Ottawa.  
 Statistics Canada, Canadian Economic Observer, Cat. No. 11-010.



---

## North / Employment

---

Chart 37

### Native and Non-Native Employment Distribution Yukon and the Northwest Territories



---

### Highlight

Since 1971, the percentage of Natives aged 15 and over who are employed has increased in both territories, most notably in the Yukon. However, the Native employment population ratios in the N.W.T. and Yukon remain substantially lower than those for non-Natives.



Table 37

# Employment Distribution of Population 15 Years and Over, Yukon and Northwest Territories

1971-1986

	1971		1981		1986	
	<u>Native (1)</u>	<u>Non-Native</u>	<u>Native</u>	<u>Non-Native</u>	<u>Native</u>	<u>Non-Native</u>
<b>YUKON</b>						
Population 15 +	1,530	10,495	2,615	14,370	3,395	14,095
Employed	425	7,280	1,165	10,820	1,520	10,495
Percent employed	27.8	69.4	44.6	75.3	44.8	74.5
<b>NORTHWEST TERRITORIES</b>						
Population 15 +	9,450	10,420	15,380	14,285	18,675	16,255
Employed	3,200	7,360	6,090	11,520	7,505	13,445
Percent employed	33.9	70.6	39.6	80.6	40.2	82.7

**Note:**

1. In 1971 only two aboriginal origins were identified, Indian and Eskimo. Those with Métis origin therefore may have been included as Indian or as some other non-aboriginal origin. There are no separate counts for Métis available. In 1981 and 1986, Métis "ethnic origin" was recognized as a separate Native origin.

**Sources:**

1971: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada.

1981: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Native Peoples Summary Tape.

1986: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Tabulations for DIAND.



## Glossary

### **Adequate Water Supply:**

Refers to pressurized potable water (i.e. piped, well, trucked, other) in a housing unit.

### **Adults in Care:**

DIAND provides funding for care in Type I and II institutions which may be located on reserve or operated by the province. Individuals must be assessed according to provincial standards to determine the level of care required. Residents of institutions are elderly and disabled persons in need of supervision and assistance.

### **Alternative Funding Arrangements (AFA):**

AFA agreements were established by DIAND with Indian bands to allow new and more flexible financial and administrative arrangements in which the primary accountability of the band council is to the band members. The following steps are required to reach an agreement:

#### **Agreements:**

The draft agreement is signed by DIAND and Indian representatives:

#### **Entry confirmed:**

The applicant has been confirmed eligible for AFA and the draft agreement is being developed:

#### **Applications:**

Formal application has been made for AFA and the entry assessment is proceeding.

### **Average Annual Growth Rate:**

The following formula was used to calculate the average annual growth rates:

$$AAGR = (X_1 / X_0)^{1/n} - 1$$

where:  $X_1$  = data for the most recent year in period

$X_0$  = data for the earliest year in period

$n$  = length of period (years)

### **Children in Care:**

Is defined as the number of children who had to be placed away from parental care in order to protect them from neglect and/or abuse or prevent neglect and/or abuse.

### **Dwellings:**

Defined as living accommodations (with at least one separate bedroom) irrespective of occupancy, level of completeness or need for renovation or replacement.

### Geographical Zones:

**Urban:** Is a zone where a band is located within 50 km from the nearest service centre with year-round road access.

**Rural:** Is a zone where a band is located between 50 km and 350 km from the nearest service centre with year-round road access.

**Remote:** Is a zone where a band is located over 350 km from the nearest service centre with year-round road access.

**Special Access:** Is a zone where a band has no year-round road access to the nearest service centre and as a result, experiences a higher cost of transportation.

**Service Centre:** Is a community where the following services are available:

- a)- supplies, material and equipment (ie. construction, office, etc.)
- b)- a pool of skilled or semi-skilled labour
- c)- at least one financial institution
- and d)- Provincial and Federal services.

### Indian Register:

"The Indian Register is a list of all registered Indians (as defined in the Indian Act) which is kept by DIAND. Information on this list concerning the demographic characteristics of the Indian population is updated regularly by band officials and published for December 31 of each year." From Lithwick, Schiff, Vernon, *An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions in Canada*, INAC, 1986.

### Life Expectancy:

"Is an estimation of the average number of years of life remaining to each member of a group of persons. It is calculated on the basis of observed age-specific mortality rates at any particular moment in time, assuming that the risks of dying remain constant from the moment of estimation until the death of all members of the group." From Wilkins, Russell, *Health Status in Canada, 1926-1976*, Institute for Research on Public Policy, May 1980.

### Population Served:

"... Since vital statistics are reported by the regions and represent individuals served by the Medical Services Branch (MSB), the population at risk ... should be population served, not total Indian population. Crude rates are calculated using population served as reported by the regions. MSB data are also subject to variations in coverage. Some regions obtain statistics for both on and off-reserve Indians whereas other regions obtain figures for on-reserve Indians only (e.g. Ontario and Quebec)." From Lithwick, Schiff, Vernon, *An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions in Canada*, INAC, 1986.

**Recipients:**

Are defined as those individuals who receive social assistance payments whereas **Dependants** are all individuals who benefit from the payments.

**Self-government Negotiations:**

Process in which government authority is transferred to Indian and Inuit people. The following steps are required:

**Substantive negotiations:**

Negotiations leading directly to new arrangements which will be effected through legislation.

**Framework negotiations:**

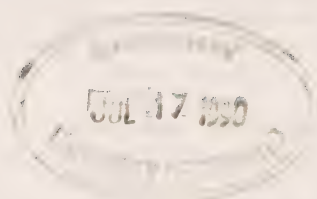
Terms of reference for negotiations: a community's itemization of the authorities desired beyond the Indian Act, the proposed modifications to its governing structures and the new legislative arrangements sought to enable these changes. Workplan and budget for substantive negotiations and the ratification process for any agreements.

**Developmental:**

Research and community consultation.

**Workshops:**

Meetings held by a community or communities to explore and discuss self-government issues and exchange information and experiences among communities.











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# Basic Departmental Data

- 1990 -







## **Basic Departmental Data**

**- 1990 -**

Quantitative Analysis and Socio-demographic Research  
Finance and Professional Services  
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

December 1990

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## Preface

Quantitative Analysis and Socio-demographic Research (QASR) was given the responsibility in 1989 to update the Basic Departmental Data report on an annual basis. Annual updates would not be possible without the cooperation of the various programs in DIAND.

The officers responsible for this edition of Basic Departmental Data - 1990 are Gilles Y. Larocque (Project Manager), R. Pierre Gauvin (Project Leader) assisted by Jeffrey Munroe and Kimberly Thompson.





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## Introduction

At the beginning of a decade characterized by a commitment to progress towards the resolution of outstanding obligations to Canada's First Nations and Northern populations within a new relationship based on self-reliance, it is essential that those involved in this process have available a comprehensive and accurate picture of the progress already achieved by these populations.

Basic Departmental Data is an annual report designed to be a key data reference document on the demographic, social and economic conditions of registered Indians in Canada using departmental administrative databases.

This report provides historical and current statistics on the evolution of the conditions of registered Indians living on reserve over the past 30 years as well as Northerners.

The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) is responsible for the well-being of both aboriginal and non-aboriginal populations in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon either in the form of direct program expenditures or transfer payments to the territorial governments. Data in the chapter on the North pertain to the total population unless otherwise indicated.

Data for this report are derived primarily from departmental administrative data sources as well as sources from departments with an interest in Indian conditions (e.g. Health and Welfare Canada). Subjects covered include: population, education, health, housing and social conditions, self-government and labour force participation.

Basic Departmental Data - 1990 includes projections in the Population and Health Conditions chapters. It was felt that users would benefit by having historical and projected trends to gain better insights on the evolution of the registered Indian population.

The analysis found in this report is essentially descriptive in nature. This report updates the earlier releases of Basic Departmental Data in 1988 and 1989. On each subject, the report presents the statistics in textual, graphic and tabular formats on a two-page spread. On the page opposite each table, highlights pertaining to the table are provided as well as a graphic representation of the information. Appropriate notes and sources are indicated at the bottom of each table. Numbers may differ slightly from the previous releases due to rounding or program / department revisions. These revisions are identified by an "r".

Throughout this report "Indian" means registered or status Indian, that is, persons with status within the meaning of the Indian Act and whose names appear on a register maintained by DIAND.

In June 1985, amendments to the Indian Act were passed by Parliament. These amendments (Bill C-31) restored Indian status and membership rights to individuals and their children who lost them because of discriminatory clauses contained in the previous Indian Act. The reinstatement process is expected to be largely completed by the end of 1990.

In 1989, registered Indians comprised 1.8 percent of the total Canadian population. They were generally affiliated to one of the 596 bands in the country and three-fifths of the population resided on 2,284 reserves and Crown lands.

## Population

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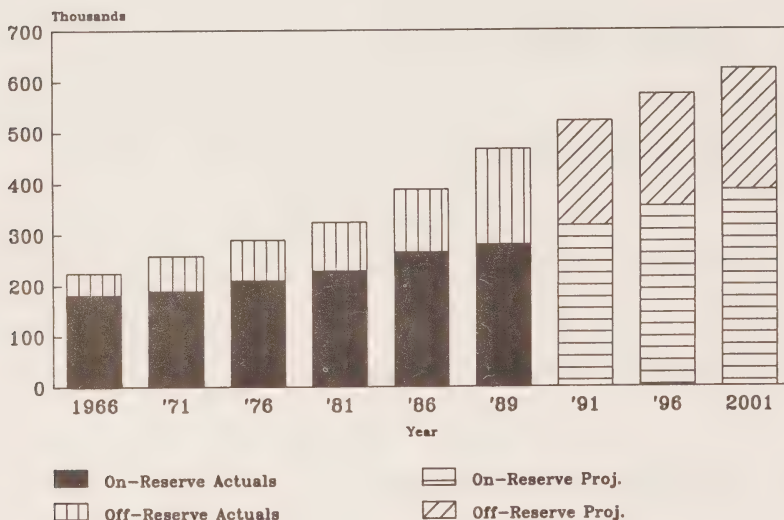
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## Population / Growth

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Chart 1

### Registered Indian Population Growth On and Off Reserve




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### Highlights

The registered Indian population increased from 224,164 in 1966 to 466,337 in 1989, a twofold increase.

With the reinstatement of Indians through Bill C-31, this population is expected to reach approximately 623,000 at the turn of the century, a 34 percent increase from 1989.

Eight out of ten registered Indians lived on reserve in 1966, but this proportion dropped to 60 percent in 1989 and is expected to increase slightly by 2001.

The off-reserve population growth rate, which was quite significant between 1986 and 1989, is largely attributed to the reinstatement of Indians under Bill C-31.



Table 1

# Registered Indian Population and Average Annual Growth Rates (AAGR) On / Off Reserve

Canada, 1966 - 2001

Year	<u>On Reserve (1)</u>			<u>Off Reserve</u>			<u>Total</u>		
	No.	%	AAGR(2)	No.	%	AAGR	No.	%	AAGR
1966	180,418	80.5	0.88	43,746 (3)	19.5	9.58	224,164	100	2.82
1971	188,513	73.2	2.15	69,106 (4)	26.8	2.79	257,619	100	2.32
1976	209,637	72.6	1.65	79,301	27.4	3.96	288,938	100	2.30
1981	227,492	70.3	3.04	96,290	29.7	5.13	323,782	100	3.68
1986 (5)	264,187	68.1	1.62	123,642	31.9	19.23	387,829	100	7.24
1987	268,474	64.6	1.97	147,424	35.4	15.39	415,898	100	6.73
1988	273,766	61.7	2.16	170,118	38.3	9.73	443,884	100	5.06
1989 (6)	279,671	60.0	6.34	186,666	40.0	4.84	466,337	100	5.75
1991	316,273	60.7	2.30	205,188	39.3	1.30	521,461	100	1.91
1996	354,379	61.8	1.70	218,890	38.2	1.64	573,269	100	1.67
2001	385,514	61.9		237,387	38.1		622,901	100	

## Notes:

1. On reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. See Glossary for definition of term.
3. In 1966, the off-reserve total includes 274 individuals whose type of residence was not stated.
4. In 1971, the off-reserve total includes six individuals whose type of residence was not stated.
5. In 1985, the Indian Act was amended to allow, through Bill C-31, the restoration of Indian status to those who had lost it due to discriminatory clauses in the Indian Act. The reinstatement process is expected to be largely completed in 1990/91.
6. The high annual growth rate between 1989 and 1991 is due in part to the upward adjustments of the Indian Register for the purposes of the projections and to the Department's estimate of 86,000 Bill C-31 registrants in 1990/91 plus the growth due to natural increase.
- r. Datum revised.

## Sources:

1966-1989: Indian Register, DIAND.

1991-2001: Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1986-2011, DIAND, 1990.

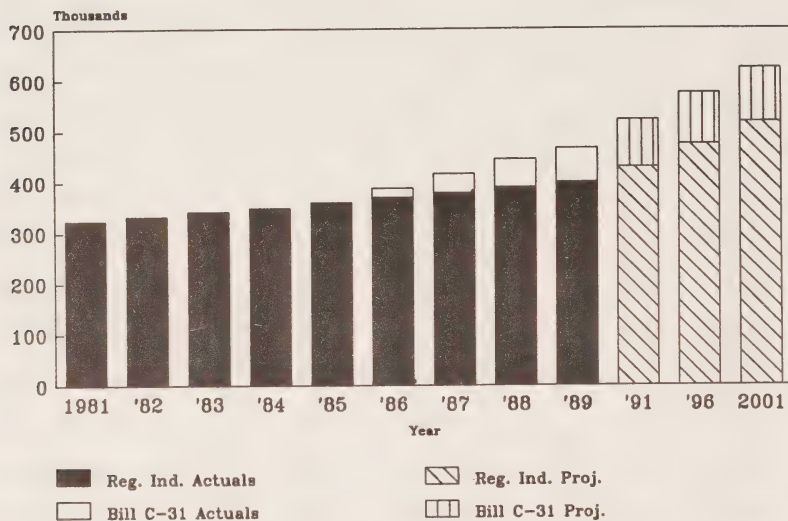
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## Population / Bill C-31

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Chart 2

### Registered Indian Population Growth Showing Bill C-31




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### Highlights

In 1985 at the beginning of the reinstatement process under Bill C-31, approximately 1,600 C-31 registrants were added to the Indian Register.

In 1989 Bill C-31 registrants represented approximately 15 percent of the total registered Indian population.

By 1991, when the reinstatement process is expected to be largely completed, roughly 92,000 Bill C-31 registrants and their offsprings could be added to the Indian Register, representing approximately 18 percent of the total registered Indian population for that year.

1991-2001: Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1986-2011, DIAND, 1990.

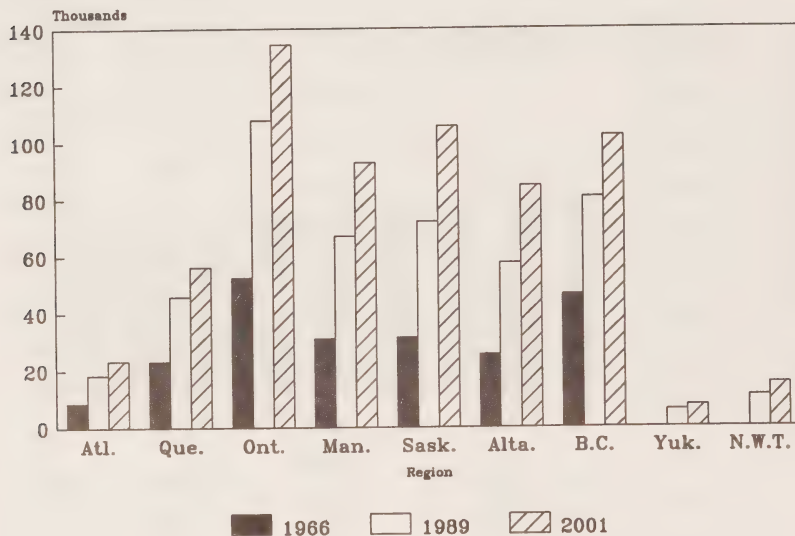
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## Population / Regions

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Chart 3

### Registered Indian Population by Region



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### Highlights

While the total registered Indian population doubled between 1966 and 1989, the biggest regional gains south of 60° were in Saskatchewan and Alberta. This trend is expected to continue until 2001.

In 1989, nearly a quarter of the total Indian population (23%) was located in Ontario, the largest proportion of all regions while slightly over one percent of the Indian population was in the Yukon.

Table 3

## Registered Indian Population by Region

1966 - 2001

Region	1966		1976		1986		1988		1989		1996		2001	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Atlantic	8,494	3.8	10,891	3.8	15,636	4.0	17,711	4.0	18,433	4.0	21,835	3.8	23,398	3.8
Quebec	23,186	10.3	29,580	10.2	38,962	10.0	44,111	9.9	45,742	9.8	53,280	9.3	56,125	9.0
Ontario	52,408	23.4	64,690	22.4	86,544	22.3	101,612	22.9	107,862	23.1	126,755	22.1	134,372	21.6
Manitoba	31,000	13.8	42,311	14.6	57,488	14.8	64,315	14.5	67,092	14.4	84,684	14.8	93,020	14.9
Saskatchewan	31,362	14.0	43,404	15.0	60,545	15.6	68,246	15.4	72,111	15.5	93,250	16.3	105,830	17.0
Alberta	25,432	11.3	34,130	11.8	48,706	12.6	55,290	12.5	57,590	12.3	75,954	13.2	84,684	13.6
B.C.	46,543	20.8	53,342	18.5	66,604	17.2	77,153	17.4	80,742	17.3	96,472	16.8	102,552	16.5
Yukon	5,739		3,181	1.1	4,249	1.1	5,510	1.2	5,973	1.3	7,133	1.2	7,602	1.2
N.W.T.		2.6	7,409	2.6	9,095	2.3	9,936	2.2	10,792	2.3	13,906	2.4	15,318	2.5
Canada		100	288,938	100	387,829	100	443,884	100	466,337	100	573,269	100	622,901	100

## Sources:

1966-1989: Indian Register, DIAND.

1996-2001: Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1986-2011, DIAND, 1990.



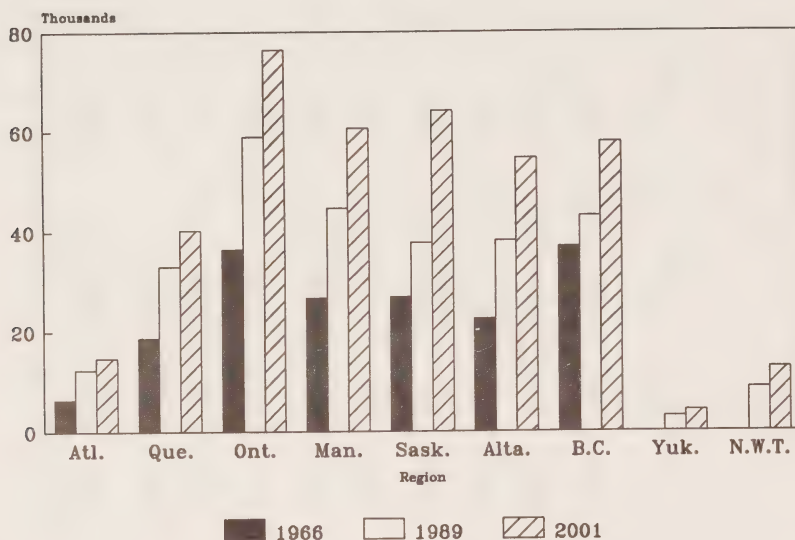
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## Population On Reserve / Regions

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Chart 4

### Registered Indian Population On Reserve by Region




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### Highlights

The regional on-reserve proportions (including Crown lands and settlements) in 1989 ranged from a low of 49 percent in the Yukon to a high of 81 percent in the Northwest Territories.

The biggest regional gains south of 60° were in the Atlantic and Quebec regions where the on-reserve population increased by 92 and 76 percent respectively between 1966 and 1989.

South of 60°, Quebec had the highest proportion of its Indian population living on reserve in 1989 (72%) and is expected to be the same in 2001.

Between 1989 and 2001, the Prairie region is expected to have the largest percentage increase in the on-reserve population among all regions (Saskatchewan 70%, Alberta 43% and Manitoba 36%).

Table 4

## Registered Indian Population On Reserve by Region

1966 - 2001

Region	1966		1976		1986		1988		1989		1996		2001	
	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)
Atlantic	6,444	75.9	8,066	74.1	11,132	71.2	11,989	67.7	12,398	67.3	13,905	63.7	14,775	63.1
Quebec	18,720	80.7	24,198	81.8	31,043	79.7	32,765	74.3	33,029	72.2	38,238	71.8	40,223	71.7
Ontario	36,508	69.7	44,227	68.4	55,289	63.9	57,058	56.2	58,934	54.6	72,229	57.0	76,339	56.8
Manitoba	26,752	86.3	31,723	75.0	41,211	71.7	43,864	68.2	44,646	66.5	55,115	65.1	60,648	65.2
Saskatchewan	26,920	85.8	30,746	70.8	38,744	64.0	36,775	53.9	37,795	52.4	56,442	60.5	64,162	60.6
Alberta	22,573	88.8	26,841	78.6	35,030	71.9	36,863	66.7	38,144	66.2	48,656	64.1	54,630	64.5
B.C.	37,019	79.5	34,073	63.9	40,876	61.4	42,785	55.5	43,054	53.3	54,327	56.3	57,805	56.4
Yukon	}		2,620	82.4	2,463	58.0	3,042	55.2	2,948	49.4	3,905	54.7	4,182	55.0
	}	95.5												
N.W.T.	}		7,143	96.4	8,399	92.3	8,625	86.8	8,723	80.8	11,562	83.1	12,750	83.2
Canada	180,418	80.5	209,637	72.6	264,187	68.1	273,766	61.7	279,671	60.0	354,379	61.8	385,514	61.9

## Notes:

1. On reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. Percentages are based on regional totals shown in Table 3.

## Sources:

1966-1989: Indian Register, DIAND.

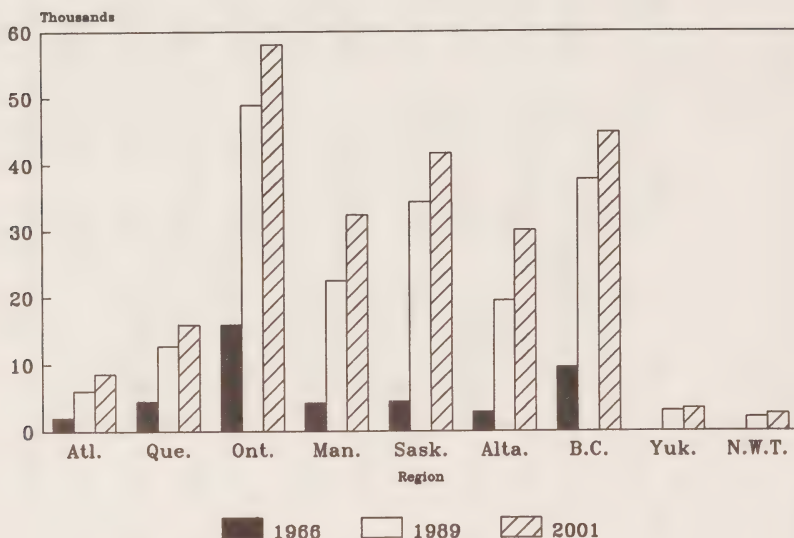
1996-2001: Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1986-2011, DIAND, 1990.



## Population Off Reserve / Regions

Chart 5

### Registered Indian Population Off Reserve by Region



### Highlights

The off-reserve population increased substantially between 1966 and 1989, largely due to the implementation of Bill C-31 in 1985. The population increased from 43,746 in 1966 to 186,666 in 1989.

The proportion of off-reserve Indians increased accordingly from nearly 20 percent in 1966 to 40 percent in 1989, as most Bill C-31 registrants reside off reserve.

All regions have seen their respective share of off-reserve Indians increase. The largest off-reserve regional gains south of 60° between 1966 and 1989 were in Saskatchewan and Alberta with almost eightfold and sevenfold increases respectively. The Quebec region had the lowest increase.

From 1989 to the turn of the century, Alberta and Manitoba are expected to have the largest increases in the off-reserve population south of 60°.

Table 5

## Registered Indian Population Off Reserve by Region

1966 - 2001

Region	1966(1)		1976		1986		1988		1989		1996		2001	
	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)
Atlantic	2,050	24.1	2,825	25.9	4,504	28.8	5,722	32.3	6,035	32.7	7,930	36.3	8,623	36.9
Quebec	4,466	19.3	5,382	18.2	7,919	20.3	11,346	25.7	12,713	27.8	15,041	28.2	15,902	28.3
Ontario	15,900	30.3	20,463	31.6	31,255	36.1	44,554	43.8	48,928	45.4	54,526	43.0	58,032	43.2
Manitoba	4,248	13.7	10,588	25.0	16,277	28.3	20,451	31.8	22,446	33.5	29,570	34.9	32,372	34.8
Saskatchewan	4,442	14.2	12,658	29.2	21,801	36.0	31,471	46.1	34,316	47.6	36,809	39.5	41,669	39.4
Alberta	2,859	11.2	7,289	21.4	13,676	28.1	18,427	33.3	19,446	33.8	27,298	35.9	30,054	35.5
B.C.	9,524	20.5	19,269	36.1	25,728	38.6	34,368	44.5	37,688	46.7	42,145	43.7	44,747	43.6
Yukon	}		561	17.6	1,786	42.0	2,468	44.8	3,025	50.6	3,228	45.3	3,420	45.0
N.W.T.	}	4.5	266	3.6	696	7.7	1,311	13.2	2,069	19.2	2,343	16.8	2,568	16.8
Canada	43,746	19.5	79,301	27.4	123,642	31.9	170,118	38.3	186,666	40.0	218,890	38.2	237,387	38.1

**Notes:**

1. In 1966, numbers include 274 individuals with unstated places of residence distributed as follows: Atlantic 5, Quebec 24, Ontario 51, Manitoba 12, Saskatchewan 33, Alberta 69, B.C. 56, Yukon and N.W.T. 24.

2. Percentages are based on regional totals shown in Table 3.

**Sources:**

1966-1989: Indian Register, DIAND.

1996-2001: Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1986-2011, DIAND, 1990.

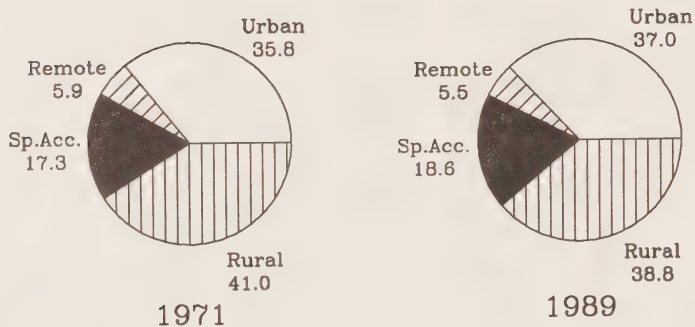
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## Population / Geographical Zones

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Chart 6

### Registered Indian Population On Reserve by DIAND Geographical Zone



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### Highlights

The proportion of on-reserve Indians living in urban, rural, remote or special access areas has remained relatively constant between 1971 and 1989.

In 1989, slightly more than a third of on-reserve Indians (37%) were located in DIAND defined urban zones while almost one-fifth (19%) of Indians were in special access zones where no year-round road access to the nearest service centre is available.

Table 6

# Registered Indian Population Living On Reserve by DIAND Geographical Zone

Canada, 1971 - 1989

Geographical Zone (1)	<u>1971</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1989</u>
Urban					
Number	67,414	76,485	86,816	98,474	103,562
Percent	35.8	36.5	38.2	37.3	37.0
Rural					
Number	77,314	83,392	86,574	102,289	108,511
Percent	41.0	39.8	38.1	38.7	38.8
Remote					
Number	11,108	10,947	13,167	14,224	15,494
Percent	5.9	5.2	5.8	5.4	5.5
Special Access					
Number	32,677	38,813	40,935	49,200	52,096
Percent	17.3	18.5	18.0	18.6	18.6
Total					
Number	188,513	209,637	227,492	264,187	279,663 (2)
Percent	100	100	100	100	100

## Notes:

1. See Glossary for definition of terms.
2. Excludes eight individuals living on reserve or Crown lands from the General Lists with unspecified geographical zones.
3. On reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.

## Sources:

1971-1989: Indian Register, DIAND.

Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone, 1987, Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND.

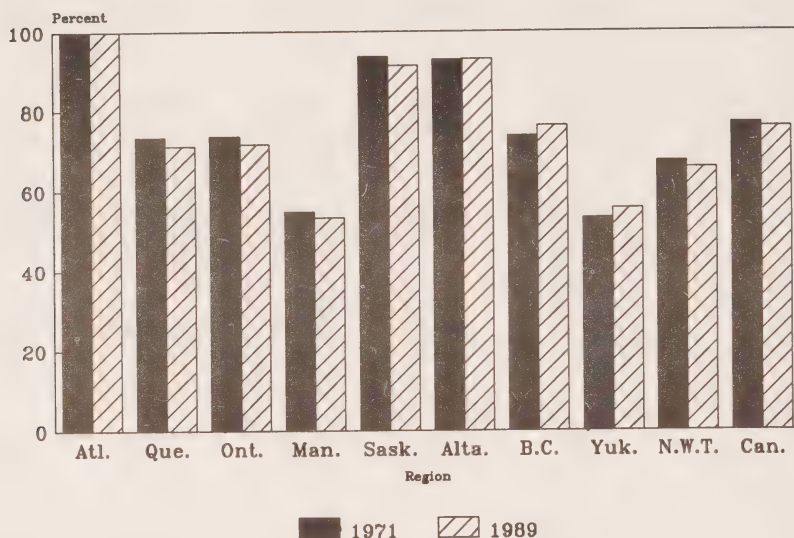
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## Population / Geographical Zones / Regions

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Chart 7-A

### Registered Indian Population On Reserve by Region and DIAND Geographical Zone Urban & Rural




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### Highlights

The regional proportions of on-reserve Indians living in DIAND-defined geographical zones have remained almost constant between 1971 and 1989 (Tables 7-A and 7-B).

Over one-fifth of on-reserve Indians lived in remote and special access areas in 1971.

All Indians living on-reserve in the Atlantic region were located in urban and rural areas while only half of Yukon's Indians were in these areas.

Manitoba had the highest proportion of its on-reserve Indian population (31%) living in special access areas where no year-round road access to the nearest service centre is available.

Table 7-A

# Registered Indian Population Living On Reserve by Region and DIAND Geographical Zone

1971

Zone (1) Region	<u>Urban &amp; Rural</u>		<u>Remote</u>		<u>Special Access</u>		<u>Total (2)</u>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Atlantic	7,021	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	7,021	100
Quebec	15,105	73.4	1,296	6.3	4,177	20.3	20,578	100
Ontario	27,937	73.6	911	2.4	9,110	24.0	37,958	100
Manitoba	15,828	54.8	3,986	13.8	9,070	31.4	28,884	100
Saskatchewan	26,440	93.6	678	2.4	1,130	4.0	28,248	100
Alberta	23,142	92.8	0	0.0	1,796	7.2	24,938	100
B.C.	23,860	73.7	2,784	8.6	5,730	17.7	32,374	100
Yukon	1,247	53.1	897	38.2	204	8.7	2,348	100
N.W.T.	4,148	67.3	556	9.0	1,460	23.7	6,164	100
Canada	144,728	76.8	11,108	5.9	32,677	17.3	188,513	100

**Notes:**

1. See Glossary for definition of terms.
2. Includes six individuals whose place of residence was unstated, distributed as follows: Ontario 1, Manitoba 1, Saskatchewan 2 and Alberta 2.
3. On reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.

**Sources:**

Indian Register, DIAND, 1971.

Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone, 1987, Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND.



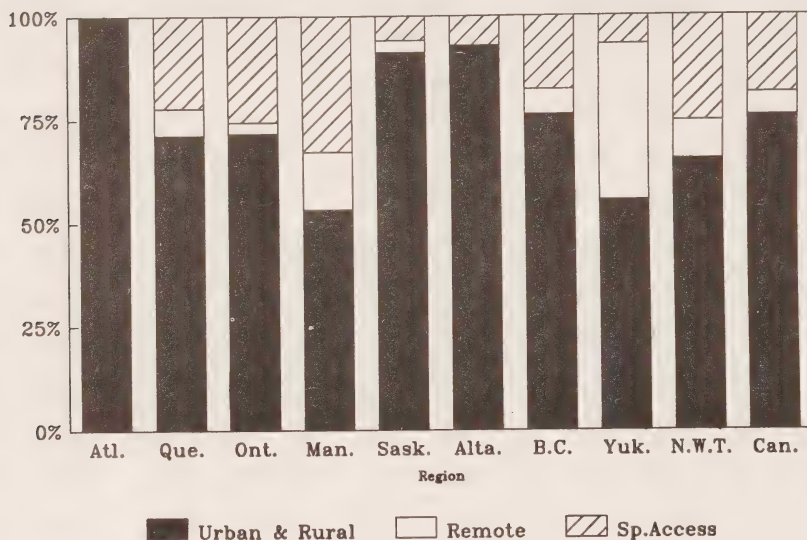
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## Population / Geographical Zones / Regions

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Chart 7-B

### Registered Indian Population On Reserve by Region and DIAND Geographical Zone, 1989




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### Highlights

The regional distribution of the on-reserve Indian population by DIAND geographical zones has remained relatively constant between 1971 and 1989 (Tables 7-A and 7-B).

As in 1971, three-quarters of on-reserve Indians lived in urban and rural areas in 1989.

At least nine out of ten Indians in the Atlantic, Alberta and Saskatchewan regions were located in urban and rural areas in 1989.



Table 7-B

# Registered Indian Population Living On Reserve by Region and DIAND Geographical Zone

1989

Zone (1) Region	<u>Urban &amp; Rural</u>		<u>Remote</u>		<u>Special Access</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Atlantic	12,398	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	12,398	100
Quebec	23,516	71.2	2,169	6.6	7,343	22.2	33,028	100
Ontario	42,232	71.7	1,535	2.6	15,160	25.7	58,927	100
Manitoba	23,806	53.3	6,210	13.9	14,630	32.8	44,646	100
Saskatchewan	34,522	91.3	1,043	2.8	2,230	5.9	37,795	100
Alberta	35,437	92.9	0	0.0	2,707	7.1	38,144	100
B.C.	32,807	76.2	2,629	6.1	7,618	17.7	43,054	100
Yukon	1,637	55.5	1,109	37.6	202	6.9	2,948	100
N.W.T.	5,718	65.6	799	9.2	2,206	25.3	8,723	100
Canada (2)	212,073	75.8	15,494	5.5	52,096	18.6	279,663	100

**Notes:**

1. See Glossary for definition of terms.
2. Excludes eight individuals living on reserve or Crown lands from the General Lists with unstated geographical zones.
3. On reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.

**Sources:**

Indian Register, DIAND, 1989.

Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone, 1987, Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND.



## Health Conditions

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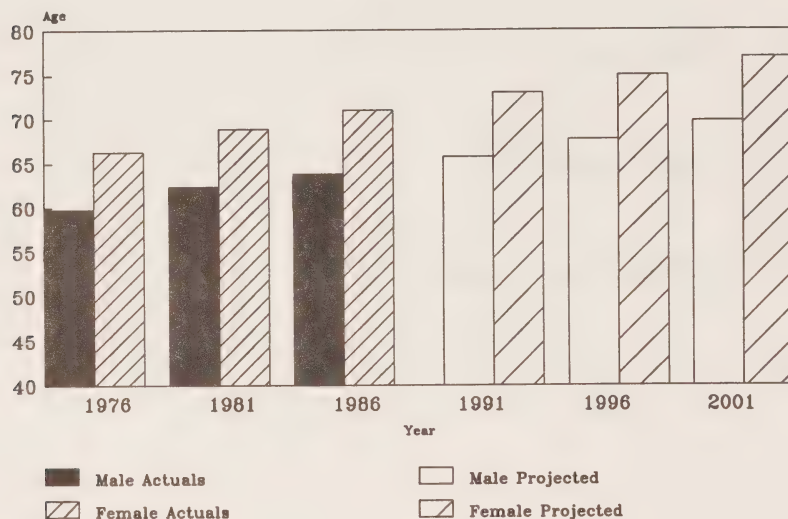
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## Life Expectancy

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Chart 8

### Registered Indian Population, Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex




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### Highlights

Life expectancy at birth for registered Indians is increasing and will continue to increase.

Between 1976 and 2001, the life expectancy at birth of Indians is expected to increase by approximately 10 years for both sexes.

The gap between sexes will continue to increase until 2001. The gap in 1976 was 6.5 years in favour of females and could climb to 7.2 years by 2001.

Life expectancy for males increased from 59.8 in 1976 to an expected 69.8 years in 2001 while that for females should increase from 66.3 to 77.0 years.

Table 8

**Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex, Registered Indian Population**  
**Canada, 1976 - 2001**

<u>Life Expectancy at Birth (1)</u>		
Year	Male	Female
1976	59.8	66.3
1981	62.4	68.9
1986	63.8	71.0
1991	65.7	73.0
1996	67.7	75.0
2001	69.8	77.0

**Note:**

1. See Glossary for definition of term.

**Source:**

Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1986-2011, DIAND, 1990.

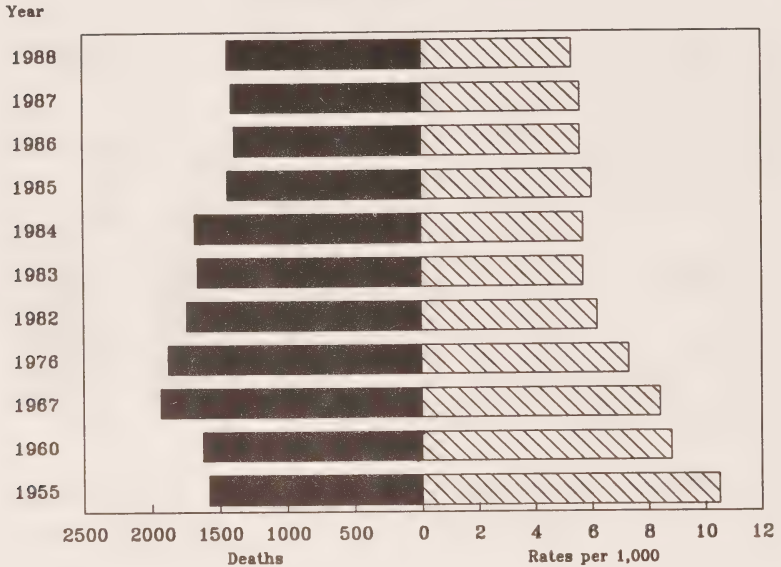
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## Mortality Rates

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Chart 9

### Registered Indian Population Deaths and Mortality Rates



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### Highlight

While the number of deaths between 1955 and 1988 was relatively constant, averaging approximately 1,600 deaths per year over the period, the registered Indian mortality rates have decreased significantly from 10.5 to 5.3 deaths per 1,000 population in 1988.

Table 9

## Deaths and Mortality Rates, Registered Indian Population

Canada, 1955 - 1988

Year	<u>Number of Deaths</u>	<u>Mortality Rates (1)</u> (per 1,000)
1955	1,578	10.5 (2)
1960	1,623	8.8
1967	1,932	8.4
1976	1,875	7.3
1982	1,740 <sup>r</sup>	6.2 <sup>r</sup>
1983	1,658 <sup>r</sup>	5.7
1984	1,675	5.7
1985	1,432	6.0
1986	1,380 <sup>r</sup>	5.6 <sup>r</sup>
1987	1,405	5.6 (3)
1988	1,435	5.3 (3)

**Notes:**

1. Mortality rates have been calculated using Health and Welfare Canada data. The population numbers do not correspond exactly to the Indian Register population numbers.
2. Since the mortality rate for 1955 was not available from Health and Welfare Canada, this figure was estimated using the number of registered Indians in 1955 derived from "Indian Conditions: A Survey".
3. Rates for 1987 and 1988 no longer include N.W.T. Indians because of the transfer of health services to the Government of the Northwest Territories.
4. Population served by Health and Welfare Canada. See Glossary for definition of term.
- r. Datum revised.

**Sources:**

- 1955-1967: Annual Reports, Health and Welfare Canada.  
 1976: Indian and Inuit of Canada, Health Status Indicators 1974-1983, Health and Welfare Canada, Ottawa, 1986.  
 1982-1988: Demographics and Statistics Division, Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare Canada.



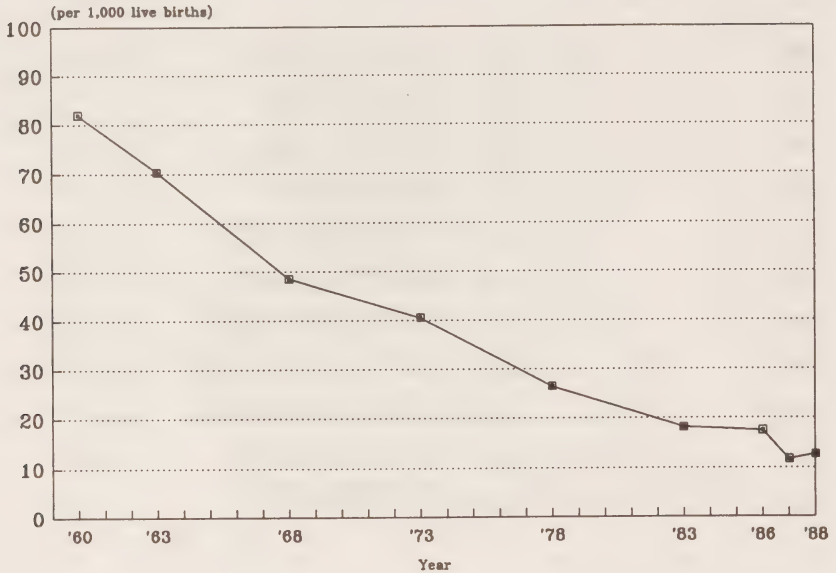
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## Infant Mortality Rates

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Chart 10

### Registered Indian Population, Infant Mortality Rates



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### Highlights

One factor in the increased life expectancy of registered Indians is the declining infant mortality rate.

Over the past 28 years, infant mortality rates for Indians have dropped dramatically from 82.0 in 1960 to 11.7 per 1,000 live births in 1987. In 1988 however, the infant mortality rate increased to 12.7 per 1,000 live births.

Table 10

# **Infant Deaths and Infant Mortality Rates, Registered Indian Population**

**Canada, 1960 - 1988**

Year	<u>Number of Infant Deaths (1)</u>	<u>Number of Live Births</u>	<u>Infant Mortality Rates (per 1,000)</u>
1960	617	7,522	82.0
1963	568	8,071	70.4
1968	n/a	n/a	48.6
1973	273	6,717	40.6
1978	192	7,239	26.5
1983	146	8,029	18.2
1986	119 <sup>r</sup>	6,817 <sup>r</sup>	17.5 <sup>r</sup>
1987	87	7,465	11.7 (2)
1988	100	7,872	12.7 (2)

## **Notes:**

1. Infants are children of one year of age and under.
2. Rates for 1987 and 1988 no longer include N.W.T. Indians because of the transfer of health services to the Government of the Northwest Territories.
3. Population served by Health and Welfare Canada. See Glossary for definition of term.
- r. Datum revised.

## **Sources:**

- 1960-1973: Annual Reports, Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare Canada.  
 1978-1983: Indian and Inuit of Canada, Health Status Indicators 1974-1983, Health and Welfare Canada, Ottawa, 1986.  
 1986-1988: Demographics and Statistics Division, Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare Canada.

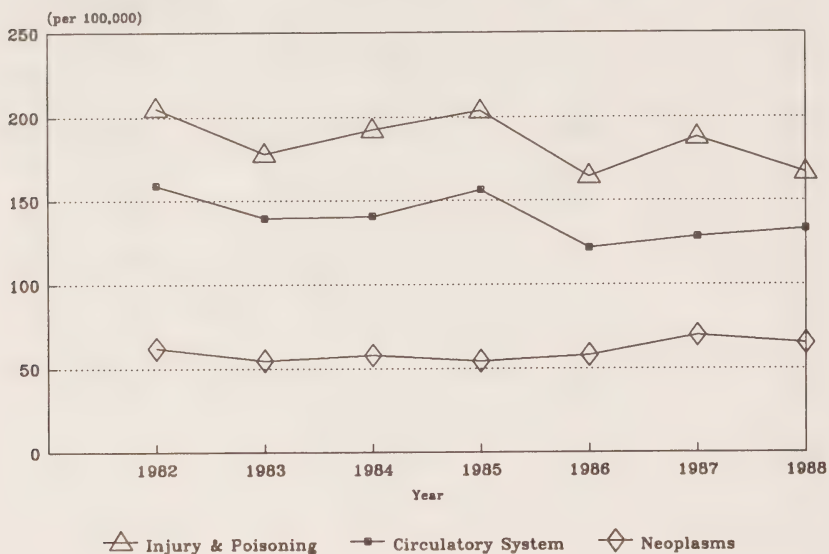
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## Mortality Rates by Cause

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Chart 11

### Registered Indian Population, Mortality Rates by Major Cause



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### Highlights

Between 1982 and 1988, Injury and Poisoning has been the major cause of death among registered Indians with an average of 186 deaths per 100,000 over the period. The second major cause of death has been Circulatory System disorders followed by Neoplasms with an average of 140 and 60 deaths per 100,000 respectively over the period.

Deaths associated with Digestive System disorders have decreased by at least 50 percent in six years, from 34.4 in 1982 to 16.4 deaths per 100,000 in 1988.

While the overall mortality rate declined over the 1982-1988 period, certain causes of death have increased. Among these are deaths associated with the Nervous System and Sense Organs which increased from 4.6 in 1982 to 10 deaths per 100,000 in 1988, a twofold increase.

Table 11

## Mortality Rates by Cause, Registered Indian Population

## Canada, 1982 - 1988 (Revised)

Classification of Diseases	1982	1983	1984	Rates per 100,000			
				1985	1986	1987 (1)	1988 (1)
I. Infectious & Parasitic	9.2	6.5	11.9	8.9	13.8	9.6	6.0
II. Neoplasms	62.0	54.8	57.9	54.4	58.0	69.8	65.1
III. Endocrine, Metabolic & Immunity Disorders	15.2	10.3	7.5	16.4	12.6	20.0	12.7
IV. Blood and Blood-forming Organs	0.4	2.1	1.4	0.8	2.4	1.2	3.0
V. Mental Disorders	9.2	8.9	4.4	5.5	6.1	4.0	7.1
VI. Nervous System & Sense Organs	4.6	4.4	6.5	6.7	5.7	9.2	10.0
VII. Circulatory System	159.2	139.7	140.7	156.4	122.0	128.5	133.2
VIII. Respiratory System	44.3	51.3	47.3	46.4	40.5	43.5	44.7
IX. Digestive System	34.4	28.1	22.1	24.5	23.5	18.4	16.4
X. Genito-Urinary System	9.9	9.6	9.2	7.6	6.5	8.8	8.9
XI. Complic. of Pregnancy, Childbirth, etc.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	1.1
XII. Skin & Subcutaneous Tissues	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
XIII. Musculoskeletal System	1.4	0.7	3.1	2.1	0.8	1.6	1.5
XIV. Congenital Anomalies	7.4	14.7	10.6	9.3	12.6	9.6	7.4
XV. Conditions from Perinatal Period	17.7	11.0	11.2	14.8	12.6	9.2	10.0
XVI. Symptoms, Signs & Ill-defined Conditions	25.2	24.3	20.1	25.7	33.6	25.5	27.2
XVII. Injury and Poisoning	205.3	178.0	192.4	203.6	164.6	187.9	166.7
Others	10.3	22.6	22.8	19.8	42.6	12.8	12.7
TOTAL	616.9	567.5	570.2	603.8	557.8	559.8	534.1

**Notes:**

1. Rates for 1987 and 1988 no longer include N.W.T. Indians because of the transfer of health services to the Government of the Northwest Territories.

2. Population served by Health and Welfare Canada. See Glossary for definition of term.

**Source:**

Demographics and Statistics Division, Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare Canada.

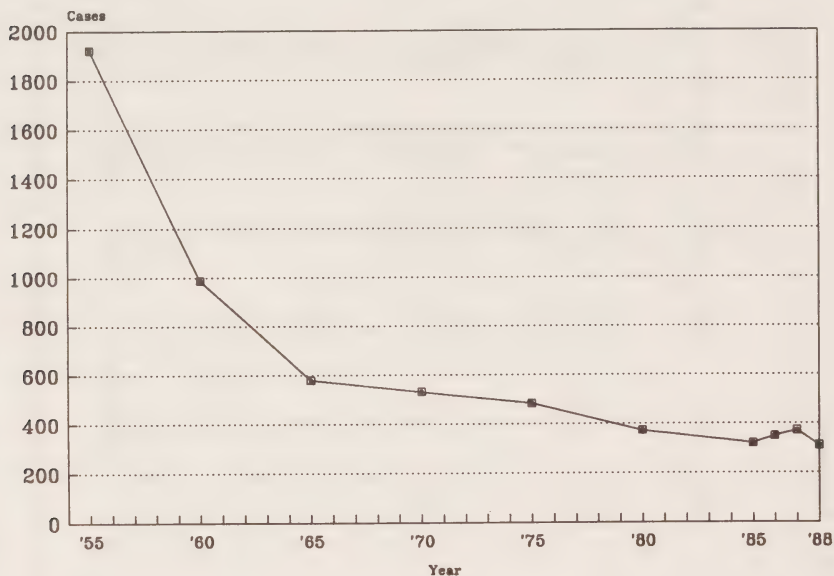
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## Tuberculosis

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Chart 12

### Registered Indian Population, Tuberculosis Cases



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### Highlights

Although the number of tuberculosis cases decreased over the last 33 years from 1,922 in 1955 to 311 in 1988, little improvement has been made since 1980, averaging approximately 345 cases per year between 1980 and 1988.

Between 1985 and 1987, the number of new and reactivated cases of tuberculosis had risen approximately eight percent a year. However from 1987 to 1988, the number of cases dropped by 16 percent to reach 311.

Table 12

**Tuberculosis Cases, Registered Indian Population****Canada, 1955 - 1988**

Year	<u>Cases (1)</u>
1955	1,922
1960	987
1965	579
1970	531
1975	484
1980	373
1985	320
1986	350
1987	372
1988	311

**Note:**

1. Includes new and reactivated cases.

**Sources:**1955-1970: Tuberculosis Statistics, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Cat. No. 83-206.1975-1986: Tuberculosis Statistics, Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 82-212.

1987-1988: Health Division, Statistics Canada.





**Education**

◆	<b>Enrolment</b>	<b>34</b>
◆	<b>Consecutive Years of Schooling</b>	<b>36</b>
◆	<b>Post-secondary Enrolment</b>	<b>38</b>
◆	<b>Band-operated Schools</b>	<b>40</b>
◆	<b>Enrolment by School Type</b>	<b>42</b>

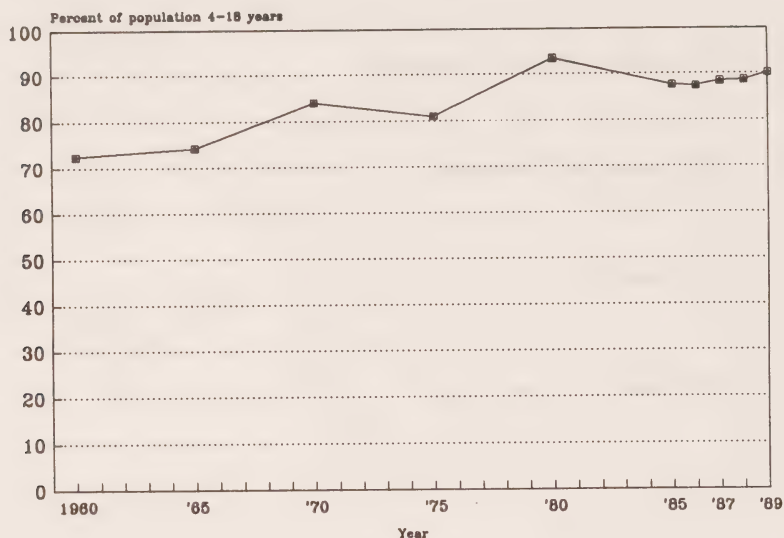
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## Enrolment

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Chart 13

### Enrolment in Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Schools On Reserve



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### Highlights

The number of on-reserve children enrolled in elementary and secondary schools has been increasing in the last three decades. It doubled between 1960/61 and 1989/90, reaching almost 88,200 students in 1989/90.

Enrolment is increasing not only due to the increase in the school-age population, but also due to increases in the enrolment rate.

The percentage of school-aged children living on reserve enrolled in kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools has increased from 72 percent in 1960/61 to 90 percent in 1989/90.

Table 13

# Enrolment in Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Schools On Reserve

Canada, 1960/61 - 1989/90

Year	<u>Enrolment (1)</u>	<u>Population 4-18 Years</u>	<u>Enrolment Rate</u>
1960/61 (2)	41,671	57,550	72.4%
1965/66 (2)	54,670	73,632	74.2%
1970/71	68,449	81,531	84.0%
1975/76	71,817	88,660	81.0%
1980/81	82,801	88,581	93.5%
1985/86	80,623	92,080	87.6%
1986/87	82,271	94,169	87.4%
1987/88	84,271	95,336	88.4%
1988/89	85,582	96,606	88.6%
1989/90	88,158	97,751	90.2%

## Notes:

1. Total enrolment include registered, non-registered Indians and Inuit in Grades K4 to 13.
2. A breakdown of on/off-reserve Indian population was not available in 1960/61 and 1965/66. Based on 1975 Indian Register data, off reserve was estimated to be 26 percent of the total population. Data were also not available for the 4-18 population for 1960/61 and was estimated to be 42 percent of the total Indian population.
3. On reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.

## Sources:

### Enrolment:

1960-1975: Nominal Roll, Statistics Division, DIAND.

1980-1985: Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND.

1986-1989: Year End Status Report on Performance Indicators, National, DIAND.

### Population:

Indian Register, DIAND.

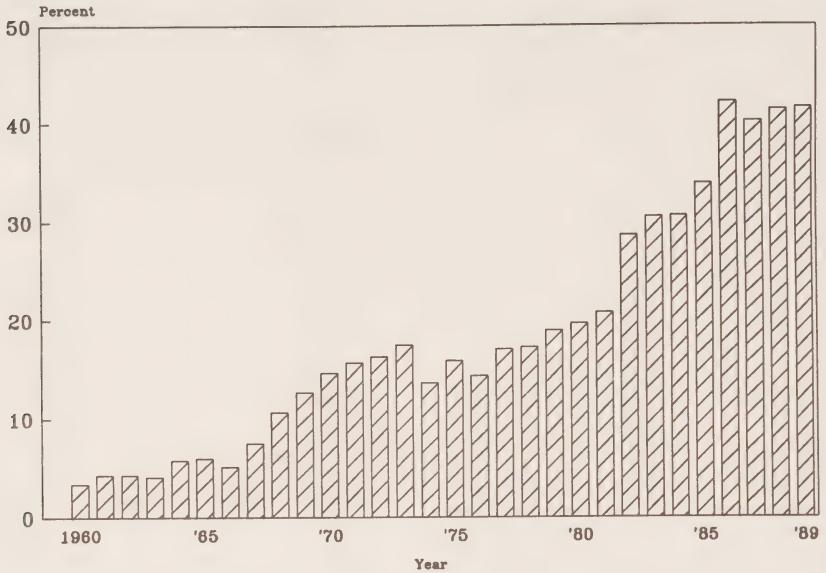
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## Consecutive Years of Schooling

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Chart 14

### On-Reserve Students Remaining Until Grade XII or XIII for Consecutive Years of Schooling



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### Highlights

Indian children are increasingly successful in their schooling.

The percentage of Indian children who are in grade XII or XIII after consecutive years of schooling has increased from 3.4 percent in 1960/61 to 41.6 percent in 1989/90.

Table 14

# **On-Reserve Students Remaining Until Grade XII or XIII for Consecutive Years of Schooling**

**Canada, 1960/61 - 1989/90**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1960/61	3.4	1975/76	15.8
1961/62	4.3	1976/77	14.3
1962/63	4.3	1977/78	17.0
1963/64	4.1	1978/79	17.2
1964/65	5.8	1979/80	18.9
1965/66	6.0	1980/81	19.6
1966/67	5.1	1981/82	20.7
1967/68	7.5	1982/83	28.6
1968/69	10.6	1983/84	30.5
1969/70	12.6	1984/85	30.6
1970/71	14.6	1985/86	33.9
1971/72	15.6	1986/87	42.2
1972/73	16.2	1987/88	40.2
1973/74	17.4	1988/89	41.4 <sup>r</sup>
1974/75	13.6	1989/90	41.6 (1)

**Note:**

1. Preliminary. The percentage for 1989/90 was obtained by dividing the number of students in grade XII and XIII in 1989/90 by the number of students in Grade 1 in 1978/79. These percentages are underestimated since Quebec students graduate in Grade 11.
- r. Datum revised.

**Sources:**

1960/61-1977/78:

Statistics Division, Program Services Branch, DIAND.

1978/79-1989/90:

Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND.

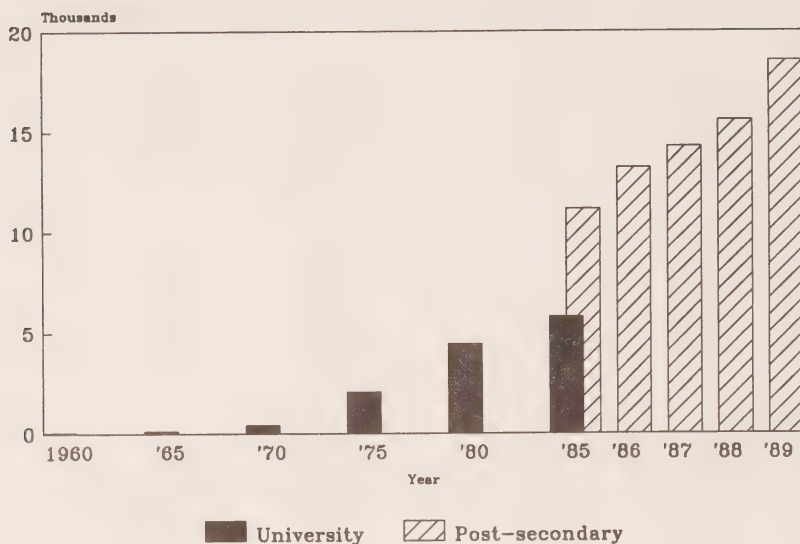
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## Post-secondary Enrolment

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Chart 15

### Registered Indian Population, Enrolment in University and Post-secondary Institutions



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### Highlights

The number of registered Indians enrolled in University increased from 60 in 1960/61 to 5,800 in 1985/86.

The number of Indians enrolled in post-secondary institutions increased 66 percent between 1985/86 and 1989/90, from 11,170 to 18,535.

Table 15

# Enrolment in University and Post-secondary Institutions Registered Indian Population

Canada, 1960/61 - 1989/90

Year	University <u>Enrolment</u>	Post-secondary <u>Enrolment (1)</u>
1960/61	60	n/a
1965/66	131	n/a
1970/71	432	n/a
1975/76	2,071	n/a
1980/81	4,455	n/a
1985/86	5,800	11,170
1986/87	n/a	13,196
1987/88	n/a	14,242
1988/89	n/a	15,572 ' (2)
1989/90	n/a	18,535 (2)

## Notes:

1. Includes Bill C-31 population. Total number enrolled in post-secondary institutions also includes the number enrolled at university.
  2. Numbers include students in the University and College Entrants Program (UCEP).
- r. Datum revised.

## Sources:

### University Enrolment:

- 1960: Facts and Figures, Departmental Statistics, DIAND, 1971.  
1965-1975: Full-time University Enrolment of Registered Indians, Research Branch, DIAND.  
1980-1985: Education Branch, DIAND.

### Post-secondary:

- 1985-1987: Year End Status Report on Performance Indicators, DIAND.  
1988-1989: Education Branch, DIAND.



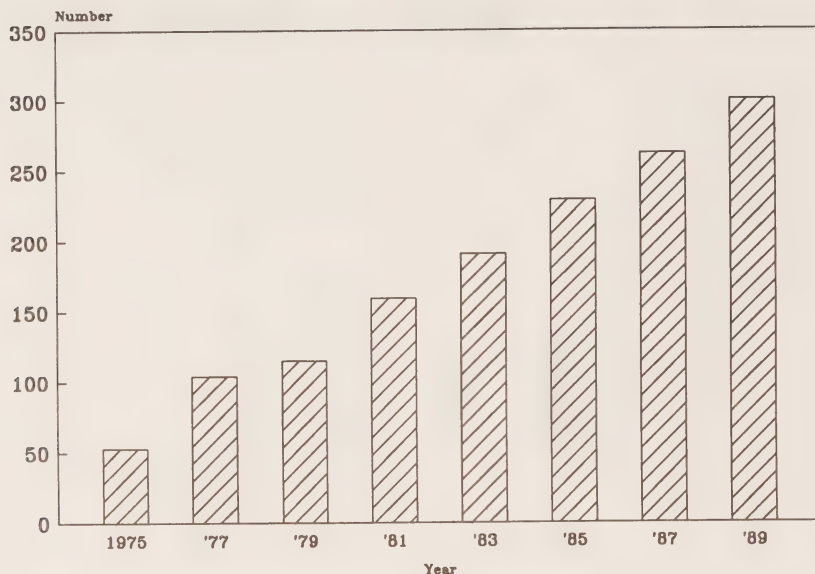
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## Band-operated Schools

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Chart 16

### Band-operated Schools



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### Highlights

Indian bands and Tribal Councils are assuming more control in the education of Indian children on reserve.

The number of band-operated schools increased from 53 in 1975/76 to 300 in 1989/90, a fivefold increase.

Table 16

**Band-operated Schools****Canada, 1975/76 - 1989/90**

Year	Band-operated Schools (1)
1975/76	53
1976/77	64
1977/78	104
1978/79	107
1979/80	115
1980/81	133
1981/82	159
1982/83	181
1983/84	191
1984/85	203
1985/86	229
1986/87	243
1987/88	262
1988/89	280
1989/90	300

**Note:**

1. Band-operated schools are defined as schools operated directly by an Indian band.

**Sources:**

1975-1978: Nominal Roll, Statistics Section (Management Services), DIAND.

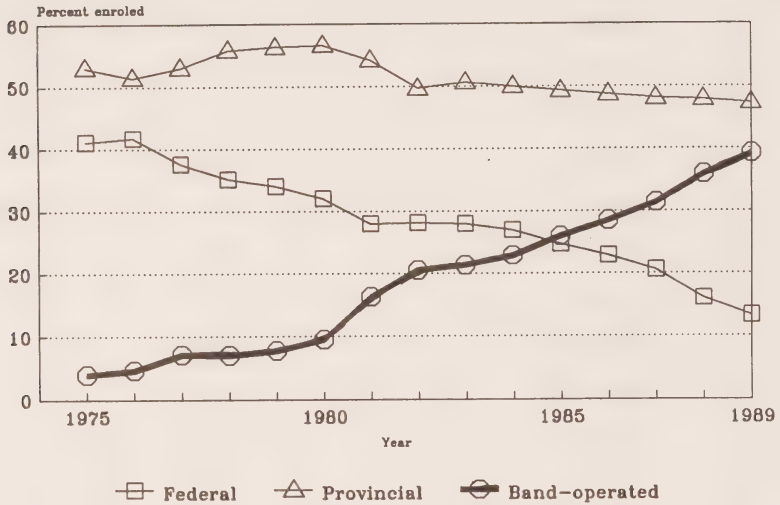
1979-1985: Nominal Roll, Education Directorate, DIAND.

1986-1989: Year End Status Report on Performance Indicators, DIAND.

## Enrolment by School Type

Chart 17

### Registered Indian Population, Enrolment by School Type



### Highlights

The government's commitment to increased Indian control of Indian education is reflected in the enrolment trends. The proportion of children enrolled in band-operated schools is increasing while the proportion enrolled in federal or provincial schools is declining.

The proportion of children enrolled in band-operated schools increased ninefold from approximately four percent in 1975/76 to nearly 40 percent in 1989/90.

The proportion enrolled in federal schools in 1989/90 dropped to 13 percent from 41 percent in 1975/76.

The proportion of students enrolled in provincial schools dropped between 1975/76 and 1989/90, from 53 to 47 percent.

Table 17

**Enrolment by School Type, On-Reserve Population****Canada, 1975/76 - 1989/90**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Federal</u>	<u>Provincial</u>	<u>Band-operated</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Total</u>
1975/76	29,581	38,079	2,842	1,315	71,817
1976/77	30,012	36,884	3,340	1,481	71,717
1977/78	29,412	41,358	5,639	1,679	78,088
1978/79	28,605	45,438	5,796	1,520	81,359
1979/80	27,742	45,742	6,311	1,442	81,237
1980/81	26,578	46,852	7,879	1,492	82,801
1981/82	22,525	43,652	13,133	1,156	80,466
1982/83	21,825	38,511	15,912	1,164	77,412
1983/84	21,893	39,474	16,715	n/a	78,082
1984/85	21,669	40,080	18,372	n/a	80,121
1985/86	19,943	39,712	20,968	n/a	80,623
1986/87	18,811	40,053	23,407	n/a	82,271
1987/88	17,322	40,520	26,429	n/a	84,271
1988/89	13,783	40,954	30,845	n/a	85,582
1989/90	11,764	41,720	34,674	n/a	88,158

**Sources:**

1975-1978: Nominal Roll, Statistics Section (Management Services), DIAND.

1979-1989: Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND.



**Social Conditions**

♦	<b>Children in Care</b>	<b>46</b>
♦	<b>Per Child Expenditures</b>	<b>48</b>
♦	<b>Adults in Residential Care</b>	<b>50</b>
♦	<b>Per Adult Expenditures</b>	<b>52</b>
♦	<b>Social Assistance Recipients and Dependents</b>	<b>54</b>
♦	<b>Social Assistance Expenditures</b>	<b>56</b>

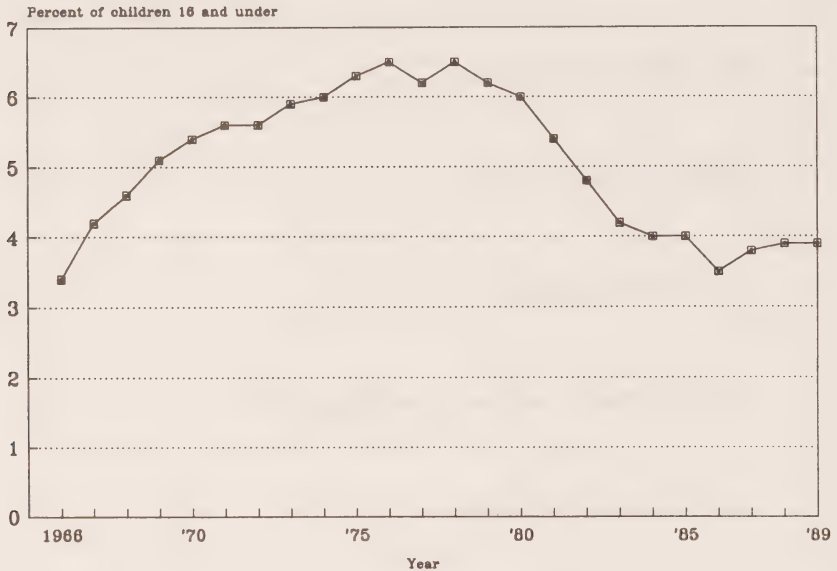
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## Children in Care

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Chart 18

### Registered Indian Population On Reserve, Children in Care



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### Highlights

The ratio of registered Indian children in care to Indian children aged 16 and under peaked at about 6.5 percent in the mid-seventies and has since gradually declined to 3.5 percent in 1986/87.

Since 1987/88, the ratio increased slightly to stabilize at 3.9 percent in 1989/90.

In 1989/90, the number of children in care stood at 4,178 children.



Table 18

**On-Reserve Children in Care, Registered Indian Population****Canada, 1966/67 - 1989/90**

Fiscal Year	Children in Care (1)	Children Aged 16 and under	Percent	Fiscal Year	Children in Care (1)	Children Aged 16 and under	Percent
1966/67	3,201	93,101	3.4%	1978/79	6,177	94,866	6.5%
1967/68	3,946	93,484	4.2%	1979/80	5,820	94,414	6.2%
1968/69	4,310	94,616	4.6%	1980/81	5,716	94,916	6.0%
1969/70	4,861	94,698	5.1%	1981/82	5,144	94,608	5.4%
1970/71	5,156	95,048	5.4%	1982/83	4,577	96,105	4.8%
1971/72	5,336	94,777	5.6%	1983/84	4,105	98,379	4.2%
1972/73	5,336	94,906	5.6%	1984/85	3,887	97,586	4.0%
1973/74	5,582	94,634	5.9%	1985/86	4,000	99,213	4.0%
1974/75	5,817	96,960	6.0%	1986/87	3,603	101,841	3.5%
1975/76	6,078	96,493	6.3%	1987/88	3,836	101,537	3.8%
1976/77	6,247	96,417	6.5%	1988/89	3,989	102,529	3.9%
1977/78	6,017	96,780	6.2%	1989/90	4,178	105,992	3.9%

**Notes:**

1. The total number of children in care calculated by Social Development Branch is obtained by dividing the total number of case-days by 365. Child care cases do not include preventive and alternate approaches to child and family services (eg. homemakers). See Glossary for definition of Children in Care. Excludes Indians residing in the N.W.T. and Newfoundland.

**Sources:****Children in Care:**

1966/67-1980/81: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, 1978, Cat. No. 86-511.  
 1981/82-1989/90: Social Development Branch, DIAND.

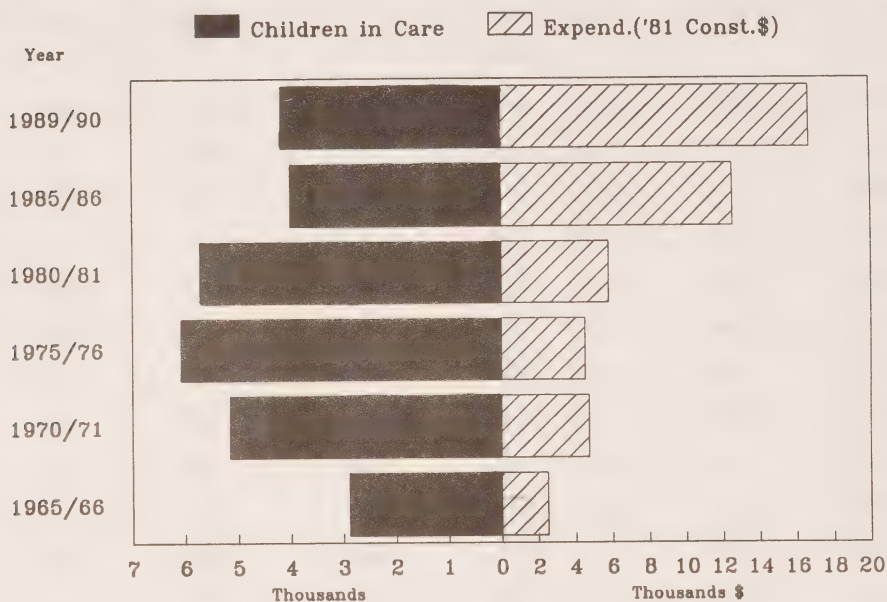
**Children aged 16 and under:**

Indian Register, DIAND.

## Per Child Expenditures

Chart 19

### Registered Indian Population, Children in Care and Per Child Expenditures



### Highlight

While the number of children in care fluctuated since 1980/81, the total expenditures expressed in 1981 constant dollars have been increasing.

Per child expenditures in constant 1981 dollars have increased gradually from approximately \$2,500 in 1965/66 to under \$17,000 per child in 1989/90, an almost sevenfold increase.

Table 19

# Total and Per Child Expenditures, Registered Indian Population Living On Reserve

Canada, 1965/66 - 1989/90

Fiscal Year	Children in Care (1)	Total Expenditures (Current \$)	Per Child Expenditures (Current \$)	Total Expenditures (81 Constant \$)	Per Child Expenditures (81 Constant \$)
1965/66	2,889	2,464,000	853	7,247,059	2,509
1970/71	5,156	10,042,000	1,948	24,492,683	4,750
1975/76	6,078	16,076,000	2,645	27,480,342	4,521
1980/81	5,716	29,485,700	5,158	33,167,267	5,803
1981/82	5,144	34,740,700	6,754	34,740,700	6,754
1982/83	4,577	37,578,200	8,210	33,915,343	7,410
1983/84	4,105	43,673,900	10,639	37,264,420	9,078
1984/85	3,887	50,734,100	13,052	41,483,320	10,672
1985/86	4,000	63,868,400	15,967	50,211,006	12,553
1986/87	3,603	71,979,700	19,978	54,365,332	15,089
1987/88	3,836	80,455,800	20,974	58,216,932	15,176
1988/89	3,989	96,457,800	24,181	67,077,747 <sup>r</sup>	16,816 <sup>r</sup>
1989/90	4,178	105,628,400	25,282	69,952,583	16,743

## Notes:

1. The number of children in care calculated by the Social Development Branch is obtained by dividing the number of case-days by 365. Child care cases do not include preventive and alternate approaches to child and family services (eg. homemakers). As a result, per child expenditures are over-estimated. See Glossary for definition of Children in Care. Excludes Indians residing in N.W.T. and Newfoundland.
  2. The expenditures in constant dollars have been estimated using the Consumer Price Index based on the year 1981 from Statistics Canada.
- r. Datum revised.

## Sources:

1965/66-1970/71: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, 1978, Cat. No. 86-201  
 1971/72-1980/81: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, Other Programs, 1982, Cat. No. 86-511.  
 1981/82-1989/90: Social Development Branch, DIAND.

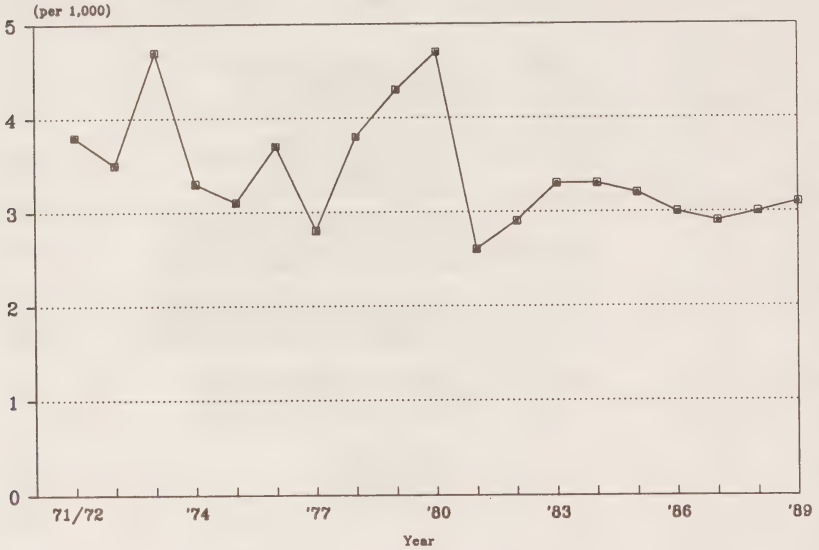
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## Adults in Residential Care

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Chart 20

### Registered Indian Population, Adults in Care



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### Highlight

Over the last two decades, the average proportion of Indian adults in residential care dropped slightly. From 3.7 per 1,000 in the seventies, this ratio decreased to 3.2 per 1,000 Indian adults on average in the eighties.

Table 20

**Adults in Residential Care,  
Registered Indian Population Living On Reserve**

**Canada, 1971/72 - 1989/90 (Revised)**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Adults in Care (1)</b>	<b>Adult Population (2)</b>	<b>Ratio (per 1,000)</b>
1971/72	335	87,585	3.8
1972/73	319	90,093	3.5
1973/74	434	92,489	4.7
1974/75	325	98,441	3.3
1975/76	318	102,282	3.1
1976/77	389	106,100	3.7
1977/78	313	110,193	2.8
1978/79	432	112,664	3.8
1979/80	500	116,505	4.3
1980/81	567	121,263	4.7
1981/82	329	125,388	2.6
1982/83	386	131,880	2.9
1983/84	447	137,315	3.3
1984/85	479	143,205	3.3
1985/86	479	148,441	3.2
1986/87	459	153,947	3.0
1987/88	456	157,997	2.9
1988/89	494	162,229	3.0
1989/90	515	167,611	3.1

**Notes:**

1. See Glossary for definition of term. Excludes Indians residing in N.W.T. and Newfoundland. Indian adults in care were resident on a reserve, Crown land or settlement prior to the provision of care. Adult care cases do not include in-home care.
2. Population 17 years of age and over.
- r. Datum revised.

**Sources:**

**Adults in Care:**

- 1971/72-1980/81: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, Other Programs, 1982, Cat. No. 86-511.  
 1981/82-1989/90: Social Development Branch, DIAND.

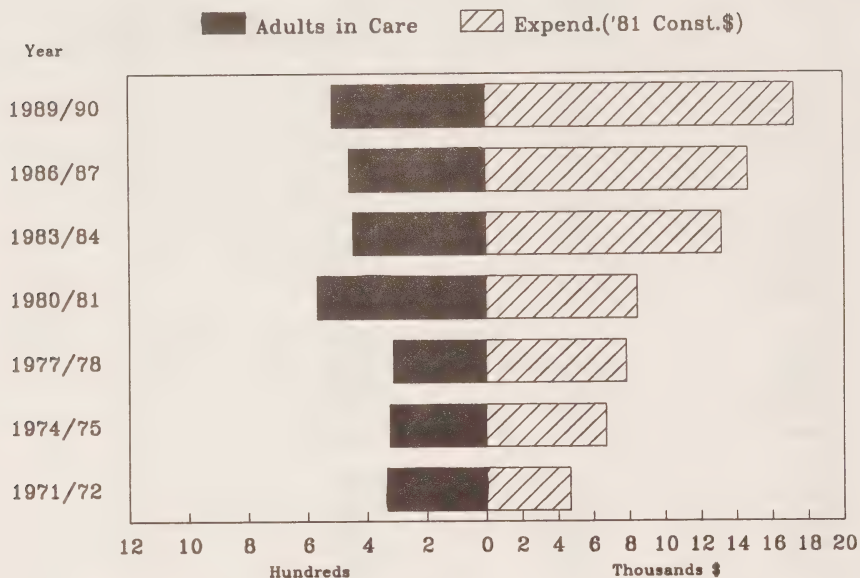
**Adult Population:**

Indian Register, DIAND.

## Per Adult Expenditures

Chart 21

### Registered Indian Population, Adults in Care and Per Adult Expenditures



### Highlights

In 1989/90, a total of 515 Indian adults were in residential care, a four percent increase from the previous year.

Slightly over \$26,000 was required to cover the cost of care for one Indian adult in a residential home or institution in 1989/90.

Expressed in 1981 constant dollars, the average cost per adult increased over three and one-half times between 1971/72 and 1989/90, from \$4,690 to \$17,277.



Table 21

**Total and Per Adult Expenditures,  
Registered Indian Population Living On Reserve in Residential Care  
Canada, 1971/72 - 1989/90 (Revised)**

Fiscal Year	Adults in Care (1)	Total Expenditures (Current \$)	Per Adult Expenditures (Current \$)	Total Expenditures (81 Constant \$)	Per Adult Expenditures (81 Constant \$)
1971/72	335	663,000	1,979	1,571,090	4,690
1972/73	319	693,000	2,172	1,567,873	4,915
1973/74	434	759,000	1,749	1,594,538	3,674
1974/75	325	1,149,000	3,535	2,176,136	6,696
1975/76	318	1,330,000	4,182	2,273,504	7,149
1976/77	389	1,636,000	4,206	2,600,954	6,686
1977/78	313	1,662,000	5,310	2,447,717	7,820
1978/79	432	2,936,000	6,796	3,972,936	9,197
1979/80	500	3,224,000	6,448	3,995,043	7,990
1980/81	567	4,257,000	7,508	4,788,526	8,445
1981/82	329	3,972,800	12,075	3,972,800	12,075
1982/83	386	5,636,900	14,603	5,087,455	13,180
1983/84	447	6,900,700	15,438	5,887,969	13,172
1984/85	479	7,675,600	16,024	6,276,043	13,102
1985/86	479	8,245,600	17,214	6,482,390	13,533
1986/87	459	8,916,300	19,425	6,734,366	14,672
1987/88	456	9,761,500	21,407	7,063,314	15,490
1988/89	494	11,653,200	23,589	8,103,755	16,404
1989/90	515	13,435,400	26,088	8,897,616	17,277

**Notes:**

1. See Glossary for definition of term. Excludes Indians residing in N.W.T. and Newfoundland. Indian adults in care were resident on a reserve, Crown land or settlement prior to the provision of care. Adult cases do not include in-home care. As a result, per adult expenditures are over-estimated.
2. The expenditures in constant dollars have been calculated using the Consumer Price Index based on the year 1981 from Statistics Canada.

**Sources:**

1971/72-1980/81: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, Other Programs, 1982, Cat. No. 86-511.

1981/82-1989/90: Social Development Branch, DIAND.



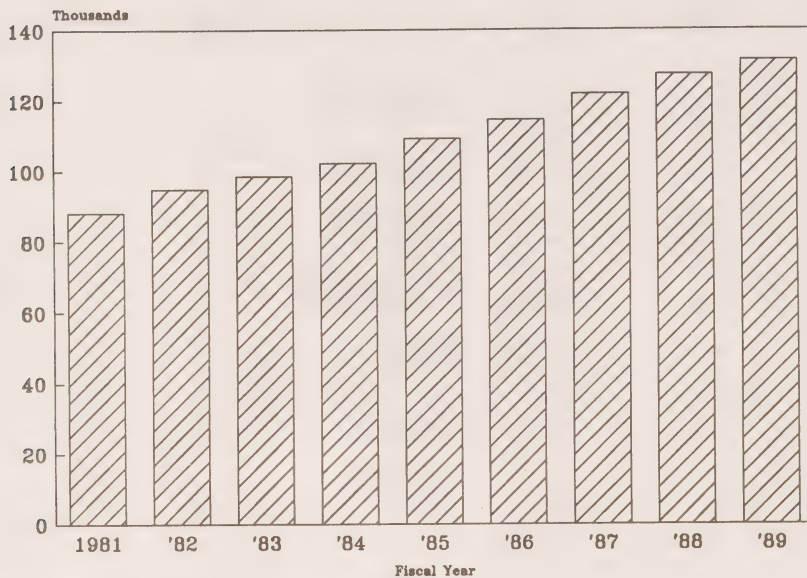
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## Social Assistance Recipients and Dependants

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Chart 22

### Registered Indian Population, Average Number of Social Assistance Dependants



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### Highlights

The average annual number of social assistance dependants among registered Indians has increased 49 percent in the last eight years from slightly over 88,000 dependants in 1981/82 to over 131,000 in 1989/90.

The ratio between social assistance recipients and dependants for Indians remained relatively constant between 1981 and 1989, fluctuating between 2.2 and 2.3.

Table 22

**Average Annual Number of Social Assistance Recipients  
and Dependants per Month, Registered Indian Population**

**Canada, 1981/82 - 1989/90**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b><u>Average Annual Number of Recipients per Month (1)</u></b>	<b><u>Average Annual Number of Dependants per Month (2)</u></b>
1981/82	39,146	88,079
1982/83	42,101	94,726
1983/84	43,750	98,438
1984/85	45,408	102,168
1985/86	48,494	109,112
1986/87	50,879	114,478
1987/88	54,170	121,882
1988/89	56,573	127,290
1989/90	59,680	131,297

**Notes:**

1. The number of single recipients has been estimated by Social Development Branch to be 50 percent of the average annual number of recipients per month. See Glossary for definition of Recipients. Excludes Indians residing in N.W.T. and Newfoundland.
2. The average annual number of dependants living in a family has been calculated by multiplying the annual average number of recipients living in a family by the average size which has been estimated to be 3.5. The total average number of dependants is the sum of the annual average number of single recipients and the average number of dependants living in a family. Excludes Indians residing in N.W.T. and Newfoundland.

**Source:**

Social Development Branch, DIAND.

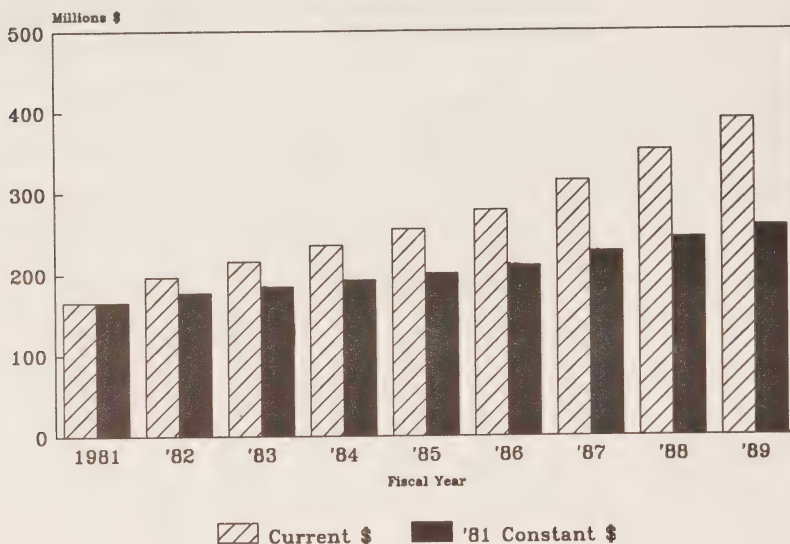
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## Social Assistance Expenditures

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Chart 23

### Registered Indian Population, Social Assistance Expenditures



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### Highlights

Total social assistance expenditures, expressed in 1981 constant dollars, doubled between 1973/74 and 1989/90.

Expenditures per recipient have been relatively constant from 1981/82 to 1989/90 averaging just over \$4,200 per year over the period.

Table 23

# Social Assistance Expenditures, Registered Indian Population

Canada, 1973/74 - 1989/90

Fiscal Year	Number of Recipients (1)	Total Expenditures (Current \$)	Per Recipient (Current \$)	Total Expenditures (81 Constant \$) (2)	Per Recipient (81 Constant \$)
1973/74	n/a	53,319,000	n/a	112,014,706	n/a
1974/75	n/a	64,105,000	n/a	121,410,985	n/a
1975/76	n/a	73,023,000	n/a	124,825,641	n/a
1976/77	n/a	78,660,000	n/a	125,055,644	n/a
1977/78	n/a	85,753,000	n/a	126,293,078	n/a
1978/79	n/a	105,983,000	n/a	143,414,073	n/a
1979/80	n/a	122,004,400	n/a	151,182,652	n/a
1980/81	n/a	141,985,300	n/a	159,713,498	n/a
1981/82	39,146	165,030,100	4,216	165,030,100	4,216
1982/83	42,101	196,241,700	4,661	177,113,448	4,207
1983/84	43,750	216,157,600	4,941	184,434,812	4,216
1984/85	45,408	235,433,500	5,185	192,504,906	4,239
1985/86	48,494	255,288,200	5,264	200,698,270	4,139
1986/87	50,879	278,070,900	5,465	210,023,338	4,128
1987/88	54,170	314,446,000	5,805	227,529,667	4,200
1988/89	56,573	351,706,500	6,217	244,580,320 <sup>r</sup>	4,323 <sup>r</sup>
1989/90	59,680	390,017,600	6,535	258,289,801	4,328

## Notes:

1. See Glossary for definition of term. Excludes Indians residing in N.W.T. and Newfoundland.
2. The expenditures in constant dollars have been calculated using the Consumer Price Index based on the year 1981 from Statistics Canada.
- r. Datum revised.

## Source:

Social Development Branch, DIAND.



## Housing Conditions

♦	Dwellings	60
		—
♦	Dwellings / Infrastructure	62
		—

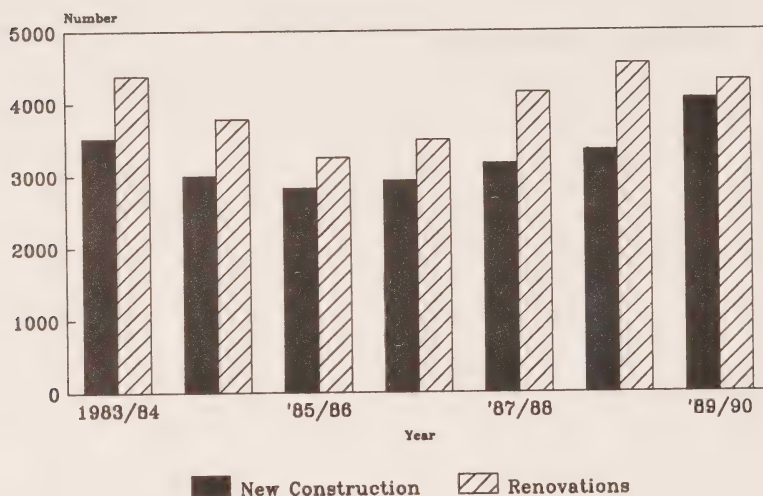
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## Dwellings

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Chart 24

### New and Renovated Dwelling Units On Reserve



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### Highlights

Between 1983/84 and 1989/90, an average of 3,263 new dwelling units per year were built on reserve. In 1989/90 slightly over 4,000 new units were constructed.

Approximately 4,000 dwelling units on average per year were renovated between 1983/84 and 1989/90.



Table 24

**Total Number of New and Renovated Dwelling Units On Reserve**  
**Canada, 1983/84 - 1989/90**

Dwellings (1)		
Year	<u>Number of New Dwelling Units (2)</u>	<u>Number of Renovated Dwelling Units</u>
1983/84	3,517	4,380
1984/85	2,999	3,780
1985/86	2,831	3,250
1986/87	2,929	3,490
1987/88	3,166	4,141
1988/89	3,345	4,538
1989/90	4,053	4,301

**Notes:**

1. Excludes dwellings in the N.W.T. and Inuit communities of Northern Quebec as well as dwellings of bands under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement since 1984 and the Sechelt Band since 1986. See Glossary for definition of term.
2. Includes regular DIAND subsidy and Bill C-31 DIAND subsidy.

**Source:**

Housing Directorate, DIAND.

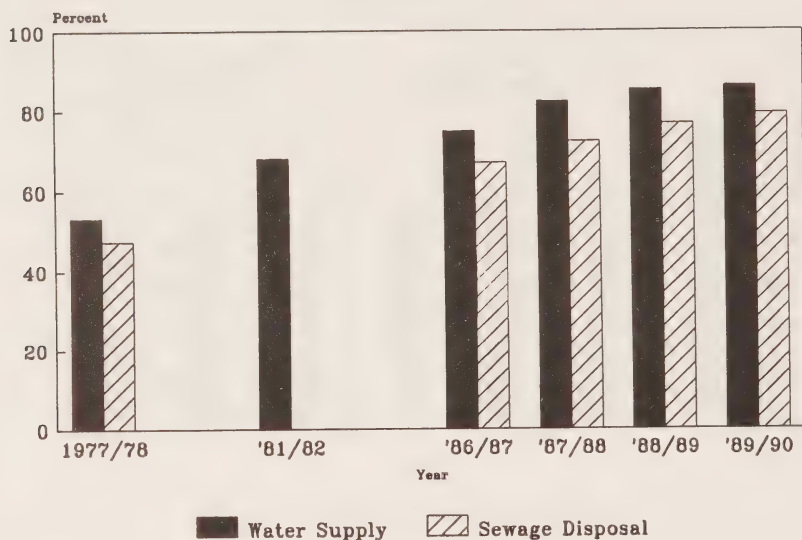
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## Dwellings / Infrastructure

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Chart 25

### On-Reserve Dwellings with Adequate Water Supply and Sewage Disposal



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### Highlights

In 1989/90, 86 percent of dwellings on reserve had adequate water supply compared to slightly over half in 1977/78.

The proportion of dwellings with adequate sewage disposal also increased considerably from 47 percent in 1977/78 to 79 percent in 1989/90.

Table 25

# **Dwellings with Adequate Water Supply and Sewage Disposal On Reserve**

**Canada, 1977/78 - 1989/90**

Year	Infrastructure (1)			
	Adequate Water Supply		Adequate Sewage Disposal	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1977/78	19,723	53.3	17,539	47.4
1981/82	30,087	68.0	n/a	n/a
1986/87	40,026	74.8	35,874	67.0
1987/88	49,951	82.3	43,793	72.2
1988/89	50,094	85.2	45,020	76.6
1989/90 (2)	52,081	86.1	47,839	79.1

---

**Notes:**

1. See Glossary for definition of terms.
2. The 1989/90 infrastructure data are estimates based on 60,509 units surveyed as of March 31, 1990.

**Source:**

CMDB, Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND.



## Self-government

♦	Self-government Negotiations	66
♦	Alternative Funding Arrangements	68
♦	Devolution	70

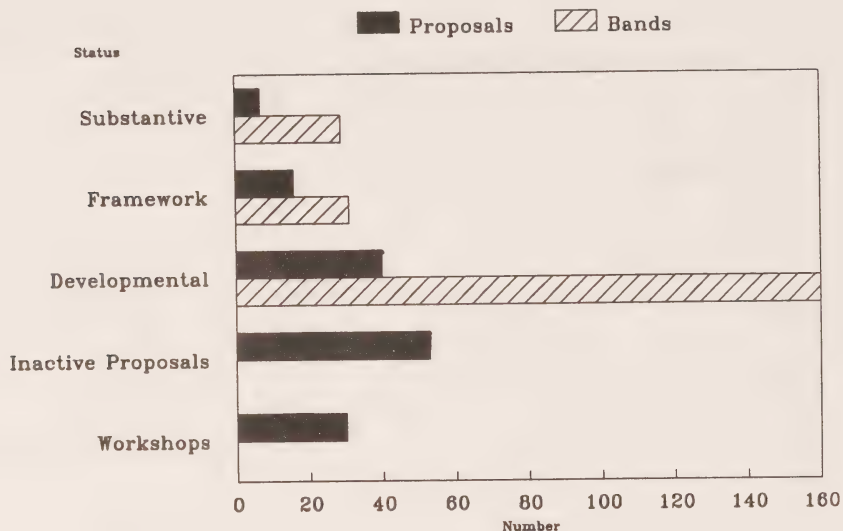
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## Self-government Negotiations

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Chart 26

### Self-government Negotiations




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### Highlights

As of June 1990, a total of 146 proposals were submitted by Indian bands to achieve self-government.

As of June 1990, the Sechelt band and the James Bay Cree were the only bands to reach self-government but seven proposals involving 29 bands were in the final stages prior to legislation in Parliament.

Fifty six proposals are presently at other stages of negotiations involving a total of 191 bands.

Table 26

**Self-government Negotiations****Canada, June 1990**

Status (1)	<u>Number of Proposals</u>	<u>Number of Bands</u>
Substantive Negotiations	7	29
Framework Negotiations	16	31
Developmental	40	160
Inactive Proposals	53	n/a
Workshops	30	n/a
Total Proposals Received to Date	146	

**Note:**

1. See Glossary for definition of terms under Self-government Negotiations.

**Source:**

Self-government Negotiations Branch Status Report, April/May/June 1990, Self-government Sector, DIAND.



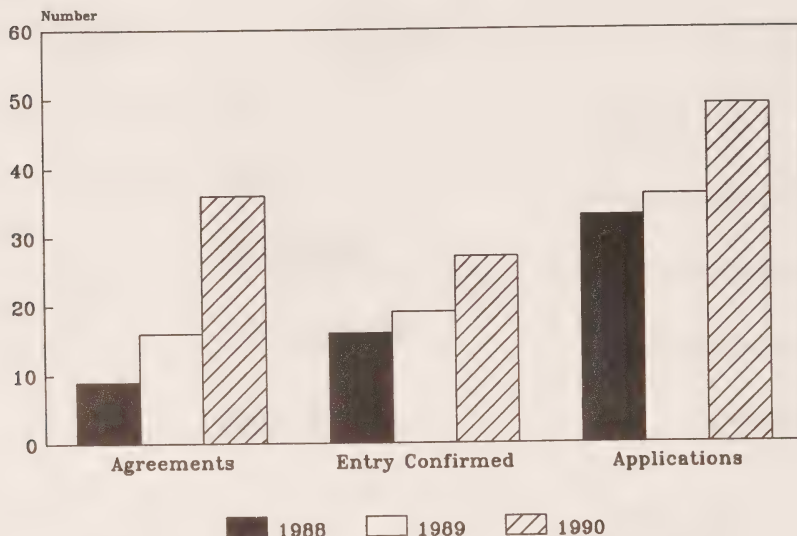
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## Alternative Funding Arrangements

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Chart 27

### Alternative Funding Arrangements - Agreements by Stage of Development



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### Highlights

Indian bands are increasingly involved in the development of alternative funding arrangements (AFA) as a stepping stone towards self-determination.

There has been a fourfold increase in the number of signed agreements between Indian leaders and DIAND representatives. In 1988, only nine AFA agreements were signed compared to 36 in 1990 (involving 79 bands). One of the agreements was with a Tribal Council involving 14 bands.

A total of 76 proposals involving 140 bands in 1990 were at various stages of development.

Table 27

**Alternative Funding Arrangements****Canada, 1988 - 1990**

Status (1)	<u>Number of Proposals</u>			<u>Bands Involved</u>		
	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990
Signed Agreements	9	16	36	21	38	79
Entry Confirmed	16	19	27	29	27	45
Applications	33	36	49	54	45	95

**Note:**

1. See Glossary for definition of terms under Alternative Funding Arrangements.

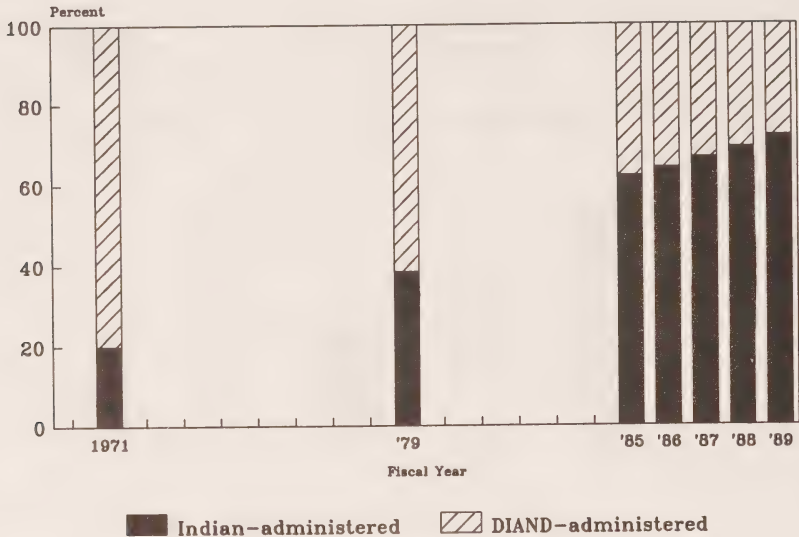
**Source:**

Alternative Funding Arrangements Status Report, DIAND.

## Devolution

Chart 28

### Indian-administered Expenditures as a Percent of Indian & Inuit Program Expenditures



### Highlights

Indian control of program expenditures has steadily increased over the past 18 years.

In 1989/90 registered Indians, through their Band Councils, administered 72 percent of DIAND's Indian and Inuit total program expenditures.

Since 1971/72, the number of authorized person-years in the Indian & Inuit Program decreased steadily from 6,556 to 2,917 in 1989/90, a 56 percent decrease.

Table 28

# Devolution of Indian and Inuit Program Expenditures and Person-years

Canada, 1971/72 - 1989/90

Year	Indian & Inuit Program Expenditures (1) (Current \$)	Indian-administered Expenditures (Current \$)	Percent	Indian & Inuit Program (Auth. P.Y.'s)
1971/72	265,361,360	53,072,272	20.0	6,556
1979/80	718,895,900	276,955,600	38.5	5,569
1985/86	1,539,059,600	955,654,500	62.1	4,400
1986/87	1,705,026,500	1,092,086,500	64.1	4,108
1987/88	1,814,887,800	1,208,758,100	66.6	3,855
1988/89	2,007,251,800	1,386,290,500	69.1	3,260
1989/90	2,240,040,700	1,613,325,500	72.0	2,917

## Notes:

1. Indian and Inuit Program expenditure figures may slightly differ from those shown in the Public Accounts of Canada.
2. See Glossary for definition of Devolution.

## Sources:

Indian Conditions: A Survey, DIAND, 1980.

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Part III, Expenditure Plan.

Indian and Inuit Program, Program Service Delivery Status Report, Finance Branch, DIAND.

Band Service Profiles, Finance Branch, DIAND.



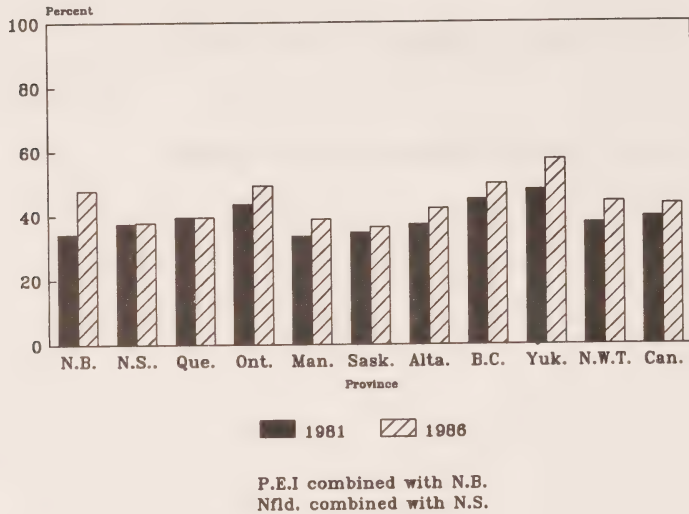
**Labour Force**

♦	<b>Labour Force Participation</b>	<b>74</b>
		<hr/>
♦	<b>Labour Force Participation / Indian Males</b>	<b>76</b>
		<hr/>
♦	<b>Labour Force Participation / Indian Females</b>	<b>78</b>
		<hr/>

## Labour Force Participation

Chart 29

### Registered Indian Population On Reserve 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force



### Highlights

In 1986, 43 percent of Indians aged 15 years and over living on reserve were in the labour force.

Among the provinces in 1981 and 1986, British Columbia and Ontario had the highest participation rates of any other provinces.

Almost three-fifths of Yukon's Indian population aged 15 years and over living on reserve were in the labour force in 1986.



Table 29

**Percent of Population 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force,  
Registered Indians Living On Reserve by Province**

**1981 and 1986**

Province	1981	1986 (1)
	<u>In the Labour Force (2)</u> %	<u>In the Labour Force (2)</u> %
New Brunswick & P.E.I.	34.2	47.7
Nova Scotia & Newfoundland	37.4	37.7
Quebec	39.4	39.4
Ontario	43.5	49.3
Manitoba	33.5	38.9
Saskatchewan	34.6	36.4
Alberta	37.2	42.2
B.C.	44.9	49.8
Yukon	47.9	57.4
N.W.T.	37.6	44.2
Canada	39.4	43.3

**Notes:**

1. In 1986, 136 reserves did not participate in the enumeration process. Therefore, data for 1981 and 1986 are not directly comparable.
2. Refers to the population 15 years and over who, in the week prior to enumeration, were employed or unemployed.

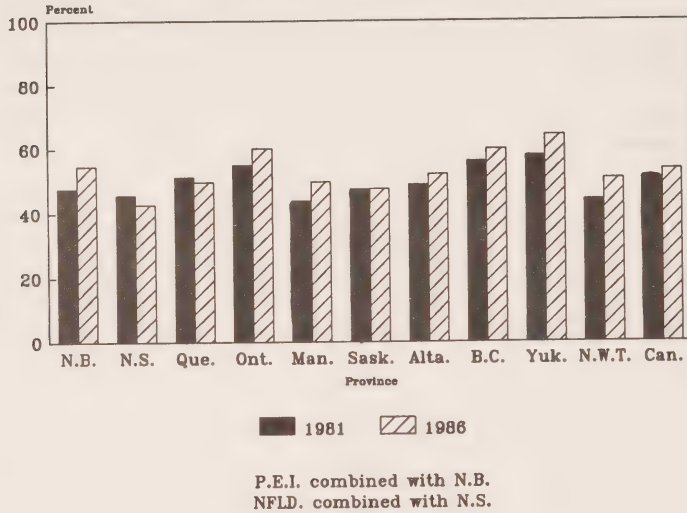
**Source:**

INAC Customized Data based on 1981 and 1986 Censuses of Canada.

## Labour Force Participation / Indian Males

Chart 30

### Registered Indian Males On Reserve 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force



### Highlights

Slightly more than half the Indian male population aged 15 years and over was in the labour force in 1986.

At least three-fifths of Indians in the Yukon, Ontario and British Columbia were in the labour force in 1986 while just over two-fifths (43%) were in the labour force in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

Table 30

**Percent of Population 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force,  
Registered Indian Males Living On Reserve by Province**

**1981 and 1986**

Province	1981	1986 (1)
	<u>In the Labour Force (2)</u> %	<u>In the Labour Force (2)</u> %
New Brunswick & P.E.I.	47.6	54.6
Nova Scotia & Newfoundland	45.6	42.6
Quebec	51.1	49.7
Ontario	54.9	60.1
Manitoba	43.7	49.5
Saskatchewan	47.3	47.4
Alberta	48.7	51.9
B.C.	56.0	59.7
Yukon	57.7	64.1
N.W.T.	44.0	50.5
Canada	50.6	53.3

**Notes:**

1. In 1986, 136 reserves did not participate in the enumeration process. Therefore, data for 1981 and 1986 are not directly comparable.
2. Refers to the population 15 years and over who, in the week prior to enumeration, were employed or unemployed.

**Source:**

INAC Customized Data based on 1981 and 1986 Censuses of Canada.

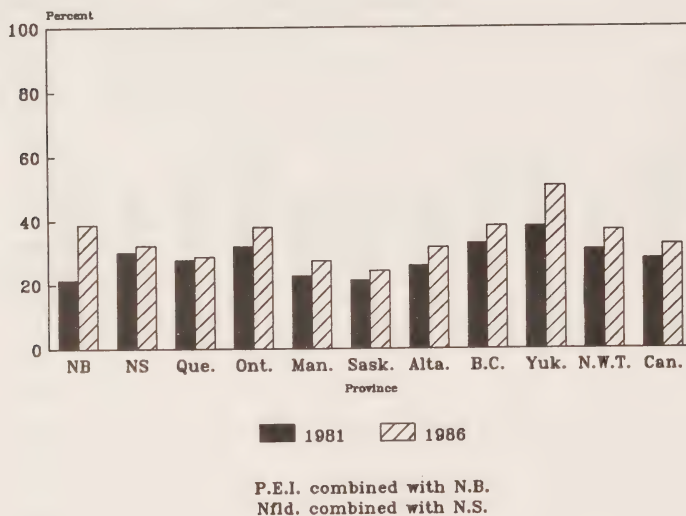
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## Labour Force Participation / Indian Females

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Chart 31

### Registered Indian Females On Reserve 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force



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### Highlights

Only a third of all registered Indian females 15 years of age and over were in the labour force in 1986.

The highest proportion of Indian females in the labour force in 1986 was in the Yukon (51%) while the lowest proportion was in Saskatchewan (24%).

Table 31

**Percent of Population 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force,  
Registered Indian Females Living On Reserve by Province**

**1981 and 1986**

Province	1981	1986 (1)
	<u>In the Labour Force (2)</u> %	<u>In the Labour Force (2)</u> %
New Brunswick & P.E.I.	21.3	38.7
Nova Scotia & Newfoundland	29.9	32.1
Quebec	27.6	28.5
Ontario	31.9	37.9
Manitoba	22.6	27.4
Saskatchewan	21.2	24.1
Alberta	25.8	31.6
B.C.	32.7	38.2
Yukon	38.1	50.6
N.W.T.	30.8	36.8
Canada	27.8	32.3

**Notes:**

1. In 1986, 136 reserves did not participate in the enumeration process. Therefore, data for 1981 and 1986 are not directly comparable.
2. Refers to the population 15 years and over who, in the week prior to enumeration, were employed or unemployed.

**Source:**

INAC Customized Data based on 1981 and 1986 Censuses of Canada.



## The North

♦	North / Population Growth	82
♦	North / Aboriginal Composition	84
♦	North / Mortality	86
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♦	North / DIAND Expenditures	90
♦	North / Employment	92
♦	North / Per Capita Income	94



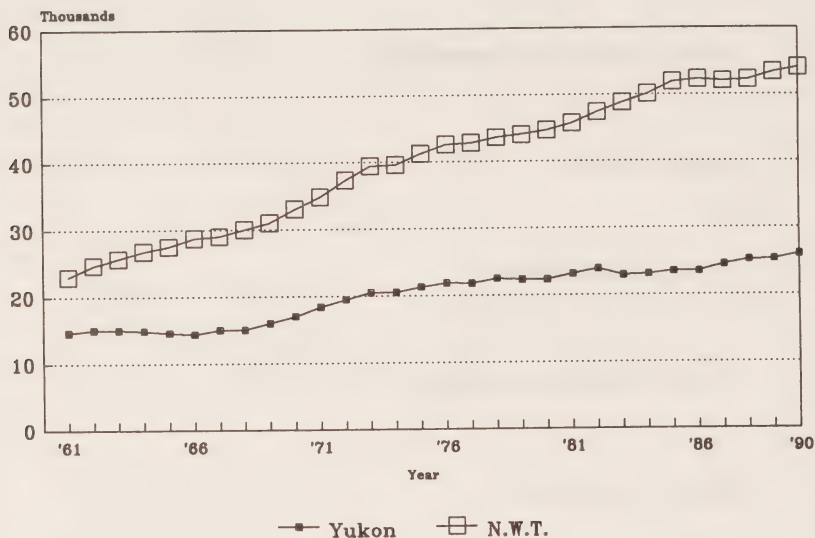
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## North / Population Growth

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Chart 32

### Population Growth in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories



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### Highlight

Between 1961 and 1990, the Yukon population increased by almost 78 percent while the Northwest Territories population more than doubled, from about 23,000 in 1961 to 54,000 in 1990.

Table 32

**Total Population Growth in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories****1961 - 1990****Total Population (1)**

<b>Year</b>	<b><u>Yukon</u></b>	<b><u>N.W.T</u></b>	<b>Year</b>	<b><u>Yukon</u></b>	<b><u>N.W.T.</u></b>
1961	14,628	22,998	1976	21,836	42,609
1962	15,000	24,700	1977	21,800	42,800
1963	15,000	25,700	1978	22,500	43,600
1964	14,900	26,800	1979	22,300	44,000
1965	14,600	27,500	1980	22,300	44,700
1966	14,382	28,738	1981	23,153	45,741
1967	15,000	29,000	1982	23,900	47,400
1968	15,000	30,000	1983	22,900	48,800
1969	16,000	31,000	1984	23,100	50,100
1970	17,000	33,000	1985	23,500	51,900
1971	18,385	34,805	1986	23,504	52,238
1972	19,500	37,300	1987	24,500	52,000
1973	20,500	39,400	1988	25,200	52,200
1974	20,500	39,600	1989	25,300	53,300
1975	21,300	41,200	1990	26,000	54,000

**Note:**

1. Population figures are for June 1. Census population figures are presented for the years 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986, including institutional population. Population figures for 1962-1985 are Final Intercensal Estimates. 1987 and 1988 figures are Final, 1989 are Revised, and 1990 are Preliminary Postcensal Estimates.

**Sources:**

Statistics Canada, Estimates of Population for Canada and the Provinces, Cat. No. 91-201.  
 Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

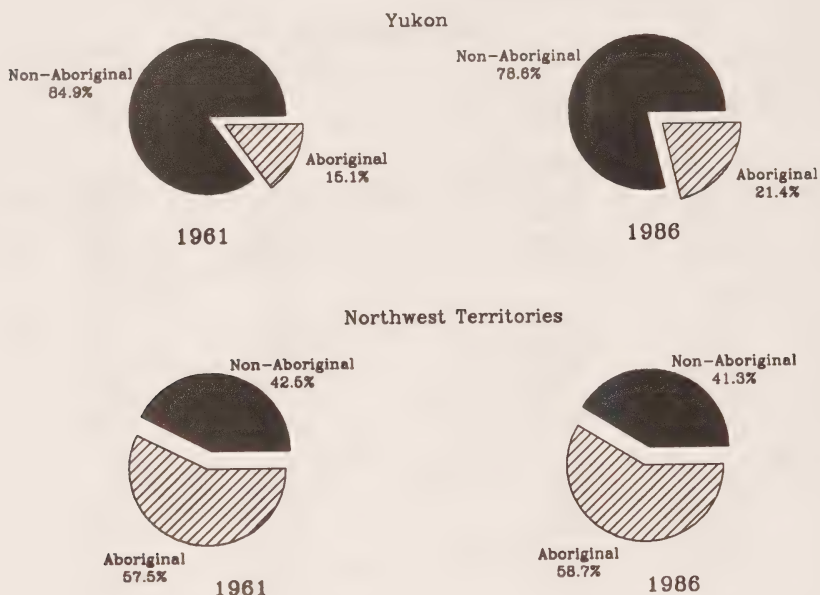
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## North / Aboriginal Composition

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Chart 33

### Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Populations, Yukon and the Northwest Territories



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### Highlights

As a percentage of the total territorial population, the aboriginal population of the Yukon increased from 15.1 percent in 1961 to 21.4 percent in 1986.

In the N.W.T., the proportion of aboriginals over the same period also increased but marginally from 57.5 to 58.7 percent.

Table 33

# Total Population by Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Ethnic Origin, Yukon and Northwest Territories

## 1961 - 1986

	1961 (1)		1971 (1)		1981 (2)		1986 (3)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>YUKON</b>								
Tot. Aboriginal	2,207	15.1	2,590	14.1	4,045	17.5	4,995	21.4
Inuit	40	0.3	10	0.1	95	0.4	55	0.2
Indian	2,167	14.8	2,580	14.0	3,760	16.3	4,710	20.2
Métis	-	-	-	-	190	0.8	165	0.7
Multiple								
Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	0.3
Non-Aboriginal	12,421	84.9	15,795	85.9	19,030	82.5	18,365	78.6
Total								
Population	14,628	100	18,385	100	23,075	100	23,360	100
<b>NORTHWEST TERRITORIES</b>								
Tot. Aboriginal	13,233	57.5	18,580	53.4	26,430	58.0	30,530	58.7
Inuit	7,977	34.7	11,400	32.8	15,910	34.9	18,135	34.9
Indian	5,256	22.9	7,180	20.6	7,930	17.4	8,435	16.2
Métis	-	-	-	-	2,590	5.7	2,970	5.7
Multiple								
Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1.9
Non-Aboriginal	9,765	42.5	16,225	46.6	19,110	42.0	21,490	41.3
Total								
Population	22,998	100	34,805	100	45,540	100	52,020	100

### Notes:

- For 1961 and 1971, two aboriginal origins were identified. Some Métis may have been represented as Indians but most are included in the non-aboriginal group.
- For 1981, status and non-status Indians have been grouped as Indians; Métis appear in their own separate group; Persons reporting both aboriginal and non-aboriginal origins were accounted for under one aboriginal origin; no multiple aboriginal group existed.
- For 1986, Inuit, North American Indians and Métis figures are a combination of the single response figure and those who identified one aboriginal ethnic origin and a non-aboriginal origin as a multiple response. Multiple aboriginal persons are those indicating more than one aboriginal origin.
- The ethnic origin data for 1961 and 1971 include inmates in institutions while the data for 1981 and 1986 do not.

### Source:

Statistics Canada, Censuses of Canada.

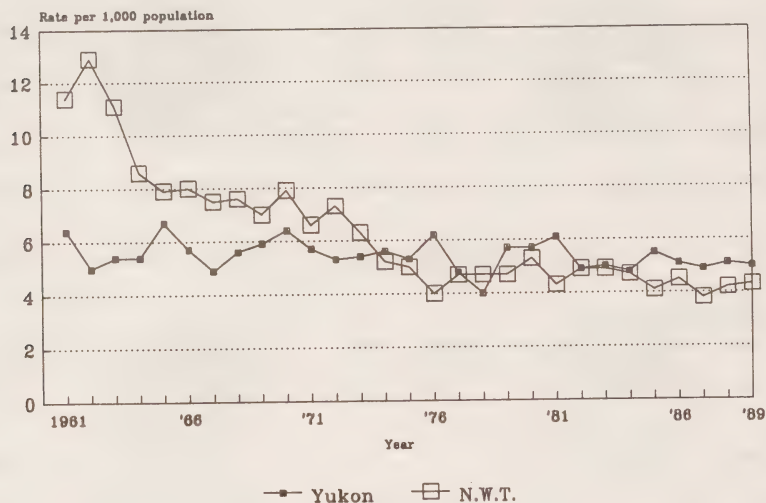
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## North / Mortality

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Chart 34

### Mortality Rates, Yukon and the Northwest Territories



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### Highlights

Since 1961, mortality rates in the Yukon have generally fluctuated between 5 and 6 per 1,000.

The mortality rate in the Northwest Territories has declined more dramatically from 11.4 per 1,000 in 1961 to about 4 per 1,000 throughout the 1980's.

Table 34

**Mortality Rates, Yukon and Northwest Territories****1961 - 1989****Mortality Rates Per 1,000 (1)**

<b>Year</b>	<b><u>Yukon</u></b>	<b><u>N.W.T.</u></b>	<b>Year</b>	<b><u>Yukon</u></b>	<b><u>N.W.T.</u></b>
1961	6.4	11.4	1976	6.2	4.0
1962	5.0	12.9	1977	4.8	4.7
1963	5.4	11.1	1978	4.0	4.7
1964	5.4	8.6	1979	5.7	4.7
1965	6.7	7.9	1980	5.7	5.3
1966	5.7	8.0	1981	6.1	4.3
1967	4.9	7.5	1982	4.9	4.9
1968	5.6	7.6	1983	5.0	4.9
1969	5.9	7.0	1984	4.8	4.7
1970	6.4	7.9	1985	5.5	4.1
1971	5.7	6.6	1986	5.1	4.5
1972	5.3	7.3	1987	4.9	3.8
1973	5.4	6.3	1988	5.1	4.2
1974	5.6	5.2	1989	5.0	4.3
1975	5.3	5.0			

**Note:**

1. Rates are based on Statistics Canada's June 1 population estimates for non-census years. Figures for 1962-1985 are Final Intercensal Estimates. Figures for 1987 and 1988 are Final while 1989 are Revised Postcensal Estimates. For census years 1961, 1966, 1971, 1981 and 1986 rates were based on census population.

**Sources:**

1961-1985: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Mortality: Selected List of Causes, Cat. No. 84-206  
 1986-1989: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics Division, Ottawa.

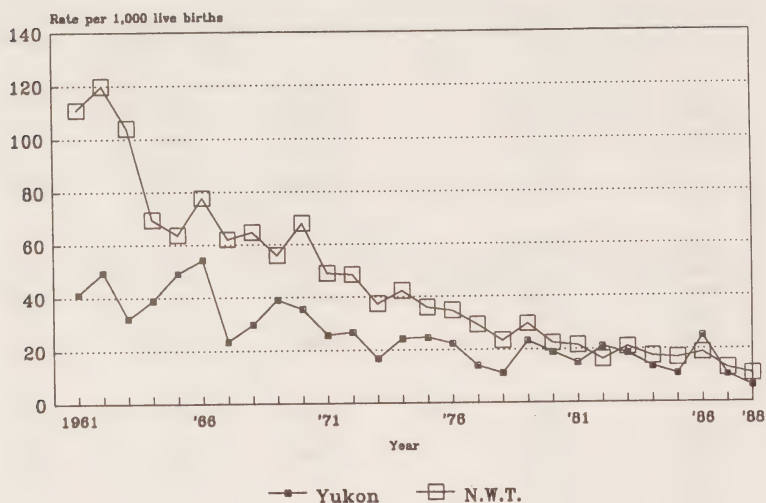
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## North / Infant Mortality

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Chart 35

### Infant Mortality Rates, Yukon and the Northwest Territories



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### Highlight

Infant mortality rates in the two territories declined significantly over the last 27 years. However, the Northwest Territories experienced the steepest decline from 111 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1961 to a rate of 10.7 in 1988.



Table 35

# Infant Mortality Rates, Yukon and Northwest Territories

1961 - 1988

Infant Mortality Rates (1)  
(per 1,000 live births)

Year	<u>Yukon</u>	<u>N.W.T.</u>	Year	<u>Yukon</u>	<u>N.W.T.</u>
1961	41.2	111.0	1976	22.3	34.7
1962	49.4	119.9	1977	13.9	29.4
1963	32.1	104.2	1978	11.2	23.3
1964	38.9	69.5	1979	23.2	29.6
1965	49.1	63.8	1980	18.9	22.3
1966	54.2	77.7	1981	14.9	21.5
1967	23.4	62.0	1982	21.0	16.2
1968	29.7	64.7	1983	18.5	20.8
1969	39.0	55.9	1984	13.5	17.3
1970	35.5	68.1	1985	10.8	16.7
1971	25.7	49.0	1986	24.8	18.6
1972	26.6	48.4	1987	10.4 <sup>r</sup>	12.8 <sup>r</sup>
1973	16.7	37.4	1988	6.3	10.7
1974	24.2	42.2			
1975	24.5	35.9			

## Notes:

1. Infant mortality refers to deaths of infants under one year of age.
- r. Datum revised.

## Sources:

- 1961-1985: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Mortality: Summary List of Causes, Cat. No. 84-206.  
1986-1988: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics Division, Ottawa.

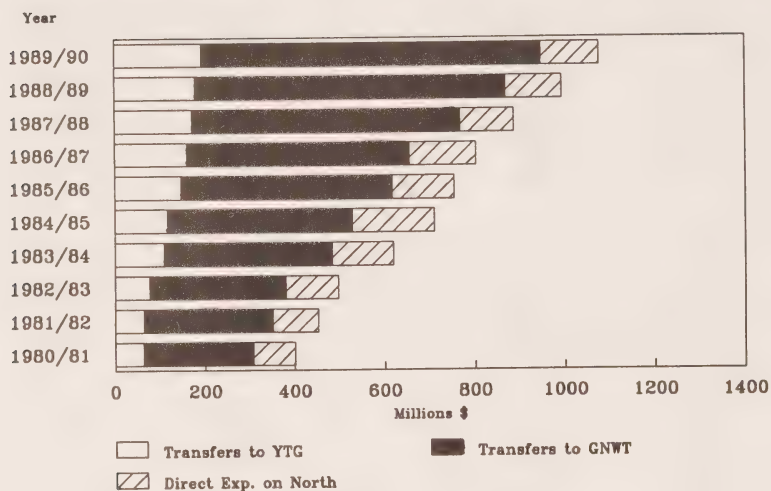
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## North / DIAND Expenditures

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Chart 36

### DIAND Expenditures on the North




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### Highlights

DIAND expenditures on the North have steadily increased since 1980/81.

Transfer payments to the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) and to the Yukon Territorial Government (YTG) increased 208 and 204 percent respectively between 1980/81 and 1989/90.

Table 36

## DIAND Expenditures on the North

1980/81-1989/90 (Revised)

Type	Year	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89 (3)	1989/90 (4)
						Thousands of dollars					
Transfers to YTG		63,648	65,032	76,203	108,805	116,953	146,937	160,513	172,450	178,759	193,586
Transfers to GNWT		244,235	287,018	304,985	374,927	412,384	471,125	495,199	595,406	690,319	753,429
Direct Expenditure (1)											
Yukon		22,707	25,457	34,234	38,642	36,814	40,132	46,197	45,368	48,072	53,671
N.W.T.		34,730	34,106	37,593	42,094	42,254	46,062	50,253	25,892	24,516	25,364
North Generally		36,231	41,443	44,962	55,797	101,459	49,448	50,195	48,121	51,909	50,520
Total Direct Expenditure		93,668	101,006	116,789	136,533	180,527	135,642	146,645	119,381	124,497	129,555
Total Expenditure (Current dollars)		401,551	453,056	497,977	620,265	709,864	753,704	802,357	887,237	993,575	1,076,570
Total Expenditure (Constant 81 dollars) (2)		445,507	457,359	458,121	543,615	601,113	622,382	645,830	689,375	723,487	764,609

**Notes:**

1. Direct expenditures on the North have been broken down by the location of the principal benefit.
2. Constant dollar series obtained by deflating total DIAND expenditures by the gross domestic product implicit price index (Statistics Canada).
3. 1988/89 figures are forecasts.
4. 1989/90 figures are planned expenditures.
5. The Annual Northern Expenditure Plan was revised in 1989. Some of the figures which appear may therefore differ from previous editions of ANEP.

**Sources:**

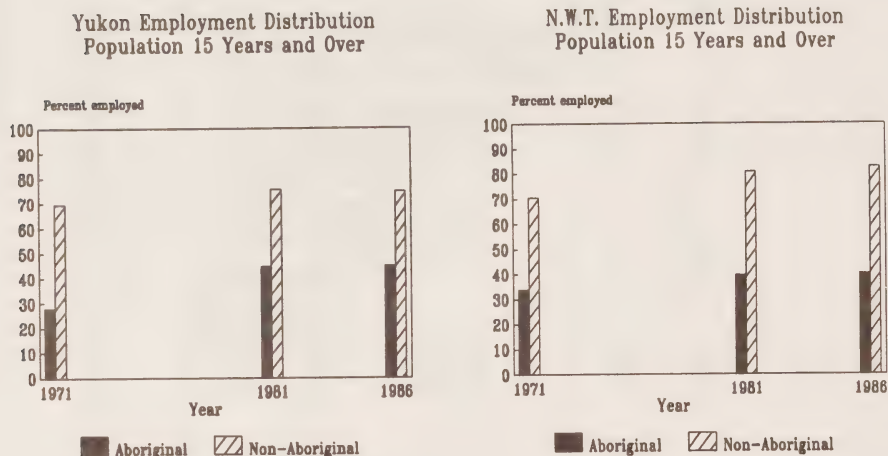
Annual Northern Expenditure Plan, (ANEP), DIAND, Ottawa.  
 Statistics Canada, Canadian Economic Observer, Cat. No. 11-010.

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## North / Employment

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Chart 37      **Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Employment Distribution,  
Yukon and the Northwest Territories**



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### Highlight

Since 1971, the percentage of aboriginals aged 15 and over who are employed has increased in both territories, most notably in the Yukon. However, the aboriginal employment population ratios in the N.W.T. and Yukon remain substantially lower than those for non-aboriginals.

Table 37

# **Employment Distribution of Population 15 Years and Over, Yukon and Northwest Territories**

**1971 - 1986**

	1971		1981		1986	
	<u>Aborig.</u>	<u>Non-Aborig.</u>	<u>Aborig.</u>	<u>Non-Aborig.</u>	<u>Aborig.</u>	<u>Non-Aborig.</u>
<b>YUKON</b>						
Population 15+	1,530	10,495	2,615	14,370	3,395	14,095
Employed	425	7,280	1,165	10,820	1,520	10,495
Percent Employed	27.8	69.4	44.6	75.3	44.8	74.5
<b>NORTHWEST TERRITORIES</b>						
Population 15+	9,450	10,420	15,380	14,285	18,675	16,255
Employed	3,200	7,360	6,090	11,520	7,505	13,445
Percent Employed	33.9	70.6	39.6	80.6	40.2	82.7

## **Note:**

1. In 1971 only two aboriginal origins were identified, Indian and Inuit. Those with Métis origin therefore may have been included as Indian or as some other non-aboriginal origin. There are no separate counts for Métis available. In 1981 and 1986, Métis "ethnic origin" was recognized as a separate aboriginal origin.

## **Sources:**

1971: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada.

1981: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Native Peoples Summary Tape.

1986: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Tabulations for DIAND.

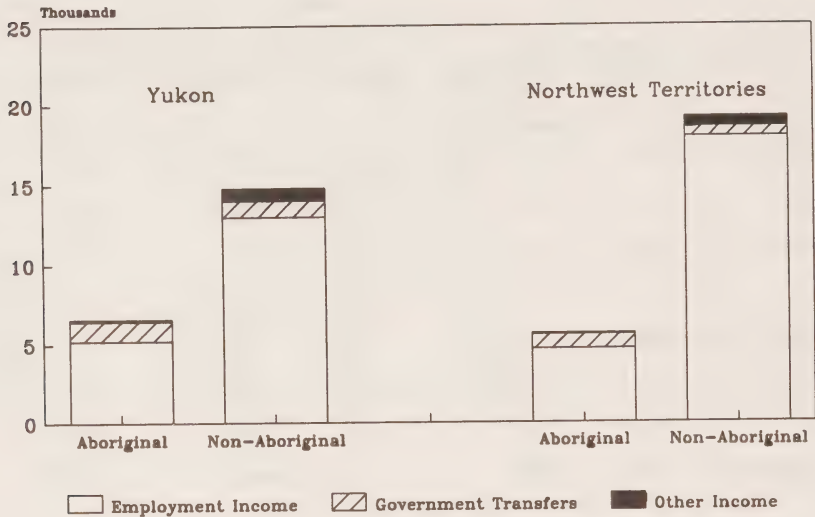
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## North / Per Capita Income

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Chart 38

### Per Capita Income by Source, Yukon and the Northwest Territories, 1985



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### Highlights

The gap between aboriginal and non-aboriginal total income per capita is greater in the Northwest Territories than in the Yukon. In 1985, per capita income for aboriginals in the Northwest Territories was approximately 30 percent that of non-aboriginals while this percentage was 45 percent in the Yukon.

The difference in aboriginal income per capita between the two territories is largely due to the higher levels of both employment and government transfer income per capita in the Yukon.



# Per Capita Income by Source for Population 15 Years and Over, Yukon and Northwest Territories

## 1980 - 1985

### YUKON

### NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Income Source	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal	
	Aggregate Income	Per Capita Income	Aggregate Income	Per Capita Income	Aggregate Income	Per Capita Income	Aggregate Income	Per Capita Income
	(\$ 000s)	(\$)	(\$ 000s)	(\$)	(\$ 000s)	(\$)	(\$ 000s)	(\$)
<b>Total Income</b>								
1980	18,906	4,674	220,194	11,571	91,273	3,453	233,040	12,195
1985	32,992	6,605	271,714	14,795	172,841	5,661	412,660	19,202
<b>Employment Income</b>								
<b>Wages &amp; Salaries</b>								
1980	15,553	3,845	187,750	9,866	72,512	2,744	213,839	11,190
1985	24,483	4,901	223,603	12,175	137,973	4,519	370,637	17,247
<b>Self-employment</b>								
1980	679	168	14,517	763	4,895	185	5,755	301
1985	1,590	318	14,558	793	5,085	167	15,078	702
<b>Government Transfers</b>								
1980	2,364	584	8,309	437	12,918	489	5,275	276
1985	6,260	1,253	18,759	1,021	27,714	908	13,552	631
<b>Other Income</b>								
<b>Investment Income</b>								
1980	221	55	7,286	383	313	12	6,368	333
1985	281	56	9,025	491	627	21	8,989	418
<b>Other Income</b>								
1980	89	22	2,332	123	635	24	1,803	94
1985	378	76	5,769	314	1,441	47	4,403	205

### Note:

1. Data are for the 1980 and 1985 calendar years, as reported in the 1981 and 1986 Censuses of Canada.  
Per capita figures are based on the population figures shown in Table 33.

### Source:

Statistics Canada, 1981 and 1986 Censuses of Canada. Special tabulations for the Strategic Analysis Division, DIAND, April, 1989.





## Glossary

### **Adequate Water Supply:**

Refers to pressurized potable water (i.e. piped, well, trucked, other) in a housing unit.

### **Adequate Sewage:**

Includes lift stations, septic systems, forcemains, sewage collection mains, manholes, service connections, treatment plants, lagoons and outfall sewers and appurtenances, but exclude plumbing and fixtures.

### **Adults in Care:**

DIAND provides funding for care in Type I and II institutions which may be located on reserve or operated by the province. Individuals must be assessed according to provincial standards to determine the level of care required. Residents of institutions are elderly and disabled persons in need of supervision and assistance.

#### **Type I:**

"is that required by a person who is ambulant and/or independently mobile, who has decreased physical and/or mental faculties, who requires primarily supervision and/or assistance with activities of daily living and provision for meeting psycho-social needs through social and recreational services. The period of time during which care is required is indeterminate and related to the individual condition";

#### **Type II:**

"is that required by a person with a relatively stabilized (physical or mental) chronic disease or functional disability, who, having reached the apparent limit of his recovery, is not likely to change in the near future, who has relatively little need for the diagnostic and therapeutic services of a hospital but who requires availability of personal care on a continuing 24-hour basis, with medical and professional nursing supervision and provision for meeting psycho-social needs. The period of time during which care is required is unpredictable but usually consists of a matter of months or years". From Adult Long Term Institutional Care, Report of the Sub-Committee on Special Services in Hospitals, 1984.

### Alternative Funding Arrangements (AFA):

AFA agreements were established by DIAND with Indian bands to allow new and more flexible financial and administrative arrangements in which the primary accountability of the band council is to the band members. The following steps are required to reach an agreement:

#### Agreements:

The draft agreement is signed by DIAND and Indian representatives:

#### Entry confirmed:

The applicant has been confirmed eligible for AFA and the draft agreement is being developed:

#### Applications:

Formal application has been made for AFA and the entry assessment is proceeding.

### Average Annual Growth Rate:

The following formula was used to calculate the average annual growth rates:

$$\text{AAGR} = (X_1 / X_0)^{1/n} - 1$$

where:  $X_1$  = data for the most recent year in period  
 $X_0$  = data for the earliest year in period  
 $n$  = length of period (years).

### Bill C-31:

"Passed by Parliament in June 1985, Bill C-31 contained important amendments to the Indian Act. It had three principal goals:

to eliminate discrimination based on gender and marital status in the Indian Act;

to restore Indian status to victims of past discrimination; and

to enable Indian bands to assume control over their membership.

As a result of Bill C-31, the Indian Act now essentially treats men and women equally when determining status, and prevents anyone from gaining or losing status through marriage." From Lands, Revenues and Trust Review, Phase II Report.

**Children in Care:**

Is defined as the number of children who had to be placed away from parental care in order to protect them from neglect and/or abuse or prevent neglect and/or abuse.

**Devolution:**

Refers to the transfer of services and programs to Indian Bands, Tribal Councils and other Indian authorities.

**Dwellings:**

Defined as living accommodations (with at least one separate bedroom) irrespective of occupancy, level of completeness or need for renovation or replacement.

**Geographical Zones:**

Urban: Is a zone where a band is located within 50 km from the nearest service centre with year-round road access.

Rural: Is a zone where a band is located between 50 km and 350 km from the nearest service centre with year-round road access.

Remote: Is a zone where a band is located over 350 km from the nearest service centre with year-round road access.

Special Access: Is a zone where a band has no year-round road access to the nearest service centre and as a result, experiences a higher cost of transportation.

Service Centre: Is a community where the following services are available:  
 a)-supplies, material and equipment (ie. construction, office)  
 b)-a pool of skilled or semi-skilled labour  
 c)-at least one financial institution, and  
 d)-Provincial and Federal services.

**Indian Register:**

"The Indian Register is a list of all registered Indians (as defined in the Indian Act) which is kept by DIAND. Information on this list concerning the demographic characteristics of the Indian population is updated regularly by band officials and published for December 31 of each year." From Lithwick, Schiff, Vernon, An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions in Canada, INAC, 1986.

**Life Expectancy:**

"Is an estimation of the average number of years of life remaining to each member of a group of persons. It is calculated on the basis of observed age-specific mortality rates at any particular moment in time, assuming that the risks of dying remain constant from the moment of estimation until the death of all members of the group." From Wilkins, Russell, Health Status in Canada, 1926-1976, Institute for Research on Public Policy, May 1980.

**Population Served:**

Vital statistics are reported by the regions and represent individuals served by the Medical Services Branch (MSB), the population at risk should be population served, not total Indian population. Crude rates are calculated using population served as reported by the regions. MSB data are subject to variations in coverage. Some regions obtain statistics for both on and off-reserve Indians (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Yukon) whereas other regions obtain figures for most on-reserve Indians only (Atlantic, Quebec and Ontario). The coverage excludes Indians in British Columbia and, since 1987 those living in the Northwest Territories because of the transfer of health services to the Government of the Northwest Territories.

**Recipients:**

Are defined as those individuals who receive social assistance payments whereas **Dependants** are all individuals who benefit from the payments.

**Self-government Negotiations:**

Process in which government authority is transferred to Indian and Inuit people. The following steps are required:

Substantive negotiations:

Negotiations leading directly to new arrangements which will be effected through legislation.

Framework negotiations:

Terms of reference for negotiations: a community's itemization of the authorities desired beyond the Indian Act, the proposed modifications to its governing structures and the new legislative arrangements sought to enable these changes. Workplan and budget for substantive negotiations and the ratification process for any agreements.

Developmental:

Research and community consultation.

Workshops:

Meetings held by a community or communities to explore and discuss self-government issues and exchange information and experiences among communities.

















